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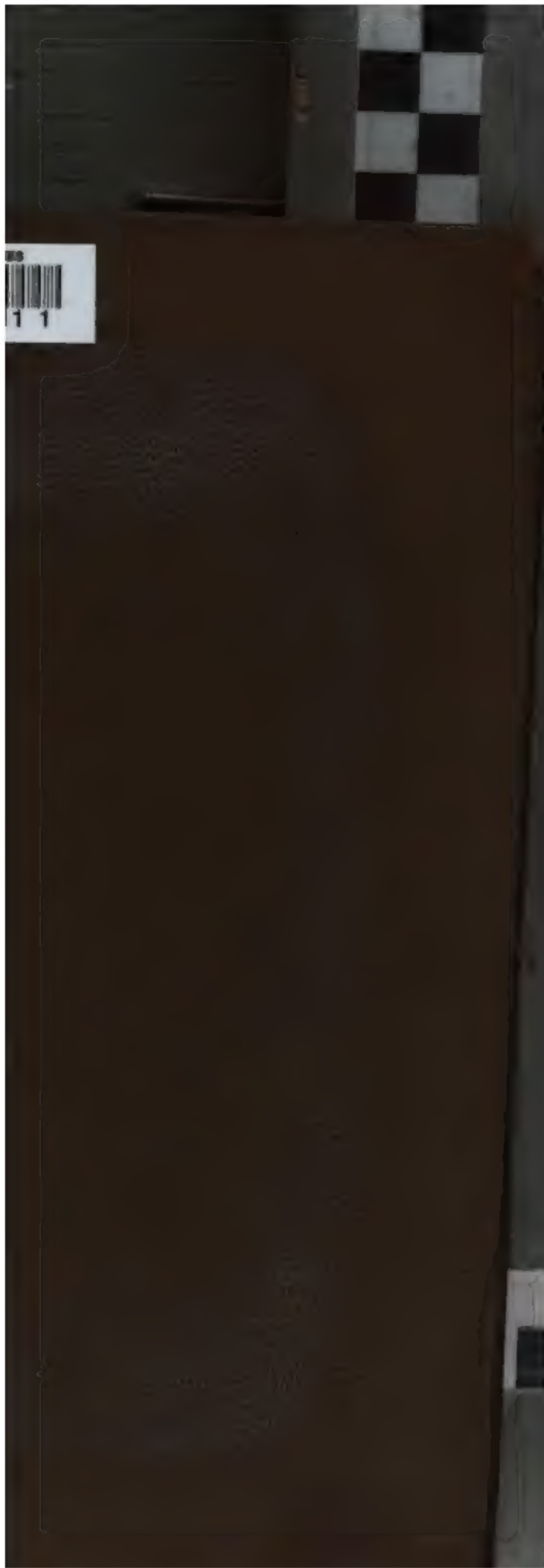
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A COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Both with regard to SOUND and MEANING:
One main Object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent
STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM
CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JE-
CERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUE-
CUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI
STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

THE THIRD EDITION,
Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged by the AUTHOR.

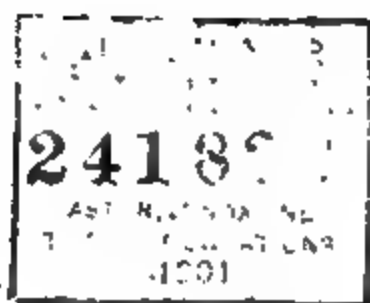
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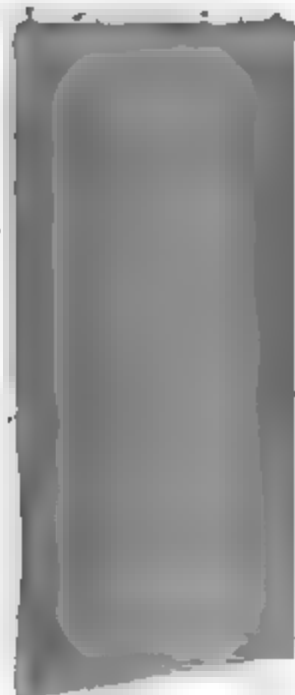
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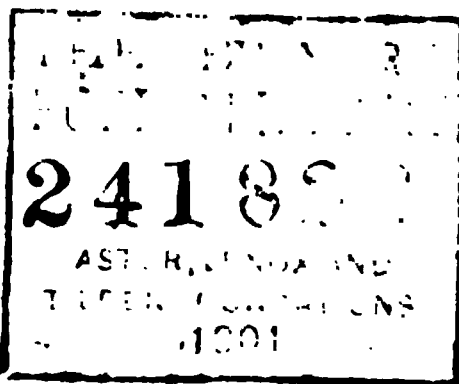


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P R E F A C E.

OF all the languages known in the world, the English is supposed to be the most difficult; and upon it as impracticable to arrive on, either in writing or speaking and constitution, with regard to ought to be the most easy of; as upon examination it would upon the simplest principles, and rules, of any language yet known. exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto the simplest of any. With regard to the state of our tongue, the obstacles are great; and the present state of things almost insuperable. But all this apparent difficulty arises from our utter neglect of examining and regulating our speech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or societies, towards a right method of teaching it.

While the ingenious natives of other countries in Europe, particularly the Italians, French, and Spaniards, in proportion to their progress in civilization and politeness, have, for more than a century, been employed, with the utmost industry, in cultivating and regulating their speech; we still remain in the state of all barbarous countries in that respect, having left our's wholly to chance. Whoever has a mind to attain any of those tongues, may arrive at



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P R E F A C E.

OF all the languages known in the world; the English is supposed to be the most difficult; and foreigners in general look upon it as impracticable to arrive any degree of perfection, either in writing or speaking.

Yet from its nature and constitution, with regard to grammatical part, it ought to be the most easy of attainment of any other; as upon examination it would appear, that it is built upon the simplest principles, and governed by the fewest rules, of any language yet known.

which respects it exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto supposed to be the most simple of any. With regard to the pronunciation of our tongue, the obstacles are great; and in the present state of things almost insurmountable. But all this apparent difficulty arises from our neglect of examining and regulating our speech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or societies, towards a right method of teaching it.

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the utmost perfection in them, by the instruction of skilful masters, and the aid of accurate grammars and dictionaries; together with various treatises on the peculiar niceties and elegancies of each. But when a foreigner arrives in London, and, as the first necessary point, enquires for a master to teach him the language, to his utter astonishment he is told, that there are none to be found; and thus he is left to pick it up as well as he can, in the same way as if he had landed among savages.

This is the more surprising, as perhaps there never was a language, which required, or merited cultivation more; and certainly there never was a people upon earth, to whom a perfect use of the powers of speech was so essentially necessary, to support their rights, privileges, and all the blessings arising from the noblest constitution that ever was formed. This amazing neglect has been owing to a mode of education, established more than two centuries ago; and which, notwithstanding a total change in every circumstance, that made such a mode of education the most proper for those times, has, to the disgrace of human reason, and to the indelible reproach of the legislature of this country, remained invariably the same ever since. On the revival of letters, the study of the Greek and Roman languages, in a short time, became general, in the more civilized nations of Europe; and in this they were wise; because a treasure of knowledge, the collected wisdom of ages, was here opened to their view, which could be acquired in no other way; as their own languages were then poor and barbarous, and the works of their authors, neither fit for entertainment or use. Whereas in the noble works of antiquity, they found every thing necessary to enlighten the understanding, regulate the fancy, and refine the taste; and in proportion to their progress in this way, they who applied.

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applied themselves to those studies, gained a superiority over the rest of mankind, not in fame only, but in rank and fortune. Thus were they stimulated in the pursuit, not only by the pleasure attending the chase, but by the great ends to be attained by it. The temples of Fame and Fortune were shut to all, who could not make their offerings in Greek and Latin. Latin particularly was the general language, in which all people of education both conversed and wrote; and became, for a considerable length of time, the currency of Europe, as French is at this day. Our ancestors, not to be behind-hand with other nations, made many endowments of schools and colleges, for the perpetual propagation of those studies, in their days so justly held in the highest estimation. They could not *look into the seeds of time*, nor foresee that future generations, upon a total change of circumstances, might suffer much by a continuation of those institutions; or that an enlightened posterity would not make such alterations in them, as a change of times might render necessary.

The change, indeed, since their days, has been so great, that the two learned languages are fallen into utter disuse. No one now either writes, or converses in them. Nay, so totally are they gone out of fashion, that in order to avoid the imputation of pedantry, no gentleman must let it appear in conversation, that he ever had the least tincture of those studies; and far from contributing to any man's advancement to posts of honour or profit, the utmost skill in those languages will only qualify persons for the office of schoolmasters, or private tutors. While a complete mastery of the English, both in writing and speaking, would be the surest means of attaining those ends, and answer every other purpose of speech, with regard to ornament, as well as use, to an inhabitant of these countries, better than a

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command of all the other languages known in the world. Yet so little regard has been paid to it in either respect, that out of our numerous army of authors, very few can be selected who write with accuracy ; and among the multitude of our orators, even a tolerable speaker is a prodigy.

All this arises from a wrong bias given to the mind, in our course of education, with regard to two material articles. The first is, a total neglect of our own tongue, from the time and pains necessary to the attainment of two dead languages. The second, an utter inattention to the living language, as delivered to the ear by the organs of speech ; from making the written, as presented to the eye by the pen, the sole object of instruction.

With regard to the first of these, it has been taken for granted, that a knowledge of Greek and Latin will of course produce a sufficient knowledge of our own tongue : though it is notorious that many who have acquired an accurate skill in writing Latin, make but a very poor figure in their English style. Nay it has lately been proved by a learned Prelate, in a short essay upon our grammar, that some of our most celebrated writers, and such as have hitherto passed for our English Classics, have been guilty of great solecisms, inaccuracies, and even grammatical improprieties, in many places of their most finished works. Nor is this at all surprising, when we consider that grammar has never been taught among us as a science ; and that in learning Latin, our youth are instructed only in the mechanical rules peculiarly adapted to that language ; where therefore these do not square with another, they are as much at a loss, as if they knew no rules at all. Will any of these, presuming upon their knowledge of Latin, think they can master the French or Italian, without learning the grammars of their
respective

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respective tongues? And is there not the same reason for examining the peculiar rules by which the English is governed? This would certainly be done by all in the liberal line of life, were the means open to them. But the fact is, that there has been no method laid down for attaining this knowledge. Nothing worthy the name of a grammar has hitherto appeared; and it is not many years since a dictionary of any value was produced; which, though it must be allowed to have been an Herculean labour, when considered as the work of one man, yet still is capable of great improvement. Hence each individual is left to acquire any critical skill in his own language, as well as he can, by his own labour. The difficulties that perpetually start in his way, through want of some principles and rules to guide him, soon make him weary of the fruitless pursuit; and people in general are satisfied with copying others, or making innovations upon unsure grounds. In consequence of which, it has been in a perpetual state of fluctuation, being left wholly to the guidance of caprice and fashion. The learned compiler of the English Dictionary, in speaking of our language, says, ‘ That while it was employed in
‘ the cultivation of every species of literature, it has itself
‘ been neglected; suffered to spread under the direction of
‘ chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of
‘ time and fashion; and exposed to the corruption of igno-
‘ rance, and caprice of innovation. When I took the first
‘ survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious
‘ without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I
‘ turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled,
‘ and confusion to be regulated.’ And Swift, in his letter to Lord Oxford, is of opinion, that the corruptions crept into our language, have more than counterbalanced any improvements it has received, since the days of Charles
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the First. No wonder indeed our written language should be in this state, when the only article attended to, and regularly taught, is that of spelling words properly.

But low as the state of the written language is, that of the spoken is infinitely worse; with regard to which, nothing has been done, even to render a right pronounciation of the words attainable. And with respect to every other point, we are so far from having any way opened for teaching a just and graceful delivery, that even from our learning the first elements of speech, we are so wholly perverted by false rules, and afterwards corrupted by bad habits, that there is scarce a possibility of arriving at any degree of perfection in the most useful and pleasing art that can adorn and dignify human nature.

The total neglect of this art has been productive of the worst consequences. It is by speech that all affairs relative to the nation at large, or particular societies, are carried on. In the conduct of all affairs ecclesiastical and civil, in church, in parliament, courts of justice, county courts, grand and petty juries, even down to vestries in parishes, are the powers of speech essentially requisite. In all which places, the wretched state of elocution is apparent to persons of any discernment and taste; more particularly in the church, where that talent would be of the utmost moment to the support of religion. But in general, the speakers console themselves with the thought, that they are not worse than their neighbours: and numbers, hopeless of arriving at any degree of excellence in that way, endeavour, as is usual on such occasions, to depreciate what they cannot attain. Nay, it has been gravely maintained by many writers, that oratory is not suited to the genius of the nation, or nature of the constitution; and that any use of it, in the pulpit, the senate-house, or bar, would even be improper.

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improper. To this term of *Oratory*, from the erroneous ideas entertained of that art, they annex strange confused notions, of something artificial in tones, looks, and gesture, that have no foundation in nature, and are the mere inventions of man. But if the true art of oratory be only to exhibit nature drest to advantage; if its object be, to enable the speaker to display his thoughts and sentiments, in the most perspicuous, pleasing, and forcible manner; so as to enlighten the understanding, charm the ear, and leave the deepest impressions on the minds of the hearers—Can any one but the most vain pedant, or stupid barbarian, say, that such an art is improper for this or any other society in the world? To reason with blind prejudice, or invincible ignorance, would be fruitless; but I would beg leave to ask all who assert this doctrine a few questions.

Whether it would not contribute much to promote the cause of religion, if the service of the church were always performed with propriety, and sermons delivered with due force?

Whether it would not be of service to the state, if all our senators, who had from nature the abilities, should also be furnished, from art and practice, with the habitual power of delivering their sentiments readily, in a correct, perspicuous, and forcible manner? And whether this would not be equally useful to the gentlemen of the bar?

Whether it would not contribute much to the ease and pleasure of society, and improvement of politeness, if all gentlemen in public meetings, or private company, should be able to express their thoughts clearly, and with an utterance so regulated, as not to give pain to the understanding, or offence to the ears of their auditors?

Whether it would not greatly contribute to put an end to the odious distinction kept up between the subjects of the

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same king, if a way were opened, by which the attainment of the English tongue in its purity, both in point of phraseology and pronunciation, might be rendered easy to all inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions, whether of South or North Britain, of Ireland, or the other British dependencies?

Whether it would not redound much to the honour of this nation, if the attainment of our tongue were rendered easy to foreigners, so as to enable them to read our excellent authors in the original, and converse with the natives of these countries upon equal terms?

Whether many important advantages would not accrue both to the present age, and to posterity, if the English language were ascertained, and reduced to a fixed and permanent standard?

Whether the first step necessary to the accomplishment of these points, be not that of opening a method, whereby all children of these realms, whether male or female, may be instructed from the first rudiments, in a grammatical knowledge of the English tongue, and the art of reading and speaking it with propriety and grace; in the same regular way as other languages, and other arts, of infinitely less consequence to them, are now taught?

To compass these points, and others perhaps of still greater consequence which may flow from them, has been the chief object of the Author's pursuits in life, and the main end of the present publication.

It must be obvious, that in order to spread abroad the English language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its speech, it is necessary in the first place that a standard of pronunciation should be established, and a method of acquiring a just one should be laid open. That the present state of the written language is not at all calculated

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lated to answer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who speak English, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently, but each county in England has its peculiar dialect, which infects not only their speech, but their reading also. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable: And the only plan which could possibly be followed with any prospect of success, is what the Author has pursued in his *Profoedial Grammar and Dictionary*.

In his *Grammar*, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards sound, from the first simple elements, to their most extended combinations in words and sentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

In his *Dictionary* he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and visible marks; the only way by which uniformity of sound could be propagated to any distance. This we find effectually done in the art of music by notes; for in whatever part of the globe music is so taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the same way. A similar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this *Grammar and Dictionary*, may be spread through all parts of the globe, wherever English shall be taught by their aid.

But it may be asked, what right the Author has to assume to himself the office of a legislator on this occasion, and what his pretensions are to establish an absolute standard in an article, which is far from being in a settled state among any class of people? It is well known, that there is a great diversity of pronunciation of the same words,

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not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are some adopted by the universities; some prevail at the bar, and some in the senate-house. That the propriety of these several pronunciations is controverted by the several persons who have adopted them; and what right has this self-appointed judge to determine which is the best?

The Author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it necessary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

There was a time, and that at no very distant period, which may be called the Augustan age of England, I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when English was the language spoken at court; and when the same attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Versailles. This produced a uniformity in that article in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much ashamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as persons of a liberal education would now be of mis-spelling words. But on the accession of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many blessings conferred by that happy event, the English language suffered much by being banished the court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining; so that now the greatest improprieties in that point are to be found among people of fashion; many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground; and if something be not done to stop this growing evil, and fix a general standard at present, the English is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleases. It is to be wished, that such a stand-

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ard had been established at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that English was then spoken in its highest state of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very state. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a master, who made that a material object of instruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and chosen companion of Swift; who had passed great part of his life in a familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his style, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactness of pronunciation in speaking. Nor could he bear to hear any mistakes committed by his friends in that respect, without correcting them. I had the happiness to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for several months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving still the benefit of his instruction. I have since had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many distinguished personages who were there initiated into life; among the number of which were the Duke of Dorset and the Earl of Chesterfield. And that very pronunciation is still the customary one among the descendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon investigating the principles on which the pronunciation of that time was formed, I found, that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a secret influence of analogy constantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their several classes, to itself as their center. And where there were any deviations from that analogy,

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A
PROSODIAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Calculated solely for the Purposes of teaching Propriety
of PRONUNCIATION, and Justness of DELIVERY,
in that Tongue, by the Organs of Speech.**

VOL. I.

[C]

PROSODIAL GRAMMAR, &c.

S E C T I O N I.

Of Simple Sounds.

IN the English alphabet there appear twenty-six letters,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

But this alphabet is ill calculated to represent the simple sounds of the English tongue, as there are many of those sounds which have no letters to stand for their marks. Two of the consonants are superfluous; *c* and *q*: *c* having the sound either of *k* or *s*; and *q* that of *k* before a *u* when preceding another vowel in the same syllable. Two are marks of compound sounds; *j*, which stands for *dzh*; and *x* for *ks* or *gz*. And *h* is no letter, but merely a mark of aspiration. With regard to the vowels, two of them, *i* and *u*, as pronounced by us, are marks of diphthongs; and the only sounds we hear of real simple vowels are those of *a*, *e*, and *o*. Thus, deducting the five consonant marks above mentioned, and those of the two vowels, there remain but nineteen letters to represent all the simple sounds in our tongue, which in reality amount to twenty-eight; consequently to make a complete alphabet, in which every simple sound ought to have a mark peculiar to itself, there ought to be nine more characters or letters. The reason of this deficiency is, that after the revival of letters we adopted the Roman alphabet, which became of general use

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throughout Europe, though it was by no means suited to our tongue, on account of the great number of simple sounds contained in it, which were not found in the ancient Latin. To make up for this deficiency in the adopted alphabet, there were in those days of ignorance so many clumsy contrivances used, and from that time to this such diversity and irregularity in marking the superabounding sounds, not upon settled principles, but according to the whim and fashion of the times, that it became a work of immense time and labour, even to the best educated natives, to give a right pronunciation to words in reading; and it is rendered wholly impossible for foreigners or provincials ever to acquire it, from any assistance hitherto given them by books.

To afford a clue through this intricate labyrinth, and to enable all, who will take the pains of becoming masters of the method here laid down, to acquire a just pronunciation of our tongue, is one of the main objects proposed in the following work.

In order to this it will be necessary in the first place to ascertain the number of simple sounds in our tongue. And first I shall begin with the vowels.

Scheme of the Vowels.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---------|---------|--------|
| a | hát | hâte | háll. |
| e | bét | béar | béer. |
| i | fít | fíght | fíeld. |
| o | nót | nôte | nóose. |
| u | bút | búsh | blúe. |
| y | love-lý | lýe. | |

Before they proceed any farther, it will be necessary that all who would readily and clearly comprehend what is laid down in the following treatise with regard to the vowels, should get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line; as,

| | | |
|-----|-----------|-------|
| hát | hâte | háll. |
| bét | béar, &c. | |

In this scheme * we see that each vowel stands for three different sounds ; and I have classed them in this manner, because I shall have occasion to particularize them hereafter by the titles of First, Second, and Third sounds, according to the order in which they lie, and as they are marked by those figures.

At first view of this scheme, one would be apt to imagine that we have no less than seventeen sounds of vowels in our tongue ; but, on a nearer examination, we shall find that there are several duplicates of the same sounds, only differently marked. Thus the second sounds of *a* and *e*, as in *hâte*, *bêar*, are the same. The third sounds in *e* and *i*, *bêar*, *fiêld*, are also the same. The sound of *o* in *rôt*, is only the short sound of *â* in *hall*. The second sound of *û* in *bûsh* is only the short sound of *ô* in *noose*. The second sound of *i* in *fiht*, and the third sound of *u* in *cûbe*, are not simple sounds, but diphthongs. And with regard to the two sounds of *y*, the first perceived in the last syllable of *lovely*, is only the short sound of *ê* in *bêar*, and the second in *lye* is the same as *î* in *fiht*.

So that subducting these eight duplicates, there remain only nine simple vocal sounds or vowels, which are as follow :

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|------|
| â | á | ã | ê | ô | õ | è | î | û |
| hall | hat | hate | beer | note | noose | bet | fit | but. |

Number of Simple Sounds of Consonants.

These amount to nineteen, which are as follow :

cb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez etñ eth esh ezh ing.

From the number of characters which appear in the Roman alphabet as marks of simple sounds, five must be excluded as improper : two are superfluous, *c* and *q* ; *c* having the same power only as a *k*, or an *s* ; of a *k*, as in *card* ; of an *s*, as in *cease* : and *q* that of *k* when it precedes a diphthong whose first vowel is *u*, as in *quality*. *H* is no letter, as it represents no articulate sound, and is merely an effort of the breath,

* Till they shall have got it by heart, the best way will be, that each reader should copy the above scheme, and hold it in his hand, in order to be sure that he does not mistake the marks.

or aspiration : and two are marks of compound, not simple sounds ; *j* of *zh* preceded by a *d*, as *ezh*, *edzh* ; *james* *dzhames* ; and *x* of *ks*, or *gz* ; *ks*, as in *excel* ; *gz*, as in *example*.

The last five consonants of the English alphabet, as enumerated above, are marked each by two characters, and therefore have been considered by our grammarians as compound sounds, though in reality they are as simple as any of the rest. But the truth is, the Roman language was without those sounds, consequently they had no letters in their alphabet to mark them. The sound of *eth*, or the Greek *theta*, indeed, they had adopted together with some words from that language, such as *theatrum*, *theologia*, &c. ; but not being able to introduce the Greek letter into their alphabet, they fell upon the expedient of marking it by a junction of their *h*, or mark of aspiration, with a *t*, and this expedient we have adopted from them in marking three of those sounds ; of *th*, as in the word *thin* ; *th*, as in *then* ; and *sh*, as in *shall*. But we have as yet given no peculiar mark to the 4th sound, *ezh*, being sometimes represented by a single *z*, as in *azure* ; sometimes by an *s*, as in *osier*. The simple sound *ing* is uniformly marked by a junction of *n* and *g*, as *sing*, *ring*, &c.

There are besides two letters in the Roman alphabet, *y* and *w*, whose nature and use have been utterly mistaken by our grammarians, as shall be shewn when we come to speak of diphthongs. The chief use of these characters is to stand as marks for the short sounds of *ee*, and *oo*, in the formation of diphthongs ; by which names they should therefore be called.

The whole of the English alphabet, with regard both to sounds and letters, may be exhibited in one view by the following scheme.

Vowels.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| <i>ā</i> | <i>ă</i> | <i>â</i> | <i>ē</i> | <i>ō</i> | <i>ô</i> | <i>ē</i> | <i>ī</i> | <i>û</i> |
| hall | hat | hate | beer | note | noose | bet | fit | but |
| | | | <i>w</i> | | | | <i>y</i> | |
| | | | short <i>ōo</i> | | | | short <i>ēē</i> | |

A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

Consonants.

eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth* eth esh ezh ing
h c j q x
ha ek or els edge qua eks or egz.

By founding these latter characters in this manner, their nature and powers will be expressed in their names. And I have placed a vowel before the other consonants, that they may be all founded in that manner, contrary to the usual practice, for a reason to be given hereafter.

S E C T I O N II.

Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds.

FIRST, of the vowels; which may be divided into long and short. The first six are of the former kind; the three last, of the latter. In calling the first long vowels, I do not mean that they are necessarily long, but they are such whose sound may be prolonged *ad libitum*, though at the same time capable of being rendered short; and therefore, strictly speaking, they should be denominated doubtful.

Six long or doubtful Vowels.

háll hát hâte béer nôte nôose.

In pronouncing them in that order, we perceive a just and regular scale, by which the voice proceeds in marking those sounds. \hat{a} is the fullest sound, made by the greatest aperture of the mouth, and the voice strikes upon that part of the palate which is nearest to the passage by which the voice issues: \hat{e} is formed by a gradually less aperture, and the stroke of the voice more advanced: \hat{i} in like proportion still more so; and in sounding \acute{e} the mouth is almost closed, and the stroke of the voice is near the teeth. These are the only long vowels formed within the mouth. After that,

* Th has two sounds; one in the word *thin*, the other in *then*. To distinguish them, the former sound is marked by a stroke drawn across the upper part of the *h*.

the seat of articulation is advanced to the lips ; *ö* being formed by a small pushing out of the lips in a figure resembling the circular character which represents that sound ; and *ó* by advancing the lips still more, and pushing the sound out through a chink or foramen more of the oblong kind. So that whoever will give but a slight attention in repeating the vowels in this order, will perceive a regular and gradual progression of the voice, from the first seat of articulation to the extreme ; as, *á á á é ö ó*. The three last vowels, founded in the words *bét*, *fít*, *bút*, are in their nature short, being incapable of prolongation ; on which account it would be found difficult to pronounce them separately, and their true sounds can be pointed out only in syllables when they are united to subsequent consonants.

Of the Nature and Formation of Consonants.

Consonants may be divided into two classes, mutes and semivowels. The mutes, are those whose sounds cannot be prolonged ; the semivowels, such whose sounds can be continued at pleasure ; partaking of the nature of vowels, from which they derive their name. There are six mutes, *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. And thirteen semivowels, *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *eth*, *esh*, *ezh*, *ing*.

The mutes may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, are those whose sounds cannot be at all prolonged. These are, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The impure, are those whose sounds may be continued, though for a very short space. These are, *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.

The semivowels may be subdivided into vocal and aspirated. The vocal, are those which are formed by the voice ; the aspirated, those formed by the breath. There are nine vocal, and four aspirated. The vocal are, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *ezh*, *ing*. The aspirated, *ef*, *es*, *eth*, *esh*. The vocal semivowels may be subdivided into pure and impure. The pure, such as are formed entirely by the voice : the impure, such as have a mixture of breath with the voice. There are five pure—*el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *ing*. Four impure—*ev*, *ez*, *eth*, *ezh*.

In order to know the manner of their formation, it will be proper to divide them into separate classes, according to the different seats where they are formed, whether the lips, teeth, palate, or nose ; thence denominated, labial, dental, palatine, and nasal.

The labial are four, *eb ep ef ev*.

Dental eight, *ed et eth ez efs esh ezh*.

Palatine four, *eg ek el er*.

Nasal three, *em en ing*.

Eb and *ep* are formed exactly by the same action of the lips, which is, by closing them and intercepting the voice; and the only difference between them is, that in forming *eb*, the lips at first only gently touch each other, so as not wholly to prevent some sounds issuing, and are soon after closed till the voice be entirely intercepted: whereas in forming *ep*, the lips are at once so forcibly pressed together, as to prevent the issuing of any sound. These two are the only genuine labial consonants; that is, entirely formed by the lips: the other two, being partly labial, and partly dental; that is, they are formed by the application of the under lip to the upper teeth, as *ef*, *ev*. Here it is also to be observed, that these two letters are formed by the same position of the organs, and the only difference between them is, that *ev*, is formed by the voice and breath mixed; *ef*, by the breath only.

The next in order are the dental, as the seat of their formation is nearest to the lips. In forming *ed* and *et* the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, almost touching the teeth; and there is no other difference between them than what was before mentioned with regard to the labials *eb* and *ep*; that in the one, the sound can be continued; in the other, it can not. In forming *ed*, the tongue at first only gently touches the gum, and is gradually pressed closer till the sound is entirely obstructed; whereas in forming *et*, the tongue is at once so forcibly and closely pressed to the same part, that the sound is instantly intercepted.

Eth and *eth* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and pressing it against the upper teeth; and the only difference between them is, what was before observed with regard to *ev* and *ef*, that the one is formed by the breath only, the other by the breath and voice mixed.

Efs and *ez* are both formed in the same manner, by turning up the tip of the tongue towards the upper gums, but so as not to touch them; and thus the breath and voice being cut by the sharp point of the tongue, and passing through the narrow chink left between that and the gums, are modified into that hissing sound perceptible in the one,

one, and buzzing noise in the other. Here also the only difference between them is, the same that was just mentioned with regard to *eth* and *eth*, that *ez* is formed by the voice and breath together, *esh* by the breath only.

Esh and *ezh* are formed by protruding the tongue towards the teeth, but so as not to touch them; and thus the voice and breath passing over it through a wider chink, and not being cut by it on account of its flat position, have not so sharp a sound as *esh* and *ez*. The same distinction is also to be observed here, they being both formed by the same position of the organs, only *ezh* is by the voice and breath, and *esh* by the breath only.

Of this class there are but two that in strict propriety can be called dental; and those are *eth* and *eth*, formed by the application of the tongue to the upper teeth, which are not directly concerned in producing any of the other sounds; but as the seat of their formation is close to the teeth, they have obtained the name of dental, to distinguish them from those whose seat is farther removed back towards the palate, and thence called palatine.

The first of this class are *el* and *er*, whose seat of formation lies a little behind that of *ed* and *et*. *El* is formed by a gentle application of the end of the tongue to the roof of the mouth a little behind the seat of *ed*. The pressure must be as soft as possible, so that the sound may not be intercepted; and in this position the voice glides gently over the sides of the tongue, which are in a horizontal posture, in a straight line through the mouth. *Er* is formed by a vibrating motion of the tip of the tongue between the upper and under jaw, without touching either, and at about the same distance from the teeth that *el* is formed.

Farther back towards the palate are formed *eg* and *ek*, by raising the middle of the tongue so as to touch the roof of the mouth; and the only difference of their formation is, that in *eg* the tongue is not so closely pressed at first but that the sound may continue for a little while; and in *ek*, the voice is wholly intercepted, in the same manner as was before mentioned in forming *ed* and *et*.

The three consonants, *em*, *en*, *ing*, make up the last class, nasal, on account of the sound's issuing through the nose. They are formed by closing the lips much in the same manner and degree

in *eb*, with this difference, that the voice thus stopped at the lips, is permitted to pass through the nose.

En is formed much in the same seat, and by a like application of the organ as *el*; only there is more of the tongue, and more closely applied to the roof of the mouth, so as in a great measure to stop the voice from issuing through that passage, and to force the greater part of it back through the nose.

Behind this, much in the same seat, and same disposition of the organs as in forming the sound *eg*, is produced the sound *ing*, by raising the middle of the tongue to a gentle contact with the roof of the mouth, so as that part of the voice may issue through the mouth, and the remainder be forced back through the nose.

I shall now exhibit, at one view, a scheme of the whole alphabet, according to the method above laid down.

SCHEME OF THE ALPHABET.

Number of simple Sounds in our Tongue 28.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|------|------|------|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| 9 Vowels, | ā | ă | â | ë | ō | ö | ê | î | û |
| | hall | hat | hate | betr | note | noose | bet | fit | but |
| | | w | | | | y | | | |
| | | short oo | | | | short ee | | | |

19 Consonants, { eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth
eth eth ez ing.

2 Superfluous, c, which has the power of *ek* or *es*;
q, that of *ek* before *u*.

2 Compound, j, which stands for *edzh*.
x, for *ks* or *gz*.

1 No letter, h, merely a mark of aspiration.

Consonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 Mutes, eb ed eg ek ep et.

3 Pure mutes, ek ep et.

3 Impure, eb ed eg.

13 Semivowels, ef el em en er es ev ez eth eth eth ez ing.

9 Vocal, el em en er ev ez eth ez ing.

4 Aspirated, ef es eth eth.

A PROSODIAL GRAMMAR.

The Vocal Semivowels subdivided into Pure and Impure :

Divided again into

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 <i>Pure,</i> | el em en er ing. |
| 4 <i>Impure,</i> | ev ez eth ezh. |
| 4 <i>Labial,</i> | eb ep ev ef. |
| 8 <i>Dental,</i> | ed et eth eth̃ ez efs ezh ešh̃ |
| 4 <i>Palatine,</i> | eg ek el er. |
| 3 <i>Nasal,</i> | em en ing. |

SECTION III.

Of Diphthongs.

HAVING examined all the simple sounds in our tongue, I shall now proceed to the double sounds or diphthongs.

There are two of our diphthongs which have usually passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single characters, which are *i̇* and *u̇*, as sounded in the words *fight*, *blue*; the sounds given to those vowels in repeating our alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs. The sound *i̇* is composed of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels, *ā* and *ē*; the first made by the largest, and the latter by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound *ā*; but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper in the same position as when the vowel *ē* is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound, different from both, which is the diphthong *i̇*.

The diphthong *u̇* is composed of the sounds *ē* and *ō*; the formerly so rapidly uttered, and falling so quickly into the sound *ō*, that its own distinct power is not heard; and thus a third sound or diphthong is formed by the junction of the two vowels.

The diphthong *oi̇* or *oy* is formed by a union of the same vov as that of *i̇*; that is *ā ē*; with this difference, that the first vowe

being dwelt upon, is distinctly heard before its sound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel \acute{e} ; as *ei*, noise.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is composed of the sounds \acute{a} and \acute{o} ; and is formed much in the same manner as \acute{i} ; the mouth being at first in the position of sounding \acute{a} , but before that sound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the position of sounding \acute{o} , the first sound \acute{a} is checked and blended with the latter \acute{o} , from which results the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the short sounds of \acute{o} and \acute{e} marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding all the other vowels and combining with them: as thus;

| <i>w</i> or short \acute{o} . | | | <i>y</i> or short \acute{e} . | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| $w\acute{a}ft$ | $w\acute{a}ge$ | $w\acute{a}ll.$ | $y\acute{a}re$ | $y\acute{a}rd$ | $y\acute{a}wl.$ |
| $w\acute{e}d$ | | $w\acute{e}ed.$ | $y\acute{e}t$ | | $y\acute{e}ld.$ |
| $w\acute{i}t$ | $w\acute{o}e$ | $w\acute{o}o.$ | $y\acute{o}n'$ | $y\acute{o}ke$ | $y\acute{o}uth.$ |
| \acute{u} | | | | | $y\acute{o}ung.$ |
| $w\acute{o}rd,$ | | | | | |

SECTION IV.

Of the Manner of forming certain Sounds.

It will be necessary for all who wish to pronounce English properly, to make themselves perfect in all the simple sounds and diphthongs enumerated and explained above, before they proceed any further. And more particularly foreigners should be constantly exercised in those sounds which are peculiar to the English, and are not found in their own tongues. For which purpose I shall point out such sounds as the French have not, that being a language generally spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels, and all our consonants, except *eth*, *eth* and *ing*. I have already described the mode of forming the two sounds of *eth* and *eth*; but as these are the peculiar sounds which scarce any Frenchman or foreigner can conquer, I shall be more full in my directions about them. It must be observed then, that in the French tongue all the articulations are formed within the mouth,

and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth ; consequently, unless they are told to do it, they will never, of themselves place the organ in a position that it never had been in before ; so that when they are urged to pronounce that new sound ; as in the word *then*, without having the mechanism of the organs pointed out to them, they naturally utter the sound that is nearest to it in their own tongue, and call it *den* ; in like manner they pronounce *thin*, *tin* ; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth*, to a *t*. And this they continue to do all their lives in all words containing those sounds, for want of being informed of the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of shewing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable. Desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and somewhat beyond them ; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without at all touching the under ; then let him utter any voice with an intention to sound the word *then*, and draw back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, the organs must be exactly in the same position, but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of any voice, he must emit breath only, which will as certainly produce the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after founding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth as before ; and in sounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end ; whilst in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both cases it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time after the formation of the letter, at the same time prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till by practice the sounds become familiar.

The consonant marked by *ing*, is perhaps peculiar to the English language. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as *dent* or *camp*, and in all their nasal vowels. The only difference between them is, that in forming the

French

French sounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels; and in this way the French nasal vowel sounded in the word *dent* will be converted into the English consonant heard in the word *ding-dong*.

With regard to diphthongs, the English have several not to be found in the French tongue. Of this number are the first four enumerated above, viz. *î*, *û*, *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our *î*, to be found in such words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*. And the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the vowels *â* *î*, and ours of the vowels *â* *î*; so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce *â*, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check its progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper, stopping it in that situation in which the sound *ê* is formed, and then instantly cutting off all sound. Thus as the sound of *â* is not completed, nor the sound of *ê* continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

Our diphthong *û* has also a sound that resembles it in French, to be found in the words *Dieu*, *mieux*; but the difference will instantly be perceived by sounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it consists in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a sound which we have not in our tongue, and is therefore found very hard to be formed by English organs; and ours terminates in *ô*. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is composed of the sounds *ê* and *ô*, the first sound not completed but rapidly running into the last; and he is to consider it as ending in the French *ou*, not *eu*. Our pronoun *you* is an exact representation to a French eye of the sound of *û*.

To form the diphthong *oi* or *oy* it is necessary to pronounce the full sound of *â*, dwelling some time on the vowel, before the sound

is intercepted by the motion of the under-jaw, to the position of forming the slender sound *ê*, and then the voice is instantly to cease. This diphthong differs from that of *î* only in this, that the first vowel *â* is distinctly heard, before it unites with the latter vowel *ê*. This diphthong is represented two ways, either by *oi* or *oy*, as in *noise*, *boys*.

To produce the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *out*, *owl*, it is necessary that there should be the greatest aperture of the mouth as if it were about to form the sound *â*; but before that sound is completed the organs are to change to the position of pronouncing *ô*, by a rapid motion of the under-jaw towards the upper, and protruding the lips in the form of sounding *ô*, at the same time stopping the voice short; and thus, as in the diphthong *î*, by having neither the sound of the former or latter vowel completed, there arises from the coalescence of the two, a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong *ou* or *ow*.

All the other diphthongs in our tongue are formed by the short sounds of *ô* and *ê*, represented by the characters *w* and *y*, and combined with all the other vowels when they precede them in the same syllable.

To instruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of these, it will be only necessary to inform them that our *w* answers exactly in sound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for instance, our pronoun *we* is individually the same sound as their affirmative *oui*; and the mistake which they constantly commit of sounding that letter like a *v*, has been owing to their not being informed of the true nature of the sound, and taking up their idea of it from the character which represents it, wherein two interwoven *vees* *w* are exhibited to view: but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter they will place their lips in the position of forming the French *ou*, or English *ô*, they cannot fail of producing the proper sound.

In like manner, all diphthongs formed by our *y* are to be considered by them as answering to those formed either by their *i*, as in the words *mieux*, *viande*, *bien*; or their *y*, as in the last syllables of the words *voyage*, *royaume*, *moyen*.

Beside those which I have enumerated and described, there is a vast variety of combinations of vowels in our tongue, which have been most
absurdly

absurdly called diphthongs by our grammarians, when in reality they are only so many different ways of representing the same simple sounds of our vowels. To distinguish such from the true diphthongs, which means double sounding, I shall take the liberty of coining a new word, and shall call them *digraphs*, or double written.

SECTION V.

Of the Use and Abuse of Letters in spelling or representing Words.

WHEN written words are considered as the types of sounds, in order to make them correspond to their archetypes, the four following rules should be strictly observed.

1. No character should be set down in any word which is not pronounced.

2. Every distinct simple sound should have a distinct character to mark it, for which it should uniformly stand.

3. The same character should never be set down as the representative of two different sounds.

4. All compound sounds should be marked only by such characters, as will naturally and necessarily produce those sounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.

These rules were strictly observed in the two justly celebrated languages of old Greece and Rome, insomuch that the knowledge of their alphabet alone, together with the manner of their joining letters so as to make syllables and words, enabled every one, without farther aid of rules or masters, to pronounce their words properly at sight in reading; and the practice of a few weeks only might render them adepts in the art. Whereas in the English all these rules are so frequently violated, or rather indeed so totally disregarded, that little or no assistance can be derived to pronunciation from books, and the art of reading properly requires the labour of many years.

Such indeed is the state of our written language, that the darkest hieroglyphics, or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those

10

who

who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all except a few well-educated natives. The original source of this lay in a defective alphabet, as has been before mentioned; but there were other causes which contributed to increase the confusion, that have been set forth in an express treatise for that purpose, to which the curious reader is referred *.

At present I shall content myself with exhibiting to view such specimens of irregularity in marking our sounds, as it is necessary the learner should be aware of, before he enters upon the rules which are to guide him through this labyrinth to a just pronunciation.

Same Sounds of Vowels marked in a Variety of different Ways.

| ā | ā | ā |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a far | a favour | all call |
| au laugh | ai pain | al talk |
| ai plaister | ay pray | au laud |
| ea heart | ea great | augh taught |
| all shall | e there | aw claw |
| i firrah | ei heir | oa broad |
| | eig feign | eo George |
| | ey grey | o form |
| | | ough ought |
| ē | ō | ō |
| e he | o go | o who |
| ea sea | oa load | oo too |
| ei deceit | oe doe | ou you |
| ey key | ou foul | ough through |
| œ foetus | ough dough | oe shoe |
| ie field | ow blow | wo two |
| ee see | eau beau | |
| eo people | ew few | |
| f machine | oo door | |

* Vid. Lectures on Elocution. Dissertation, &c. p. 232.

| i | | û | | ü | |
|-----|----------|----|-------|-----|--------|
| i | fit | u | gun | u | cube |
| a | courage | o | work | eu | feud |
| ai | captain | ou | rough | ew | new |
| ia | marriage | oo | blood | ue | clue |
| e | college | i | fir | iew | view |
| ee | breeches | e | her | eau | beauty |
| ei | forfeit | | | | |
| tig | foreign | | | | |
| ie | sieve | | | | |
| o | women | | | | |
| u | busy | | | | |

Different Sounds marked by the same Vowels.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|
| there | here | | | who | go |
| | | û | | | ü |
| grove | prove | love | | door | noon |
| bear | hear | head | heart | fourth | youth |
| | | | | tough | mouth |

With many other instances of irregularity in marking our vowels too tedious to enumerate. Nor shall we find the state of our consonants much better.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| B | is often mute, as in | - | - | - | debt, tomb. |
| C | has three sounds, | - | - | - | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> k s sh </div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> care, cease, social. </div> |
| F | has its sound marked by two different combinations of letters, | - | - | - | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> ph gh </div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Philip, laugh. </div> |
| G | has two sounds, | - | - | - | gold, gentle. |
| J | has the same sound as that of 2d G, | - | - | - | joy. |
| S | has four sounds, | - | - | - | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> s z sh zh </div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> yes, rose, passion, sister. </div> |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|-------------|
| T | also has four sounds, | - | - | - | { | t | tell, |
| | | | | | | s | fatiety, |
| | | | | | | th | nation, |
| | | | | | | ch | question. |
| X | has three sounds, | - | - | - | { | gz | example, |
| | | | | | | ks | vex, |
| | | | | | | z | Zerxes. |
| Th | has two sounds, | - | - | - | | | then, thin. |
| Ch | has three sounds, | - | - | - | { | k | chorus, |
| | | | | | | th | chaife, |
| | | | | | | ch | chair. |
| Gh | has two sounds, | - | - | - | { | g | ghost, |
| | | | | | | f | laugh ; |
| ✓ | and is often mute, as in | - | - | - | | | daughter. |

From a view of such amazing disorder and confusion in our manner of marking sounds, it may be thought an impracticable task to attempt teaching a right pronunciation of our words by means of the written language ; and yet I doubt not, if the learner will but take suitable pains, and commit to memory the rules hereafter to be laid down upon that head, but that he will compass the point in a much shorter space of time than could be well imagined. For this purpose, I shall first lay down rules relative to the consonants, as what regards the pronunciation of the vowels cannot be explained till I come to treat of words.

B

This consonant has always the same sound when pronounced, but it is often silent. It is always so when followed by a *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *doubt* ; or preceded by an *m*, as *tomb*, *dumb* ; as also in the word *subtle*.

C

C is a redundant character when standing by itself, supplying the place either of a *k* or an *s*. When it takes an *h* after it, it has its use, which shall be explained hereafter. It has the sound of *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u* ; of *s* before *e* and *i*. So that sounding this letter in the following manner :

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ca | ce | ci | co | cu |
| k ² _a | s ³ _e | s ³ _i | k ² _o | k ² _u . |

after

after the several vowels as marked above, will afford a certain rule for applying its different sounds properly; except when preceded by an *s* in the same syllable before an *e*, of which more hereafter.

It is utterly useless when followed by a *k* in the same syllable, as in *sick*, *sack*, *traffick*. It has also another sound, supplying the place of *ph*, when it precedes the termination *eous* or *ious*; as in *cetaceous*, *gracious*, pronounced *setashus*, *grashus*. It is sometimes silent, as in the words *muscle*, *indict*.

D

This letter has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they sound the *d* right in the positives *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration; and sound it as if it were written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound; and the way to cure it is easy, for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word *loud*, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming *d*, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound *der* will be produced of course. For the organ being left in the position of sounding *d* at the end of the syllable *loud*, is necessarily in the position of forming the same *d* in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handsome*, *handsel*.

F

F has always its own sound except in the particle *of*, where it has the power of a *v*, and is sounded *ev*, to distinguish it from the word *off* in sound as well as in spelling. Though it is constant to its sound when single, yet it is often marked by two *ff*'s, as in *chaff*, *scoff*; sometimes by *ph*, both in the beginning and ending of words, as in *philosophy*, *epitaph*; and sometimes by *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*: of which more in its proper place.

G

G has two sounds, one peculiar to itself, as in *gold*; the other in common with *j*, as in *gentle*. The first of these may be called hard,

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the other soft *g*. It has, like *c*, always its first or hard sound before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; in general its second or soft sound before *e* and *y*; but is very dubious before *i*, so as not to be reducible to any rule. However, its powers in general may be known by repeating the following syllables, *ga*, *je*, *ji* or *gi*, *go*, *gu*, *jy*.

Before the vowel *e*, it has its soft sound in all words in common use, except *gear*, *geese*, *geld* and its derivatives; *get* and its derivatives; and its hard sound is to be found only in some proper names derived from the Hebrew, or technical terms from the Greek.

This letter is frequently silent. 1st, When followed by an *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, By an *n*, as in *reign*, *condign*; 3dly, By an *b*, as in *light*, *sought*; except where *gh* assumes the power of an *f*, as in *laugh*, of which more hereafter.

H

This character is no mark of any articulate sound, but is a mere sign of aspiration, or effort of the breath. This is the only power it has when single, and all words beginning with that letter are to be preceded by an effort of the breath, except only the following; *beir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hospital*, *hostler*, *hour*, *humour*, *humble*, *humbles*. But it is put to a variety of other uses wherever the defects of our alphabet are wanted to be supplied. United to *c*, *ch*, it stands for the compound sound *tsh*, as *charm*, pronounced *tsharm*. With *t*, it stands for two sounds, *then* and *thin*. With *s* for *esh*, as *shall*. *Cb* likewise stands for *k* in *chorus*; *ph* for *f* in *philosophy*; as does *gh* in *laugh*. In conjunction with *g* too, it serves to shew that it is silent, as in *thought*. With some others which shall be considered in treating of combined letters.

J

This letter is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and *zh*, or aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them first to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the position that it has when that letter is formed; then let them try to sound the French *j*, which is exactly the same sound as I have called the aspirated *z* or *ezh*, and the compound sound of *edzh* or *dzha*, will be produced. To facilitate this, it will be proper to present the first of these
to

to the eye, spelt with the French *j*, as thus *edje*—and afterwards, in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than concluding with it, let them place the tongue in the position of sounding *ed*, and without uttering the previous vowel let them run the sound of *d* into that of the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, as *djoy* [*joy*], *djoke* [*joke*]. This letter is never silent, and has always the same sound, which is also represented by soft *g*, as in *jest*, *gesture*.

K

K has always the same sound, represented also by hard *c*, as *king*, *card*. It is always silent when it precedes an *n* in the same syllable, as *know*, *knot*; pronounced *no*, *not*; and is superfluous when annexed to a hard *c*, as in *lock*, *stick*.

L

L has always one uniform sound, and is never silent but when followed by an *n* in the same syllable, as *balm*, *psalm*. In one word only it is sounded as *r*, colonel—pronounced *curnel*.

M

M is also uniform in its sound, and is never silent.

N

N is likewise uniform, but is always mute after *m* in the same syllable, as in *hymn*, *condemn*. When it precedes *g* it represents another simple sound to be mentioned hereafter.

P

This letter has always one uniform sound except when joined to an *b*, and then it assumes the power of an *f*, as *philosophy*.

Q

Q has always the power of a *k*, for which letter it stands only when it precedes a *u* followed by some other vowel, as in the words *quarrel*, *question*, *antiquity*; where the two vowels are combined in a diphthong sound; or the words *pique*, *antique*, where the two latter vowels are silent, and the sound of the consonant *k* finishes the syllable.

This letter is always followed by a *u* in the French as well as in English; but the difference between their use of it and ours consists in this, that in the French the *u* is silent, and the *q* unites itself immediately with the following vowel, having the sound of *k*. With us the *u* forms a diphthong with the following vowel, in the same manner as in the word *quoi*, the only one in the French, into which the diphthong

diphthong sound is admitted. This will be sufficient to point out its true pronunciation to foreigners. It is never silent.

R

This letter has always the same sound, and is never silent.

S

S stands for four different sounds; 1st, Its own peculiar sound, as in *so*, *yes*; 2dly, *z*, as in *rose*; 3dly, *sb*, as in *passion*; 4thly, *zb*, as in *osier*.

It has its own proper sound of *s* always at the beginning of words. The same at the end of words, 1st, When they terminate in *as*, except in the monosyllable *as*, *bas*, *was*, and the plurals of nouns ending in *ea*, such as *fleas*, *pleas*, &c. 2dly, In all words ending in double *ss*, as *faultless*, *depress*, &c. 3dly, All words ending in *is*, as *this*, *tennis*; except the verb *is*, and the pronoun *his*, where it has the sound of *z*. 4thly, All ending in *us* and *ous*; as *circus*, *genius*; *cutaneous*, *nauseous*. 5thly, When preceded in the same syllable by any of the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *th* and *f*; as *locks*, *caps*, *hats*, *baths*, *scoffs*.

It has the sound of *z*, 1st, When preceded in the same syllable by any other consonant beside the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*; and two of the aspirated semivowels, *th* and *f*; as *blabs*, *beds*, *begs*, *bells*, *dams*, &c. 2dly, It has the sound of *z* when finishing a word preceded by the vowel *e*, as *riches*, *series*; except when preceded by a pure mute in the same syllable, as *dates*, *cakes*, &c.

It has the sound of *sb* in all words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant; as in *emulsion*, *expansion*, *dispersion*, &c.

And of *zb* in *sion*, preceded by a vowel; as in *occasion*, *cohesion*; *incision*, *explosion*, *confusion*. As also in all words ending in *sier*, as *crozier*, *hosier*.

T

This letter has its own proper sound at the beginning of all words, and at the end of syllables.

It has the sound of *s* in the word *satiety*.

It has the sound of *sb* in all terminations in *tion*, as *nation*, *sanction*, *notion*, &c.; except when an *s* precedes, in which case it takes the sound of *tsh* usually marked by *ch*, as *question*, *bastion*, &c. In like manner *t* has the sound of *sb* in all terminations in *tial*, as *martial*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by an *s*, as in *bestial*, *celestial*, when it has also the sound of *ch*.

In pronouncing this letter the Irish and other provincials thicken the sound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they say *bettber*; for *utter*, *utther*, and so on in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of the *d*, I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the same way.

V

V has always one uniform sound, and is never silent.

X

This character stands for two compound sounds, one which has the power of *ks*, the other of *gz*. At the end of words it has always the sound of *ks*, as in *vex*, *tax*.

1. When it is found in the first syllable of a word, and has the accent upon it, it has always the sound of *ks*—as *exercise*, *extricate*.

2. When it is followed in the next syllable by a consonant, or aspirated *b*, it has still the sound of *ks*, wherever the accent may lie, as in *exculpate*, *exhibition*, *exhilarate*.

3. When followed by a vowel, if the accent do not immediately lie upon that syllable, it is still pronounced *ks*, as in *executioner*.

4. But if the accent be immediately upon the following syllable beginning with a vowel, the sound of *x* is then changed to *gz*; as in *example*, *exalt*, *exert*, *exist*, *exonerate*, *exuberant*, &c. And thus a sure rule is provided for the right pronunciation of the letter *x* in all cases, as it is to have the sound of *ks* in every situation except when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel; to assist the memory in which it is only necessary to have recourse to two words, such as *ex'ecute*, *ex'ecutor*. There is but one case in which there are exceptions to this general rule, and that is where the sound of *gz* is preserved in some words contrary to the maxim above laid down; which is only in a few derivatives from primitives that have the sound of *gz* in them, according to the last rule. Thus the words *exemplary* from *example*, and *exaltation* from *exalt*, must be sounded *egzemplary* and *egzaltation*, though the accent be changed to the first syllable in the former, and to the third in the latter. And the same must be observed with regard to all words of this class.

Z

This letter is seen in very few words of English, as its power has been for the most part usurped by *s*. It represents two sounds;
one

one its own, as in *razor*; the other *zh*, or French *j*, as in *axiſe*; and both of these are supplied by *s*, as in *reason*, *offer*.

Having done with all the consonants that appear in our alphabet, I shall now proceed to examine such simple sounds as have no peculiar characters to mark them, and are therefore represented by two letters.

Th, th

These are two different sounds marked by the same combination of *th*. Their nature and manner of formation have been already sufficiently explained; there remains now to point out the right application of this mark to its two different uses.

In the beginning of words *th* has always its aspirated sound, or is formed wholly by the breath, except 1st, in the pronoun *thou*, and its derivatives, as *thee*, *them*, *thine*, *their*, &c.; and 2dly, in the following monosyllables, *than*, *that*, *the*, *their*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *this*, *thither*, *thou*, *thy*, *though*, *thus*; in all which it has its vocal sound. With *r* or *w* after it, it has always the sound of *th*; as *throw*, *thwart*.

At the end of words *th* has its aspirated sound, except in the following words; to *sheath*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *wreath*, to *seeth*, *booth*, *smooth*, to *sooth*. The particle *with* is sometimes aspirated, sometimes vocal; aspirated before a consonant, vocal before a vowel; as *withstand*, *without*. And the same is to be observed when it is not compounded, but in its detached state; as, *with* many more, *with* all my heart.

It has always its vocal sound when followed by a final mute *e* in the same syllable; as in *bathe*, *breathe*. When followed by a *y* in the last syllable it has its aspirate sound, as *sympathy*, *healthy*; except in the words *wreathy* and *worthy*.

In all other situations of *th*, when in any middle syllables of words, the most general rule is, that it has the aspirate sound before consonants, and the vocal before vowels; except in derivative and compound words, which retain the sound of their primitives; thus *loat* some retains the primitive sound of *to loath*, though preceding a consonant; and *booth*ing the original aspirate of *tooth* though preceding a vowel.

In a few instances *th* is sounded as it always is in French, like single *t*; and these are the words, *thill*, *thyme*, *Thames*, and *Thom*

Sb

This is the proper mark for the sound which I have called *ssh*, to be found in *shell*, *wish*; and wherever it appears it has invariably the same sound and is never silent. But the power of this combination is usurped in much the greater number of words, containing the sound of which it is the proper representative, by the letters *c*, *t*, and *s*. By *c* and *t* in all words ending in *cial* and *tial*, as *social*, *partial*; in *cion* and *tion*, as *suspicion*, *nation*; in *cious*, and *tious*, as *capricious*, *contentious*; in *ceous*, as *cetaceous*; and in *sion* by an *s* wherever preceded by another *s*, as *impression*. It is also represented by *ch* in words taken from the French, as *chevalier*, *machine*.

In order to pronounce properly this combination of letters, which is no where to be found in the French, it will be only necessary to inform foreigners that our *sb* has uniformly the same sound as the French *cb* in the words *charité*, *chère*, &c.

Zb

This sound which I have called *exb* in the list of letters, has hitherto got no peculiar mark to represent it; I have therefore added an *b* to *z* for its mark, as making it correspond to its correlative *sb*. It is sometimes, though but seldom, represented by a *z*, as in *azure*; but its general mark is an *s* in the termination *sion* preceded by any of the vowels, *asion*, *esion*, *ision*, *osion*, *usion*—as *occasion*, *confession*, *division*, *explosion*, *infusion*. This sound is exactly the same as that of the French *j*; and foreigners are to avoid pronouncing words of this structure in the French manner, as if they consisted of four syllables thus divided *oc-ca-si-on*; but to make only three syllables of them, reducing the two last into one, and pronouncing the word as if it were thus spelt *occunjun*, giving the sound of the French *j* to that consonant.

Ng

The sound of these combined letters is always uniform at the end of words, and is never silent. But as there are different sounds annexed to the same apparent combination, it will be necessary to shew wherein the difference consists. 1st, Whenever *ng* has a mute *e* after it, its sound is changed to a mixed one of *n* and *j*, or soft *g*, as in the words *range*, *strange*. 2dly, When a syllable is added to the primitives ending in *ng*, it generally flows into the next syllable

with only its own sound, as in *hang, hanger; wrong, wronger*; yet sometimes it lends the sound of the last *g* in its hard state to the next syllable, as *long, longer; strong, stronger*; which should be pronounced as if written *long-ger, strong-ger*. These two, with the word *younger*, pronounced *young-ger*, are the only exceptions to the first rule. To these may be added likewise some primitive words that also add the hard *g* to the last syllable: these are *anger, linger, finger, conger, monger*, with all derivatives, as *fistmonger, &c.*

3dly, All words ending in *nge* retain the primitive sound with the succeeding syllable when added to it, as *range, ranger; strange, stranger; challenge, challenger*. All other words ending in *ger*, preceded by an *n* closing the former syllable have the sound of soft *g* or *j*, as *messenger, harbinger, &c.*

Of Consonant Digraphs.

I have before shewn a large list of simple sounds marked by two vowels, which I call *Digraphs*; I shall now enumerate the instances of consonants where two are presented to the eye, and but one sounded, in the same syllable.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>bt</i> | <i>debt</i> | <i>doubt</i> | <i>b</i> silent. |
| <i>ck</i> | <i>crack</i> | <i>attack</i> | <i>c</i> |
| <i>gn</i> | <i>sign</i> | <i>malign</i> | <i>g</i> |
| <i>gn</i> | <i>gnat</i> | <i>gnaw</i> | <i>g</i> |
| <i>gm</i> | <i>flegm</i> | <i>apothegm</i> | <i>g</i> |
| <i>kn</i> | <i>knife</i> | <i>know</i> | <i>k</i> |
| <i>ln</i> | <i>baln</i> | <i>psalm</i> | <i>l</i> |
| <i>mb</i> | <i>lamb</i> | <i>limb</i> | <i>b</i> |
| <i>mn</i> | <i>hymn</i> | <i>contemn</i> | <i>n</i> |
| <i>wr</i> | <i>wry</i> | <i>wrong</i> | <i>w</i> |

All the above are constantly silent when combined in the same syllable. Beside these, there are four other combinations applied to different purposes; and these are *sc, ch, gh, and wh*.

Sc

This combination is sometimes sounded as simple *s*, as in *scells*; sometimes as *sk*, as in *scoff*. The same rule which pointed out the true pronunciation of *c* before the different vowels, will serve in this case also, only prefixing an *s*,

kā sē sī kō kū
fkā sc sī fko fku

where *c* is silent before *e* and *i*, except only in the word *sceptic*, founded *skeptic*, and its derivatives.

Cb

This combination is pronounced in three different ways, to be found in the words *charm*, *chorus*, *chivalry*. The 1st is the compound of *t/b*, the 2d has the sound of *k*, and the 3d of */b*.

The 1st or compound sound of *t/b* is what prevails in all English words in common use, before all the vowels.*.

The 2d in proper names and technical terms derived from the Greek.

The 3d in technical terms and a few other words adopted from the French.

The words in common use which differ from the usual pronunciation of *cb* are these that follow, with their derivatives :

| <i>k</i> | <i>/b</i> |
|------------|------------------|
| chamelion | chagrin |
| chamomile | chamois |
| chaos | champaign (wine) |
| character | champignon |
| chimera | chandelier |
| chirurgie | chevalier |
| choler | chicane |
| cholic | chivalry |
| chord | chaise |
| chorus | chamade |
| chyle | chancre. |
| chymistry | |
| chalybeate | |
| chambrel | |
| chamlet | |
| chart | |
| choir. | |

* To facilitate the pronunciation of this sound to foreign organs, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as was before proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *s* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *cb*—as *sicb*.

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All words terminating in *ch* have the general sound of *tsh*, except the following :

Ach and its derivatives, as *headach*, &c.

Lilach, mastich, distich, hemistich, conch, anarch, monarch, hierarch, tetrarch, heresiarch, eunuch, loch, stomach, sounded as *k*—and yacht, where *ch* is silent, pronounced *yôt*.

Gb

This combination is sometimes sounded as hard *g*, sometimes as *f*, and is often silent ; as in the words *ghost*, *laugh*, *light*.

It has the sound of hard *g* at the beginning of all words.

It is silent at the end of words and syllables, as in *high*, *neigh*, *daugh-ter*, except only in the following, where it assumes the power of *f*—

cough *chough* *enough* *laugh* *rough* *tough* ;
sounded *cof* *chuf* *enuf* *laf* *ruf* *tuf*.

And in the following—

hiccough *sbough* *lough* *bligh* ;
sounded *hiccup* *shok* *lok* *blithe*.

The word *lough*, for lake, has a peculiar guttural sound in the Irish pronunciation not suited to English organs, by whom it is in general pronounced *lok*.

Wh

This combination is two ways employed ; in the first, it has only the power of a simple *h*, as in *who*, sounded *boo*, where the *w* is utterly useless.

In the second the *w* forms a diphthong with the vowel that follows the *h*, whose aspirate sound precedes the *w*, as in *when*, pronounced as if written *hœn*.

As in all sounds of this sort the aspirate precedes the vocal sound, it has been a great absurdity to place the *h* in writing after the *w*, instead of before, which error I have reformed in marking those sounds in the Dictionary. These different uses of *wh* may be pointed out by one simple rule, which is, that it never stands for the simple aspirate *h* except before the vowel *a* ; when it precedes any of the other vowels, the *w* forms diphthongs in conjunction with them, preceded by the aspirates ; as,

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>whale</i> | <i>wheel</i> | <i>while</i> | <i>why</i> , |
| <i>hœ̃le</i> | <i>hœ̃l</i> | <i>hœ̃ile</i> | <i>hœ̃ỹ</i> ; |
| — | — | — | — |

whil

while the *w* is silent before the vowel *e*, as in

| | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>who</i> | <i>whole</i> | <i>whoop</i> ; |
| <i>hō</i> | <i>hōle</i> | <i>hōp</i> . |

SECTION VI.

Rules for the Pronunciation of English Words.

Of Monosyllables.

GENERAL RULE.

MONOSYLLABLES ending in single consonants, have their accent or stress on the consonant; and in that case the vowels, with very few exceptions, have their first sounds, as marked in the Scheme,

hat bet fit not but;

and this, whether the monosyllable consists of 2, 3, 4, or 5 letters; as,

am led spit stop struck.

But this rule refers only to such monosyllables as contain but one vowel,

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *r* the accent is on the vowel, which is thus made long, though it retains the same sound; as *cār*, *bār*, *fār*.

It has the sound of *ō* in *was*, *wad*; and of *ā* in *war*.

2. The vowels *e* and *i* before *r* change their sound to that of *ū*—as *her*, *fir*, *fir*; pronounced *hur*, *fur*, *fur*.

3. The vowel *e* has the sound of *i* in *yes*, (*yis*) *o* that of *u* in *son* (*sūn*), and *u* has its 2d sound in *pūt*.

Of Monosyllables ending in more Consonants than one.

Here it is to be observed, in the first place, that where the same consonant is doubled at the end, as the two have only the sound of a single one, the preceding vowel is governed by the same laws as if there were but one: Ex. *add*, *staff*, *less*. Except the word *bass*, in music, where *ā* has its second sound. It is the same when two different consonants

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consonants are presented to the eye, with but one sound, as in *back*, *stick*.

With regard to monosyllables ending in two or more consonants whose sounds are pronounced, some vowels follow the same laws as those terminated by single consonants; others are governed by different rules. The vowels which follow the same laws are *e* and *u*. The other three differ from them. I shall now shew the rules in order by which they are governed.

A

A preceding more final consonants than one, follows in general the same laws as when before a single one; as in *cast*, *ant*, *gasp*.

Before *r* the same rule is observed of laying the accent on the vowel; as *harn*, *harm*, *mart*.

When preceded by a *w*, and followed by an *r*, it has its third long sound; as *wa'rd*, *wa'rm*, *thwa'rt*.

When preceded by a *w* and followed by any other consonants, it has the sound of *o*; as *wasb*, *watch*, pronounced *wosh*, *wotsh*.—To this the words *waft* and *wasp* are exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes 2 *ll*'s it has always its third long sound; as *call*, *fall*, *wall*; except *shall*, and *mall*.

2. When *a* precedes *l*, followed by different consonants, it has different powers.

Before *ld* and *lt* it has its third long sound; as *bald*, *halt*.

Before *lk* it has also its third sound, and the *l* is mute; as *talk*, *walk*.

Before *th* it has its first long sound in *ba'th*, *la'th*, *pa'th*: its first short sound in *ha'th'*; and third long sound in *wra'th*.

E

E before two or more final consonants has always the first sound; as, *hend'*, *help'*, *length'*.

I

This vowel before two or more final consonants has sometimes its first, sometimes its second sound.

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It has its first sound before all terminations, except *ld, nd, ght* ;
as, *sing, ink, dish, mist, witch, hint* ; except *pint*.

It has its second sound before *id*, as, wild; before *nd*, as, mind; and *gh*, as, might. In which latter case the *gh* is always silent.

When this vowel precedes *r* it never has its own sound, but is always changed to that of first *e*, or first *u*. To *ê* in the following words: birth, firth, girt, girth, gird, girl, mirth, skirt, squirt, quirk, chirp, firm, irk, smirk, dirge, whirl, twirl. To *î* in dirt, firt, firt, spirt, first, third, bird.

0

The vowel *o* has all its three sounds, and is very irregular, as these different sounds are often before the same termination. It likewise changes its sound for that of *u*, and has often that of *a*. It has the sound of *ô* before

ck and ff, ȝ mock, scoff.
ft, ȝ oft, soft; sounded ȝft, ȝaft.
ld, ȝ bold, sold. Except gold.
lk, ȝ folk; / mute.
ll, ȝ droll, poll, roll, scroll, tell, troll, bell, fell, stroll.
—ȝ loll, doll, noll.
mb, ȝ bomb—ȝ comb—ȝ tomb, womb; b silent.
ng, ȝ song, strong, &c. Except tong, sounded tung.
nk, ũ monk, ſponk—mũnk, ſpũnk.
nt, ȝ font, front—ũ went.
rd, ȝ ford, sword—ȝ chord, cord, lord, —ũ word.
rk, ȝ cork, fork, ſtork—ȝ pork—ũ work.
rn, ȝ born, horn, corn, morn, &c.—ȝ borne. [*ſignifying ſuffered*], torn, worn, ſworn.
rt, ȝ port, fort, ſport—ȝ ſhort, ſnort, ſort —ũ wart.
ſs, ȝ moſs, gloſs, &c. Except grōſs.
ſt, ȝ coſt, loſt, toſt, croſt, froſt—ȝ hoſt, ghōſt, moſt, poſt—ũ doſt.
th, ȝ Goth, moth—ȝ both, forth, quoth, ſloth—ȝ broth, cloth, froth, troth, wroth—ũ doth, month, worth.
t, ȝ bolt, colt, dolt, &c.

U. This

U

This vowel has always its first sound as in the words *lull, pluck, hurl,* &c; except in the following words, where it has the sound of *û*; *bull, full, pull, busb, push.*

Of Monosyllables ending in e mute.

The *e* mute in monosyllables, where there is but one consonant between the vowel and *e* final, marks that the vowels *a* and *i* are to have their second sounds; *e* also in general, but there are exceptions. The vowel *e* is seldom followed in monosyllables of that sort by a mute *e*; and when it is, it has sometimes its second, sometimes its third sound. The vowel *u*, followed by a mute *e*, has always its third sound, except when preceded by an *r*, and then it has the sound of *ô*.

EXAMPLES.

â *bâbe, fâce.* Exceptions: *âr'e, båd'e, [pret. of To bid,] gâ'pe, hâv'e.*

î *tribe, dice.*

ô *hôle, hôme.* Exceptions: *û* *come, some, done, none*; where the *o* is pronounced like *û*.—*ô* *one* [sounded as if written *wôn*], *gôn'e, shôn'e*.—*ô* *lôse, whôse, môme, prôve.* *û* *dove, glove, love, shove*; in which the *o* is sounded like *û*.

ê *hère, mère.* Exceptions: *ê* *thère, where*.—*ê* *wér'e.*

û *pure, mûle.* Exceptions: *ô* *rude, rule, prude*, and all preceded by an *r*, where the *u* has always the sound of *ô*.

But when *e* final or mute is preceded by two consonants, the accent in that case not being on the vowel, but in general on the consonants, the vowel pronounced in such a syllable must have, according to the rule before laid down, not its second, but its first short sound.

Examples. *Badge*, (*a* before *r* still being lengthened, as, *barge, farce*; except *scarce*, where the *a* has the sound of *ê*) *chance, pence, edge, since, cringe, dodge, horse* (except *fôrce* and *wôrse, û*), *curse, drudge, &c.*

From this rule must be excepted words ending in *ange*, as *rânge, chânge, strânge*; and those ending in *the*, as *bâthe, blithe, clôthe, &c.*

&c. where the vowels have their second sound ; but in the last case, *th* ought to be considered only as a single letter, being but a simple sound marked by two letters.

Of Monosyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced.

No English monosyllable ends in *a* pronounced except the particle *a* itself. In such words as *pea*, *tea*, *sea*, *plea*, &c. it only marks that the vowel *e* which precedes it is to have its third sound.

The vowel *e*, when single, is never pronounced at the end of any monosyllable, except in the words *he*, *she*, *we*, *me*, *ye* and *be*, where it has its third sound. The particle *the*, when emphatic, has its third sound ; at all other times its second, *thē*, sounded short.

The vowel *i* is never seen at the end of any English word, and is only to be found in some technical terms, and foreign words, having its place supplied by *y*, as in the words *try*, *frý*, *thy*, pronounced alway in monosyllables with the sound of *i*.

The vowel *o* ends no monosyllable but the following : *bo*, *go*, *ho*, *lo*, *no*, *so*, *wo*, *tho* ; *who*, *two*, *do* ; *to* and *fro*, *pro* and *con*. The particle *to* has the sound of *u*, as if written *tú*.

U single never ends a monosyllable, except the word *lu* or *loo*, sometimes spelt in the former way, and pronounced *lô*.

But there are many monosyllables that end in two vowels, though there be but the sound of one of them uttered. These I shall call digraphs, to distinguish them from diphthongs.

Ay has always the sound of *ā* ; as *dāy*, *prāy* ; except in the affirmative particle *āy*.

Aw has always the sound of *ā* ; as *dāw*, *sāw*.

Ea has the sound of *ē* ; as *tēa*, *sēa*.

Ee the same ; as *see*, *thee*.

Ey has the sound of *ē* ; as *they*, *grey* ; except *ē*, *kēy* and *lēy*.

Ie of *i*, as *lie*, *dīe*.

Oe *ô*, as *dôe*, *fôe* ; except *shôe*.

Oo *ô*, as *who*, *tôo*, *côo*.

Ou *ô*, *yôu*—diph. *thou*.

Ow *ô*, as *blôw*, *glôw*, *bôw* (to shoot with), and all other monosyllables, except the following, in which it is a

diphthong ; bow (an act of reverence), cow, how, plow, now, brow, vow.

Ue u , as blue, clue, &c ; except rue, true, where it has the sound of o after r , as was before mentioned. Ue after g serves only to show that the g is to have its hard sound instead of its soft one, as r o gue, v o gue ; and after q the sound of k , as pique.

The number of double vowels, or digraphs, to be found at the beginning of monosyllables, is not much more considerable, as I shall shew in their order.

Ai a aid, air, &c. ; this has always the sound of the second a .

Au a in the word aunt, a in the word aught.

Aw a as in awe, awl.

Ea e ear, eat, &c. Always e , except when it precedes r followed by another consonant in the same syllable ; as e a rn', e a rl', e a rth', according to a rule before laid down.

Ee e el, e'en (for even), e'er (for ever).

Ei e ight.

Ey e ye.

Oa o af, o ak, &c ; always o .

Oo o oze.

Ow o we, o wn. A diphthong only in owl.

Oi, ou are always true diphthongs at the beginning of monosyllables, as, oil, out.

But the number of digraphs in the middle of monosyllables is much greater, and their sounds are as follows :

Ai a maid, pain, sail, &c. Always a , except said, founded s e d.

Au a caught, fraud, vaunt. Except haunt, draught, laugh, jaunt, flaunt, staunch.

Aw a bawl, dawn, lawn. Always a .

Ay a days, prays, &c. Always a , except says, founded s e z.

Ea e leaf, speak, mean, &c. ; and in general when the syllable ends in a single consonant, except in the following words ending in

deed,

d, *déad*, *héad*, *léad* (a metal), *réad* (pret. of To read), *bréad*, *dréad*, *stéad*, *tréad*, *spréad*, which have the sound of *é*. The others in *d*, as *réad*, *pléad*, &c. follow the general rule. The following in

r, *béar*, *péar*, to *téar*, *wéar*, *swéar*, have the sound of *é*. The rest in *r*, as *déar*, *néar*, *spéar*, &c. follow the general rule. In

t, *fwéat*, *thréat*, and *gréat*, are exceptions; the two first having the sound of *é*, and the last of *ê*. All others in *t* have the third sound. In

k, *stéak*, *bréak*, have the sound of *é*; all others that of *ê*.

But when *ea* is followed by two consonants, it has generally the sound of *é*, according to the law established that the accent in that case is placed for the most part on the consonants; as, *réalm*, *déalt*, *séarch*, &c. *Heárt* and *heárth* have the sound of *â*. This rule has the following exceptions:

1st, Words ending in *ch*, as *téach*, *préach*, which all conform to the general rule.

2dly, In *ß*, as *beaß*, *feaß*, &c.; except *bréaß'*,

3dly, In *th*, *héath*, *shéath*, *wréath*; and with *e* final, *bréathe*.

Ec always *é*; as *bléed*, *stéel*, *fléet*, &c.; except *been*, sounded *bín*.

Ei always *é*; as *féign*, *héir*, &c.; except *height* and *fleight*, sounded *híte* and *flíte*, *gh* silent.

Ew *û*; *lewd*, *stew'd*, &c. Always *û*, except *shew'd* and *shewn*, pronounced *shód* and *shón*, as *ó*.

Ie *é* *griéf*, *fiéld*, *fiénd*, &c. Exceptions: *friend*, *fiérce* (sounded *férce*), *piérce*, *tiérce*, and *siev'e*, pronounced *siv*.

The preterit of verbs ending in *ie*, as *die*, *lie*, makes *died*, *lied*.

Oa *ó* *bóat*, *lóad*, *gróan*, &c. Excep. *broáð*, *groát*; *â*.

Oo *ó* *póor*, *fóod*, *cóol*, &c. Excep. *hood*, *good*, *flood*, *wood*, *look*, *took*, *foot*, *foot*, *wool*; all pronounced as *û*—*dóor*, *flóor*; *ó*—and *blood*, *flood*, as *û*.

Qu is generally a diphthong, as *loud*, *gout*, &c. Exceptions: *cough* (*cóf*), *rough* (*rúf*), *tough* (*túf*), *scoúrge*, *touch*, *young*,

young, ù;—four, mourn, mould, court, though, dough, source, mould; all ô—through, your, youth, wound; ô—could, should, would; û (/ silent)—bought, brought, fought, nought, fought, thought; à (gb silent) pronounced băt, brăt, &c.

Ow has the sound of ô in bowl, rowl, and in all the preterits and participles of monosyllabic verbs ending in *ow*, as flow'd, flown, grown, &c. except only the verbs, to cow, vow, plow, where it is a diphthong; and is so on all other occasions, as brown, fowl, &c.

Ua in guărd is a digraph, the *u* being silent; but after *q* it is always a diphthong, squall, quart, &c.

Ue is a digraph after *g*, as in guěs, guěst; but a diphthong after *q*, as in quest.

Ui a digraph in build, built, guilt, with the sound of î. Quilt, a diphthong. Guide, guile, as if written gÿide, gÿile, with diphthong sounds. Juice, bruise, cruise, fruit; digraphs with the sound of ô. Suit, as if written syôt, a diphthong.

W in the middle of a syllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in twain, twice; and is never found but after the consonants *s*, *t*, and *th*.

Y is never found in the middle of syllables with a vowel following it in the same syllable, as its place in forming diphthongs in that situation is always supplied by the vowel *i*.

Of Monosyllables formed by Diphthongs.

Two of the vowels before mentioned are in reality diphthongs, which are î in fight and ù in blue. But as these sounds are in general represented by a single letter each, and have been treated of under the head of vowels, there is no occasion to say any thing more of them here. The other diphthongs are *ei*, *ou*, and such as are formed by *w* and *y*.

The diphthong *ei* is marked also by *oy*, and *ou* by *ow*; the *y* and *w* supplying the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, as it has been the custom in writing never to let those vowels appear in that situation

in words purely English, for no other reason that appears but that of caprice. The only exceptions to this rule are the pronouns *I, thou,* and *you*.

Oi and *oy* are always diphthongs, and preserve always the same sound, as *broil, moist, boy, joys*.

Ou and *ow*, as *mouth, owl*, have also the same sound, and are always diphthongs, except in the words before enumerated in treating of digraphs. Neither of these sounds is ever represented by any other combination of letters.

Of Diphthongs formed by W.

Wa. When *w* precedes *ā*, that vowel has its first sound only in the following words: *wāst, wāg, wān, wāsp, wāx*.

In all other monosyllables terminated by consonants, it has either the short sound of *ā* (the same as *ō*), as *wad, was, wat, wash, watch*; or it has the full long sound, according to the rules before laid down for the vowel *a*; *ist*, When it precedes *r*, as *wār, wār̄n*; or *l*, as *wālk, wāll*.

When the monosyllable ends in mute *e*, the vowel *a* united with *w* follows the rule before laid down for it in its simple state, and has always its second sound; as *wage, wade, ware*.

When *w* precedes a digraph commencing with *a*, the same rule is observed as was before laid down for such digraph; as *way, wail, &c.*

We. The diphthong *we* follows the laws of the simple vowel *e*; before single or double consonants it has always its first sound, as *wēd, wēst*. The only word in which this diphthong is followed by a consonant with a mute final *e* is *were*, which is pronounced short with the sound of first *e*, *wēr*.

It unites itself with the digraph *ea*, whose laws it follows, as its general sound is that of *ē*—Ex. *wēak, wēan*—before *r*, *ē*; as *wēar, swēar*—before two consonants, *ē*; *wealth*. It precedes *e* with the sound of *ē*, as *week, weed*. With an aspirate it precedes *oy* in the word *whēy, ē*.

Wi.

Wi. This diphthong follows the laws of the simple vowel *i*.
Before single or double consonants it has the sound of *i*, as *wit*, *wing*, *wish*, &c. except as before the terminations *ght*, *ld*, and *nd*; as, *wight*, *wild*, *wind*. The pronunciation of *wind* is controverted, as it is generally called *wind*, but this is against analogy.

With the final *e*, it has always its second sound, as *wife*, *wine*, *wire*.

It unites with no vowel but *e*, and that only in the word *wield*.

Wo. The *o* in this diphthong has its first sound in the antiquated word *wot*. It is changed into *u* in the word *won* (*wun*), and in all words where *o* is followed by *r*; as, *word*, *work*, *world*, *worse*, &c.; sounded as first *u*, *wurd*, *wurk*, &c. Except the participles *worn* and *sworn*, *o*; as also the word *wob* and its derivatives; and all words ending in *e* mute, as *woke*, *wore*, &c.

It is *o* in the word *womb*.

It unites with *a* only in the word *woad*—with *e*, in *woo*, *woof*, *o*—*wood*, *wool*, *u*; sounded *wud*, *wul*—with *u* in *would*, *wound* (a hurt), and *wound*, participle of *To wind*, where *ou* has its diphthong sound.

Some diphthongs formed by *w* are preceded by *t* or *th*, in which case they follow the rules of the simple diphthongs; as *twain*, *twang*, *twelve*, *twig*, *twin*, *twine*, *twirl* (*twirl*), *thwart*. *Two* is no diphthong, sounded *to*.

Of Diphthongs formed by Y.

Ya. This diphthong has the sound of *o* in *yacht*, pronounced *yot*. It follows the rule of *a* before *r* in *yard*, *yearn*; before *e* final in *year*; before *aw* in *yawn*, *yawl*.

Ye. Has the sound of *e* in the pronoun *ye*; of *e* in the affirmation *yea*; of *e* in *yea*n, *year*; of *e* in *yearn*, *yell*, *yelk*, *yest*, *yét*. It is sounded as *i* in *yes*, *yis*; and has the sound of *o* in *yelk*, pronounced *yoke* of an egg.

Yi. *Yield*.

Yq.

Yo. **Yôn.** Before *u*, it has the sound of *ô*; as *yôu*, *yôur*, *yôuth*: except *young*, pronounced *yûng*—*ô* with *e* final, as *yôke*, *yôre*.

Y never forms a diphthong but when it begins a word followed by another vowel; in the middle of syllables or words its place is always supplied by an *i*.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of Dissyllables.

AS the pronunciation of English words is chiefly regulated by accent, it will be necessary in the first place to have a precise idea of that term.

Accent with us means no more than a certain stress of the voice upon one letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from all the other letters in a word.

In monosyllables this may be called the accented letter; in words of more syllables than one, that which contains the letter so distinguished is called the accented syllable.

We have already seen in monosyllables the effect of accent, according as it is laid on vowels or consonants. When it is on the consonant, the vowels have uniformly their first sound, except only in the few instances where the sound of another vowel is substituted in the room of that presented to the eye.

When the accent is on a vowel, it has sometimes its second, sometimes its third sound, according to rules already laid down, but never its first, excepting only the vowel *a* in a few instances.

It is only necessary to observe, that the same laws of accent hold with regard to the accented syllables of all other words, as were before laid down with regard to monosyllables. In order to ascertain the pronunciation of those words, the first object therefore must be to point out the means of discovering which is the accented syllable in all words consisting of more syllables than one. And first with regard to dissyllables:

Almost all simple dissyllables have the accent on the first, and those which have it on the last are for the most part compound words,
made

made by a prefix or preposition chiefly borrowed from the Latin ; such as, *ab, ac, ad, at, com, con, de, dis, em, en, e, ex, im, in, ob, op, per, pre, pro, re, se, sub, sur, trans, &c.*—Examples : *ábhör', ádmít', áffirm', còmmen'ce, cònduct', dècè'ive, disa'rm, emba'rk* (pronounced *imba'rk*), *enchánt' (inchant')*, *éxa'lt, impa'ir, inci'te, óbscu're, óppo'se, pèrmit', pròpo'se, récant', sèclu'de, sùbmit', sùr-ve'y, tránsfo'rm, úna'rm.*

Beside these there are the following of English growth ; *a, be, for, fore, mis, out, un*—Examples : *ába'se, béfo're, fòrget', fòre-wa'rn, mísgiv'e, outdo', úna'rm, &c.* All words compounded of the latter have the accent for the most part on the last syllable ; but there are exceptions with regard to the former or Roman prefixes.

1st, Where the verb and the noun are expressed by the same word, the nouns have frequently the accent on the first, and the verbs on the last syllable, as may be seen in the following list.

| <i>Nouns.</i> | <i>Verbs.</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>A or An ab'stract</i> | <i>To abstract'</i> |
| <i>ac'cent</i> | <i>accent'</i> |
| <i>af'fix</i> | <i>affix'</i> |
| <i>cem'ent</i> | <i>cement'</i> |
| <i>con'cert</i> | <i>concert'</i> |
| <i>con'duct</i> | <i>conduct'</i> |
| <i>con'fine</i> | <i>confine</i> |
| <i>con'fort</i> | <i>confort'</i> |
| <i>con'test</i> | <i>contest'</i> |
| <i>con'tract</i> | <i>contract'</i> |
| <i>con'vert</i> | <i>convert'</i> |
| <i>con'verse</i> | <i>conver'se</i> |
| <i>con'vict</i> | <i>convict'</i> |
| <i>col'lect</i> | <i>collect'</i> |
| <i>con'voy</i> | <i>convoy'</i> |
| <i>com'pound</i> | <i>compound'</i> |
| <i>des'ert</i> | <i>desert'</i> |
| <i>des'cant</i> | <i>descant'</i> |
| <i>dis'count</i> | <i>discount'</i> |
| <i>di'gest</i> | <i>digest'</i> |
| <i>ex'port</i> | <i>export'</i> |
| <i>ex'tract</i> | <i>extract'</i> |

| <i>Nouns.</i> | <i>Verbs.</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A or An <i>ess'ay</i> | To <i>essay'</i> |
| <i>fer'ment</i> | <i>ferment'</i> |
| <i>fre'quent</i> | <i>frequent'</i> |
| <i>im'port</i> | <i>import'</i> |
| <i>in'cense</i> | <i>incens'e</i> |
| <i>in'sult</i> | <i>insult'</i> |
| <i>obje'ct</i> | <i>object'</i> |
| <i>out'work</i> | <i>outwork'</i> |
| <i>per'fume</i> | <i>perfúme</i> |
| <i>pres'ent</i> | <i>present'</i> |
| <i>prod'uce</i> | <i>pro'duce</i> |
| <i>per'mit</i> | <i>permit'</i> |
| <i>proj'e'ct</i> | <i>project'</i> |
| <i>reb'el</i> | <i>rebel'</i> |
| <i>rec'ord</i> | <i>record'</i> |
| <i>ref'use</i> | <i>refúse</i> |
| <i>sub'ject</i> | <i>subject'</i> |
| <i>sur'vey</i> | <i>survey'</i> |
| <i>tor'ment</i> | <i>torment'</i> |
| <i>trans'fer</i> | <i>transfer'</i> |
| <i>trans'port</i> | <i>transport'</i> |
| <i>únite</i> | <i>uníte.</i> |

Except the above list, almost all other words in the same predicament, that is, where the verbs and nouns are one and the same word, have the accent the same; such as *assault*, *affront*, *assent*, *attire*, *array*, *display*, *repose*, &c.

2. The rule of placing the accent on the last of compound dissyllables, refers chiefly to verbs, and such nouns as have been just mentioned; in other nouns and other parts of speech, the general law of having the accent on the first syllable chiefly prevails; such as *concord*, *conquer*, *dismal*, *distant*, *extant*, &c. And even in the words formed with the English prefix *out*, the accent is placed on the last syllable of verbs only, and on the first of all other words; as to *outdo'*, *outbid'*, &c.; an *out'cry*, *out'rage*, &c. There are also some compound verbs which have the accent on the first syllable, such as, *perjure*, *injure*, *conjure*, and a few others to be learned by use.

Rules for finding out the Letter on which the Accent is laid in Dissyllables.

When two consonants are seen together in the middle of such words, the first of these is usually joined to the first vowel, and the last to the latter; in which case the accent is on the former consonant: Ex. ab'sent, am'ber, bab'ler, dis'cord, chear'ful, &c. This is always the case when the consonant is doubled, as, ad'der, bas'sle, beg'gar, bet'ter, cher'ry, col'lege, &c. except in the case of verbs with prefixes, as before mentioned.

When there is but one consonant in the middle, the accent is in general on the preceding vowel, diphthong, or digraph; as, águe, aúdit, bíble, boóty, cíder, crúel, dow'er, &c. Sometimes indeed the single consonant is taken into the first syllable, and accented; as, blem'-ish, cher'-ish, chol'-er, hab'-it, fam'-ish, pal'-ace, per'-il, pun'-ish, rad'-ish, sin'-ew, ten'-ant, &c.; but the number of these is not great, and must be learned by use.

When the accent is on the last syllable, its seat may be known by observing the same rules as were laid down for monosyllables.

Of Polysyllables.

As the accent of polysyllables is chiefly determined by the final syllable, I shall enter into an examination of those final syllables which are most common in our language, and shew in what way the seat of the accent is referable to them. As I shall have occasion to distinguish the several syllables by names, I shall make use of the technical Latin terms for that purpose, and call the last syllable but one the penultima, and the last syllable but two the antepenultima, thus abridged; penult. antepenult. When the accent is still farther back, I shall call them fourth or fifth syllables from the last.

T E R M I N A T I O N S.

In ic.

In words terminating in *ic*, the accent is placed on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or consonant. Examp. profáic, syllab'ic.

Exceptions :

Exceptions : When two consonants precede the termination, the former belongs to the first, and has the accent ; the latter to the last ; as, lethar'gic, repub'lic ; except rúbric, where the two consonants are joined to the last.

In the following words the vowel terminates the first syllable ; cubic, aulic, music.

The following throw the accent back on the antepenult. or last syllable but two ; chol'eric, tur'meric, rhet'oric, lun'atic, splen'etic, her'etic, pol'itic, arith'metic.

In ed.

All our verbs have their preterits and passive participles terminated in *ed* ; but that syllable is seldom pronounced separately, the vowel *e* being struck out by an elision, and the *d* joined to the preceding syllable. Examp. unman'ner'd, illnátur'd, impass'ion'd, &c.

Exceptions : When *ed* is preceded by a *d* or a *t*, the *e* is then sounded, and constitutes a syllable with those letters—as, divided, intended ; created, animated. In all cases the accent remains the same as in the primitive ; as, estab'lish'd, deter'min'd, unboun'ded, cul'tivated.

In ance.

Poly syllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. ar'rogance, el'egance, signif'icance.

Exceptions : 1st, When the primitive has its accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult. ; as, appéarance, assúrance ; fróm appéar, assúre : or 2dly, When it is preceded by two consonants, as abun'dance, discor'dance. When *ance* is preceded by the vowel *i*, that vowel is taken into the last syllable, and forms a diphthong with it ; as, rádiance, val'iance ; pronounced rá-dyance, val'-yance ; except in nouns formed from verbs ending in *y* accented ; as, desíance, allíance ; from the verbs, defy', ally', which form three syllables.

In ence.

The accent in polysyllables in *ence* is in general on the antepenult. Examp. in'nocence, magnif'icence, benev'olence.

Exceptions : 1st, Derived words retain the accent of their primitives ; as, pursúance, adh'érence, from pursúe, adh'ére.

2dly, When two consonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the former ; as, efful'gence, emer'gence, efferves'cence.

When words end in *cence*, with an *s* preceding it, the accent is always on the *s*; as, quies'cence, excre'scence, intumes'cence; except only concúpiscence.

When *ence* is preceded by *i* it forms a diphthong: as, expé'rience, obé'dience. Except when it is preceded by a *c* or *t*, and then it is pronounced as one syllable, with the sound of *shense*; as, defici'ence, patience, pronounced *defishense, passhense*.

In *ble*.

The terminating *ble* is always accounted a syllable, though in strict propriety it is not so; for to constitute a syllable it is requisite that a vowel should be sounded in it, which is not the case here; for though there is one presented to the eye at the end, yet it is only *e* final mute, and the *bl* are taken into the articulation of the former syllable; but in pointing out the seat of the accent I shall consider it in the usual way as forming a syllable.

GENERAL RULE.

As the words terminating in *ble* are for the most part adjectives formed from verbs, in general they follow their primitives in their accent; as, repró'veable, prop'agable, abol'ishable, dis'ciplinable, dis'crim'nable; from repró've, prop'agate, &c. Except remé'diable, irrep'arable, dis'putable; from rem'edy, repáir, dispúte. In general the accent is thrown as far back in polysyllables as the fourth and fifth syllables; as am'icable, víolable, mon'osyllable—and when the accent is no farther back than the antepenult. It is either when the word follows the primitive, as, advísable, dérivable; or when two consonants come together in that situation, as, intrac'table, delec'table, refran'gible. To this ac'-cep-table, and its derivatives, are exceptions.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. except compounds by prefixes to dissyllables; as, unáble, unstáble.

In *cle*.

All trissyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. Examp. mir'acle, or'acle, véhicle. The other polysyllables have the accent farther back; as, tab'ernacle, rec'eptacle, con'venticle, &c.

In *dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle*.

To all these terminations is to be applied the same observation that was made with regard to *ble*, that they do not really constitute syllables,

lables, but are united with the former only in their consonant sounds, without the intervention of any vowel.

There are few words of more than two syllables in any of the above terminations, and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding them, whether vowel or consonant; as, crádle, sad'dle, snaf'fle, eágle, strug'gle, tac'kle, buc'kle, ap'ple, pur'ple, &c.

There are few polysyllables of the termination *ple* which have the accent on the antepenult. ; and these are, man'ciple, prin'ciple, quad'ruple, sex'tuple, and all in *uple*. One has it upon the fourth syllable back, par'ticiple.

In *ure*.

In polysyllables terminating in *ure* the accent is on the antepenult. or farther back on the fourth; as, cy'nofure, júdicature, leg'islature, ar'chitecture; except when they follow their primitives, as enclo'sure, intermix'ture.

In *ate*.

GENERAL RULE.

Words terminating in *ate* have for the most part the accent on the antepenult. Examp. rep'robate, im'precate, liq'uidate, multip'licate, &c. except when two consonants precede the last syllable; as, consum'mate, constel'late.

When the vowel *i* precedes *ate*, whatever consonant may precede it, except *c* and *t*, it unites with the last syllable in a diphthong sound; as, to irrádi-ate, collégiate, calum'ni-ate, &c. which are not pronounced as four syllables, according to the French mode, ir-ra-di-ate, ca-lum-ni-ate, but irrá-dyate, calum'-nyate: but when the *i* before *ate* is preceded by a *c*, or *t*, those letters change their sound to that of *sh*, and the simple vowel, not diphthong, is pronounced; as, associate (asso-shate); negotiate (nego-shate).

The syllable *ate* at the end of verbs is pronounced âte, with the sound of â, though not dwelt upon. On other occasions it has the sound of ê; as, to aggregâte—an aggregêt; to associâte—an associêt; to articulâte (a verb), articulêt (an adjective).

• In *ive*,

This termination in polysyllables is always sounded short with *i*, *iv*,

sive.

Words in *sive* have always the accent on the penult. and on the letter immediately preceding that termination; whether vowel or consonant; as, adhésive, repul'sive, inclú'sive, submis'sive.

tive.

But those in *tive* have the accent for the most part on the antepenult. or still farther back. Examples: neg'ative, rel-atíve, vindic'ative, signif'icative, commúnicative, &c.

Exceptions: 1st, When they follow primitives; as, evásive, decísive, from evade, decide. 2dly, Where two consonants precede the final; as, calefac'tive, atten'tive, presump'tive, asser'tive, diges'tive; except sub'stantive, which follows its primitive, sub'stance.

The accent is never on the last in *tive*, except only in the word recitati've.

In *ing.*

This being the termination of the active participle of all verbs, it is only necessary to say, that it always follows the accent of the primitive, and is never itself accented.

In *cal.*

All words ending in *cal* have the accent invariably on the antepenult.; as, láical, syllab'ical, method'ical, &c.

In *ial.*

This termination is always sounded as one syllable, uniting itself with the preceding consonant in a diphthong; as, la-bial, cor-dial, congé-nial, ministe-rial, with the sound yal. But when preceded by *c* or *t*, it is no longer a diphthong, but has the sound of *shal*, as, júdicial, artificial, substantial, reverential—pronounced judishal, substanshal.

The accent of all words in these terminations is on the penult. immediately on the preceding letter if a vowel or single consonant, or on the former of two consonants; as, connu'-bial, conviv'-ial, creden'-tial.

It has the accent on *i*, and so forms two syllables, only in the words dení-al, decrí-al—from the words deny', decry'.

In *ful.*

This being a termination of adjectives formed from substantives, it is only necessary to observe, that all words so formed retain the accent of their primitives; as, reveng'e-ful, won'der-ful.

In

In *ian*.

This termination with the letter *c* before it is pronounced *shan*; as, logic'ian, academic'ian, founded logishan, academishan, with the accent on the consonant. With *t* it has the same sound; as, tertian, gentian; except when preceded by an *s*, as, christian, fustian; where *t* has its own sound.

With a *d* or *g* preceding it, it has the sound of *j*; as, comedian, collegian.

With all other letters it forms a diphthong; as, académian, satur'nian, librarian, histórian, dilúvian; and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the last syllable, whether vowel or consonant.

In *en*.

Words in this termination have in general an elision of the vowel *e*, so that the letter *n* is immediately joined to the preceding consonant; as, lead'n, hid'd'n, sod'd'n (except sudden, fullen, and barren), chos'n, hast'n, glist'n, &c.

When preceded by *m* the vowel is pronounced, and therefore it forms a syllable; as, hymen, women, regimen, specimen. The same when preceded by *r*; as, firen, warren, brethren. And in all substantives with all the other consonants; as, garden (often ill pronounced, gard'n), burden, chicken, linnen: except tok'n, and all ending in *ven* and *zen*, as, heav'n, rav'n, doz'n, mizz'n.

When the *en* is pronounced as a syllable the sound is changed to *in*; as, burdin, women (pronounced wimmin), warrin, &c. except those in *men*; as, hymèn, specimèn, acu'mèn, &c.

In *ion*.

All words terminating in *ion* take the preceding consonant into the last syllable, with most of which the *ion* is pronounced as a diphthong. Examples: gabion, vermil'ion, mil'ion.—Here it is to be observed, that though the consonant that precedes be but single, it is doubled in pronouncing when the accent is upon it. Thus vermilion, though it has but one *l*, has exactly the same sound as million with two, and is pronounced as if written thus, vermillyun. It is the same with the other consonants; as, opin'ion, clar'ion, &c.

The seat of the accent is either on the single consonant, preceding *ion*, as in the above instances, or on the former of two or first of three consonants; as, in quater'nion, septen'trion;—or on the vowel immediately

mediately preceding the consonant; as, decúrion, occásion, com-múnion.

TERMINATIONS in *sion*.

The sounds of the vowels before this termination are as follow :

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|---|-------------|
| âsion | } | pronounced | { | occâ'zhun |
| êsion | | | | adhê'zhun |
| îsion | | | | desî'zhun |
| ôsion | | | | explô'zhun |
| ûsion | | | | confû'zhun. |

But when the accent is on any consonant preceding *sion*, the sound is no longer *zhun* but *shun*; as, emul'sion, expan'sion, submér'sion, com-pas'sion. Except only where the accent is on *s* preceded by the vowel *i*, and then it has still the sound *zhun*; as, incision, derision, pronounced as if written, inciz'zhun, deriz'zhun.

In *tion*.

This termination is always sounded *shun*, except when preceded by an *s*, and the sounds of the preceding vowels are as follow :

| | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|---|--------------|
| âtion | } | pronounced | { | approbâ'shun |
| étion | | | | replê'shun |
| ition | | | | posî'shun |
| ôtion | | | | devô'shun |
| ûtion | | | | revolû'shun. |

When a consonant precedes *tion*, the accent is on that; as, satis-fac'tion, imperféc'tion, injunc'tion, subscrip'tion, &c. still pronounced *shun*; and the only case where it is sounded *tshun*, is when it is preceded by an *s* or *x*; as, diges'tion, commix'tion—pronounced diges'tshun, com-mix'tshun, and this holds constant with regard to all words of that class.

The *o* in *ion* has always the sound of *û*; and is not pronounced *yôn*, but *yûn*.

In *eer* and *ier*.

All polysyllables in *eer* have the accent on the last, as have also those in *ier* when pronounced in one syllable. As—musketê'er, domineê'er,—cavaliê'r, cordeliê'r; sounded the same way, êr.

In *er*.

Words terminating in *er*, being for the most part nouns formed from verbs, or adjectives in the comparative degree marked by the addition of that syllable, follow their primitives in their accent; as, rácer, roman'cer, wíser, sóberer.

In polysyllables not derived the accent is for the most part on the antepenult. ; as, scav'enger, astrol'oger, geog'rapher. And in a few words on the fourth syllable; as, al'abaster, sal'amander.

The accent is never on the last but in compound verbs; as, refer', infer'; when it has the sound of *é*, *ér*. In all other cases *e* is changed into *û*, and sounded *ûr*; as, romanfur, salamandur.

Ger preceded by a *g* in the former syllable always has its own hard sound; as, dag'ger, brag'ger. In most other cases its soft sound; as, manager, dowager, danger, manger;—except anger, finger, linger—pronounced ang-gur, fing-gur, ling-gur. Some retain the sound of their primitives in *ing*; as, flinger, finger, ringer—pronounced fling-ur, fing-ur, ring-ur. Conger, and monger, with its derivatives, are pronounced, cong-gur, mung-gur, fish-mung-gur, &c.

The terminating *er* is always sounded *ûr*.

In *or*.

When *or* is preceded by the vowel *i* it forms a diphthong with it, taking the preceding consonant into the syllable; as senior, inferior, &c.

Sor preceded by a consonant occasions the accent to be on that consonant, except confessor; when by a vowel, the accent is on the antepenult. While words in *tor*, being mostly nouns derived from verbs, follow the accent of their primitives; as ded'icator, equiv'ocator, transf'lator, &c.

All terminations in *or* are pronounced *ûr*; as seniur, dedicatur. The same is to be observed in the termination *our*; as neighbor, behaviur—spelt, neighbour, behaviour.

In *ess*.

Polysyllables ending in *less* and *ness*, being for the most part substantives derived from adjectives or other substantives, retain the accent of their primitives; as ran'somless, mer'ciless, rem'ediless—wick'edness, inquis'itiveness, desp'icableness, &c.

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The last syllable has the accent only in dissyllable compound words; as depress', express', assess', &c. In others, as goddess, largess, duchess (except nobless'), the accent is on the penult.

Ess, when not accented, is sounded *iss*; as wickedness, duchess, &c.

In *ous*.

When *ous* has the vowels *e* or *i* immediately preceding it, it forms a diphthong with them, and takes the consonant immediately before those vowels into the last syllable; as ceruleous, succedaneous, ethereous—abstemious, symphonious, nefarious, &c. pronounced as if written ceru-lyus, abste-myus, &c.

But when *e* or *i* are preceded by a *c* or *t*, the last syllable is not a diphthong, but is pronounced as if written *ssus*; as herbaceous, sagacious, ostentatious, sententious—pronounced as if written herbas-sus, senten-sus, &c.

In all the terminations in *eous* or *iours*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the consonant, taken into the last syllable, except only where the vowel *i* precedes that consonant, and then the accent is laid on that consonant; as hideous, pernicious, religious, propitious, &c.—pronounced hid'-yus, pernish'-us, &c.

On other occasions, the accent for the most part is on the antepenult.; as frivolous, globulous, miraculous, voluminous; except when two consonants interfere—as tremendous, concinnous, enormous.

The termination *ous* is always sounded *us*; and is never accented but in the French word *rendezvous*, pronounced rondevoó.

In *ant*.

Poly syllables in *ant* have the accent on the antepenult; as predicant, recreant, extravagant, luxuriant, &c. Except when two consonants meet in the middle—as appellat, triumphant, &c.—but protestant has the accent on the first. The accent is never laid on *ant* in poly syllables, except in the words confidant', complaisant'; nor on dissyllables, except in compound verbs, such as decant', recant', enchant'; and two nouns—a gallant', the Levant'.

In *ent*.

Poly syllables terminating in *bent*, *zent*, *dent*, or any consonant preceding *ent*, except *m*, forming *ment*, have the accent on the consonant preceding such termination; as incumbent, exercent, dependant, &c.

But

But words terminating in *ment*, being in general substantives derived from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives, without regard to this rule; as estab'lishment, aston'ishment, embar'assment.

When the vowel *i* precedes any of these terminations, the accent is on the antepenult. either the single consonant preceding *i*, or the former of two, or three; as benef'icent, com'pliment, &c.

When *i* precedes *ent* it forms a syllable with it; as obédient, lénient, diffi'cient, consen'tient, &c.

Words in *ent* have always the accent on the antepenult. ; as be-ne-volent, flat'ulent, pú-rulent, &c.—except when two *ll*'s meet; as repel'lent, attol'lent; to which also the word ex'cellent is an exception.

All words in *ment* too, that are not derived, have the accent on the antepenult. ; as lig'ament, tes'tament.

The last syllable is never accented but in dissyllables.

In *est*.

Words terminating in *est*, being for the most part adjectives in the superlative degree, retain the accents of their primitives.

In *ist*.

They are chiefly nouns, formed from other nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as an'nalist, rãtionalist, mor'alist, joy'alist.

In *y*.

There are more words in the English language terminating in this letter, than in any other; perhaps not less than an eighth part of the whole.

ay—In dissyllabic compound verbs and nouns the accent is on the last; as delay', display', array', &c. Polysyllables have the accent on the antepenult. ; as yes'terday, sat'urday, cast'away, &c.

ey—Words ending in *ey*, being in general substantives made out of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives; as appli'ancy, bril'liancy, in'timacy, legit'imacy, &c.

In words not thus derived the accent is thrown back to the fourth syllable; as nec'romancy, chi'romancy—except where stopped by two consonants, as aristoe'racy, democ'racy, &c.

fy—Has always the accent on the antepenult.; as rar'efy, ed'ify, fe-cun'dify, &c. : and even against the accent of the primitives in derived words; as person'ify, diver'sify,—from per'son and díverse.

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The *y* in *fy* has always its second sound.

But when *fy* is represented by *phy*, *y* has its first sound; as philos'ophy, at'rophy; but still the accent is on the antepenult.

gy—Likewise has the accent on the antepenult.; as prod'igy, ge-neal'ogy, etymol'ogy, &c.

It has always the sound of soft *g*, except when preceded by another *g*; as shaggy, foggy, &c.

bly—Words in *bly*, being adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, always retain the accent of their primitives; as prob'ably, desp'icably, indefat'igably, &c.

ly—The same is to be observed in all words ending in *ly*; as pol'itically, delib'erately, indef'initely, vol'untarily, &c.

my—Has always the accent on the antepenult. either on the single consonant preceding the vowel, or on the first of two; as big'am'y, in'famy, polyg'am'y, physiog'nom'y, Deuteron'omy, &c.

They who pronounce ac'ademy instead of acad'emy go against analogy.

ny—In trissyllables, has the accent on the antepenult.; as prog'en'y, tyr'anny, cal'umny, &c.: in polysyllables on the fourth; as ig'nominy, cer'emony, mat'rimony, and all in *mony*, except anem'ony. Except also those ending in *gony*; as hexag'ony, cosmog'ony; and cacoph'ony, monoton'y.

In *ry*.

ary—Takes the accent on the antepenult. in trissyllables; as sug'ary, díary, sal'ary, rósemary:—and in polysyllables on the fourth; as sim'ilary, ex'emplary, epis'tolary, vocab'ulary, vul'nerary, ubiq'ui-tary, &c.; except when prevented by two different consonants, as caravan'ary, dispen'ary, anniver'ary (yet to this ad'versary is an exception), testamen'tary, parliamen'tary (com'mentary, mómentary, vol'untary, exceptions). Ac'cessary, nec'essary, &c. being only a reduplication of the same letter *s*, follow the general rule.

ery—Has for the most part the accent on the antepenult. and it is only in the following words it is placed farther back; del'etery, mon'astery, bap'tistery, pres'bytery. This termination is always sounded érry.

ory—In trissyllables has the accent on the antepenult.; as pleth'ory, pri'ory, mem'ory, &c.

In polysyllables on the fourth, or farther back; as *pró*batory, *eú*batory, *piſ*catory; *ded*'icatory, *jú*dicatory, *pacif*'icatory, &c.

This rule holds except when two different consonants meet; as *compul*'sory, *calefac*'tory, *contradic*'tory;—and in this case the following are exceptions, *def*'ultory, *in*'ventory, *prom*'ontory, *rec*'ep-tory, *per*'emptory, *rep*'ertory, *con*'sistory.

This termination is always sounded as if written *úrry*.

In *ſy*.

Words in *ſy* have the accent on the antepenult, ; as *fan*'taſy, *apoſ*'taſy, *lep*'roſy, &c. : on the fourth, in *ep*'ilepſy, *con*'troverſy.

In *ty*.

Polysyllables in *ty*, with the vowels *e* or *i* before it, have uniformly the accent on the antepenult. and on the laſt letter of that ſyllable; as *ſobrí*ety, *ſoci*ety, *improb*'ity, *acer*'bity, *Dé*ity, *ſpon-ta-né*ity, &c.

When the letter *c* precedes *ity*, it has the accent upon *it*, and is ſounded as *s*; as *verac*'ity, *felic*'ity, *feroc*'ity—pronounced *veraſ*'ity, *felif*ity, &c.

When a ſingle conſonant precedes *ity*, it has always the accent on it; as *timid*'ity, *frugal*'ity, *extrem*'ity, *barbar*'ity, *curioſ*'ity, &c.

When two conſonants precede it, it is on the former; as *ſcar*'city, *ſecun*'dity, *abſur*'dity, *inſir*'mity, &c.

This termination is always ſounded *tý*, with the firſt ſound of *y*.

Under the foregoing terminations are included almoſt all the words in the Engliſh language. The few that belong to the other terminations, are either not reducible to general rules, or with ſo many exceptions as to render them of little uſe. As they conſiſt chiefly of monosyllables and diſſyllables, the rules before laid down for them will in a great meaſure eſtabliſh their pronunciation; and where they are ſilent, the Dictionary is to be conſulted.

Having thus laboured through this chaos of ſpelling, and reduced the apparent confuſion there to ſome degree of order, we ſhall now emerge into a more lightſome region, where we ſhall have fewer difficulties to retard our progreſs; I mean in treating of the art of reading, or the proper delivery of words when arranged in ſentences.

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As this subject has already been discussed by me in a course of lectures on the Art of Reading, and another on Elocution, I shall content myself at present, with extracting from them, some general principles, and some practical rules for the attainment of that art, without any comments upon them; referring those readers, who are desirous of entering into a more minute investigation of the subject, to the works themselves.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of the Art of Delivery.

A Just delivery depends upon a due attention to the following articles:

Articulation: Accent: Pronunciation: Emphasis: Pauses or Stops: Tones: and Key or Pitch of the voice. Of each of these in their order. And first of

A R T I C U L A T I O N.

A good articulation consists, in giving every letter in a syllable its due proportion of sound, according to the most approved custom of pronouncing it; and in making such a distinction between the syllables of which words are composed, that the ear shall without difficulty acknowledge their number; and perceive, at once, to which syllable each letter belongs. Where these points are not observed, the articulation is proportionally defective.

Distinctness of articulation depends, primarily, upon being able to form the simple elements or letters by the organs of speech, in the manner before described in treating on that subject; and in the next place, in distinguishing properly the syllables of which words are composed from each other; which can only be done by a just pronunciation.

The chief source of indistinctness, is too great a precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the most effectual method will be, to lay aside an hour every day, to be employed in the practice of reading aloud, in a manner much slower than is necessary. This should be

be done in the hearing of some person, whose office it should be to remind the reader, if at any time he should perceive him mending his pace, and falling into his old habit.

There is one cause of indistinct articulation, which operates very generally, and which arises from the very genius of our tongue; so that, unless great care be taken, it is scarcely possible to escape being affected by it. Every word in our language, composed of more syllables than one, has one syllable accented, and thus peculiarly distinguished from the rest; and if this accented syllable be properly articulated, the word will be sufficiently known, even though the others are sounded very confusedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other syllables; which, though it may not render the sense obscure, yet destroys all measure and proportion, and consequently all harmony in delivery. This fault is so general, that I would recommend it to all who are affected by it, to pronounce the unaccented syllables more fully than is necessary, till they are cured of it.

Of A C C E N T.

Accent, in the English language, means, a certain stress of the voice upon a particular letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from the rest, and, at the same time, distinguishes the syllable itself to which it belongs, from the others which compose the word.

Thus in the word *hab'it*, the accent upon the *b*, distinguishes that letter from the others, and the first syllable from the last. Add more syllables to it, and it will do the same; as *hab'itable*. In the word *repute*, the *u* is the distinguished letter, and the syllable which contains it, the distinguished syllable. But if we add more syllables to it, as in the word *rep'utable*, the seat of the accent is changed to the first syllable, and *p* becomes the distinguished letter.

Every word in our language, of more syllables than one, has one of the syllables distinguished from the rest in this manner; and every monosyllable has a letter. Thus, in the word *bat'* the *t* is accented; in *ha'te*, the vowel *a*. In *cub'*, the *b*; in *cu'be* the *u*. Hence every word in the language, which may properly be called so,

so, has an accent; for the particles, such as *a, the, to, in, &c.* which are unaccented, can scarcely be called words, which seems to be implied in the name given to them, that of *particles*; and in that state they are the fitter to discharge their office, by this difference made between them and words. So that as articulation is the essence of syllables, accent is the essence of words; which, without it, would be nothing more than a mere succession of syllables. Thus simple as is the state of the English accent, there is no article of speech which has occasioned more perplexity in those who have treated of it, merely by confounding it with the accents of the ancients, which were quite different things. As this point has been amply discussed in the Lectures on Elocution, and the Art of Reading, the curious reader is referred to those works, under the head Accent.

The great distinction of our accent depends upon its seat; which may be either upon a vowel, or a consonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words, glóry, fáther, hóly. Upon a consonant, as in the words, hab'it, bor'row, bat'tle. When the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; because the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the consonant, the syllable is short; because the accent is made by passing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a smart stroke of the voice to the following consonant. Thus the words *add', led', bid', red', cub'*, are all short, the voice passing quickly over the vowel to the consonant: but for a contrary reason, the words *áll, láid, bíde, róad, cúbe*, are long; the accent being on the vowels, on which the voice dwells some time, before it takes in the sound of the consonant. Obvious as this point is, it has wholly escaped the observation of all our grammarians, and compilers of dictionaries; who, instead of examining the peculiar genius of our tongue, implicitly and pedantically have followed the Greek method, of always placing the accentual mark over a vowel. Now the reason of this practice among the Greeks, was, that as their accents consisted in change of notes, they could not be distinctly expressed but by the vowels; in uttering which, the passage is entirely clear for the voice to issue, and not interrupted or stopped by the different positions of the organs in forming the consonants. But as our accent consists in stress only, it can just as well be placed on a con-

sonant

sonant as a vowel. By this method of marking the accented syllable, our compilers of dictionaries, vocabularies, and spelling-books, must mislead provincials and foreigners in the pronunciation of perhaps one half of the words in our language. For instance; if they should look for the word *endeavour*, finding the accent over the vowel *e*, they will of course sound it *endéavour*. In the same manner *dedicate* will be called *dédicate*; *precipitate*, *precí-pitate*; *phenoménon*, *phenó-menon*; and so on through all words of the same class. And in fact, we find the Scots do pronounce all such words in that manner; nor do they ever lay the accent upon the consonant in any word in the whole language; in which, the diversity of their pronunciation from that of the people of England chiefly consists. It is a pity that our compilers of dictionaries should have fallen into so gross an error, as the marking of the accents in the right way would have afforded one of the most general and certain guides to true pronunciation, that is to be found with respect to our tongue; for it is a constant rule throughout the whole, that whenever the accent is on the consonant, each preceding vowel has its first short sound, as set forth in the scheme of vowels, and exemplified in the words, *hát*, *bét*, *fít*, *nót*, *bút*; to which there is no exception in the whole language, except in the few instances where one vowel usurps the power of another.

It has been said above, that every word in our language has one accented syllable; but it is to be observed, that in some of our longer polysyllables there are two accents to be perceived; one stronger, the other fainter. Thus, in the word *expos''tulator'y*, the stronger accent is on the syllable *pos''*; but there is a fainter one on the last syllable but one, sounded *tur'*, *expos''tulatur'-ry*: but this makes no difference with regard to the rule, as the primary accent is so much more forcible than the secondary one, as evidently to shew that it is but one word which contains both.

To such as have the right use of accent in common discourse, I shall only lay down one rule with regard to it, in reading and speaking in public: which is, that they should always take care to lay it upon the same letter of the syllable in reading, as they are accustomed to do in conversation; and never to lay any stress upon any other syllable. For there are few who either read aloud, or speak in public, that do not

transgress this law of accent, by dwelling equally upon different syllables in the same word : such as fo'r-tu'ne, na'tu're, en'cro'achment', con'-jec'tu're, pa'-tien'ce, &c. But this is not uttering words, but syllables ; which properly pronounced are always tied together by an accent ; as for'tune, na'ture, encro'achment, conjec'ture, pa'tience. Any habit of this sort gives an unnatural constrained air to speech, and should therefore be carefully avoided by all who deliver themselves in public.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation may be considered in a twofold light ; first, with regard to propriety ; secondly, with regard to elegance. With regard to propriety, it is necessary that each word should have its due accent, and each letter in it its proper sound. This is all that is required in the pronunciation of words separately considered ; and is the chief point treated of in the former part of this Grammar. With respect to elegance, beside propriety, proportion of sound also is to be taken in ; and this regards the delivery of words as arranged in sentences ; and this is the point which I shall now chiefly consider.

As there has been no method hitherto laid open of attaining even the first part, I mean the mere propriety of pronouncing words, it is no wonder that the second, or ornamental part, has been entirely neglected. That which gives delight to the ear in the utterance of articulate sounds, is founded upon the same principle as that which pleases in musical composition, I mean proportion ; and this has a twofold reference, to time, and to sound. To the former of these I shall give the prosodian name of Quantity, to the latter that of Quality. At present I shall consider quantity only, referring the other article to another head.

Our early notions of quantity are all imbibed from the Latin prosody ; in which, the difference between long and short syllables is established by rules that have no reference to the ear, the sole competent judge in this case ; inasmuch that syllables are called long, which are the shortest that can be uttered by the organs of speech ; and others are called short, which take up much longer time in pronouncing than the former. The mind thus taking a bias under the prejudice of false rules, never after arrives at a knowledge of the true nature

nature of quantity: and accordingly we find that all attempts hitherto to settle the prosody of our language, have been vain and fruitless.

In treating of the simple elements or letters, I have shewn that some, both vowels and consonants, are naturally short; that is, whose sounds cannot possibly be prolonged; and these are the sounds of *e*, *i*, and *u*, of vocal sounds, and three pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, of the consonant; as in the words *béck*, *lip*, *cút*.

I have shewn also, that the sounds of all the other vowels, and of the consonant semivowels, may be prolonged to what degree we please; but at the same time it is to be observed, that all these may also be reduced to a short quantity, and are capable of being uttered in as short a space of time, as those which are naturally short. So that they who speak of syllables as absolutely and in their own nature long, the common cant of prosodians, speak of a non-entity: for though, as I have shewn above, there are syllables absolutely short, which cannot possibly be prolonged by any effort of the speaker; yet it is in his power to shorten or prolong the others to what degree he pleases.

I have said that in pronouncing words, when the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; when on the consonant, short; by which I mean, that the Reader should dwell on the vowel when accented, in order to make it long; and pass rapidly over it, giving a smart stroke to the following consonant, when the accent is on that. But this rule is so far from being attended to, that for the most part the accented vocal syllables are pronounced in as short a space of time, as the accented consonant; by which means all proportional quantity in our tongue is utterly destroyed, and the whole appears a rapid gabble of short syllables.

To obviate this, I would recommend it to every one to pay a particular attention to every vocal accented syllable, and to dwell upon it so long as to make it double the quantity of the short ones. Without this, speech must be deprived of all smoothness and harmony.

It has been said above, that when the accent is on the consonant the syllable should be sounded short, and this rule in general holds good. Yet there are cases in which the sound of the consonant may be dwelt upon, and the syllable thus rendered long; of which


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I shall speak more at large under the next head, that of Emphasis. In the mean time, I shall point out the consonants, which, in certain circumstances, will admit of such prolongation, and lay down some rules for the proper pronunciation of all.

The reader is here desired to recollect the division, made in the beginning, of the consonants into mutes and semivowels, and their subdivision into pure and impure. It was there shewn, that the sound of the pure mutes cannot be at all prolonged; that of the impure, for a little time; and that of the semivowels, during pleasure. As the question now is about prolonging the sound of consonants, what I have to say on that head must chiefly refer to the semivowels.

Of these the sound of some is disagreeable when continued; of others pleasing to the ear. Of the former kind are, *m*, *r*, *s*, *f*, *esh*, *exh*, *eth*, *eth*: of the latter *l*, *n*, *v*, *z*, *ing*. *M*, having its sound entirely through the nose, is disagreeable if it continues any length of time after its formation; as it resembles more the lowing of oxen, than an articulate sound. *R*, when continued, is also a harsh sound, like the snarling of curs. *S* is only a hiss, like that of serpents. *F*, prolonged, resembles the blowing of wind through a chink, and like *s*, retains no mark of an articulate sound, after it is once formed. *Exh*, *esh*, *eth*, *eth*, have too much of the breath mixed in forming them, to make their sound agreeable when continued. The only sounds therefore which can be prolonged with pleasure to the ear, are the semivowels *l*, *n*, *ev*, *ez*, *ing*. Not but all the others will admit of prolongation on certain occasions, which shall be explained hereafter.

Rules to be observed in founding the Consonants.

I. None of them are to be prolonged except when the accent is upon them; which can only happen when they are preceded by a short founding vowel: as *tell*, *can*, *love*. When a long sound precedes, the voice must dwell upon the vowel, and take the consonant into the syllable in its shortest sound; otherwise, were they both dwelt upon, the syllable would take up the time of two long sounds, and would therefore seem to be two; as *vā-lē*, *rāi-n̄*, *brā-ve*, *dāy-s̄*. This is an article very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, who are apt to prolong the sound of a semivowel after a long vowel. On the
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other hand, the people of England are to be cautioned against running the sound of the vowel too quickly into the following consonant, which is too generally the practice, to the great diminution of the number of our long syllables.

2. Their sound is never to be prolonged, except in monosyllables, or final syllables of other words; as

Swēll the bold note—

Fulfīl your purpose—

But we must not say,

The swēl-ling note—

Fulfīl-ling all—

The cān-nons roar—

for this would be to transgress one of the fundamental laws of accent, by separating syllables from words to which they belong, and transferring them to the next.

3. Neither consonant, nor vowel, are to be dwelt upon beyond their common quantity, when they close a sentence. Thus in the following line—

And if I lose thy love—I lose my all—

the sound of the word *love* may be prolonged, as the sense is not completed; but that of *all*, though equally emphatical, must not be continued beyond its common time, as it closes the sense. If we transpose the members of the line, the thing will be reversed; as thus—

I lose my āll—if I should lose thy love.

Here the time is increased in the word *āll*, and that of *love* reduced to its common quantity.

This rule is also very necessary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, as the dwelling upon the last words of sentences, constitutes one material difference between the English speech and their's.

4. When consonants begin a word, or a syllable, they must be sounded short; and great care must be taken, that before their union with the following letter, they be not preceded by any confused sound of their own. This is very disagreeable to the ear, and yet is no uncommon fault. The not attending to this in pronouncing the letter *s*, has been the chief cause of our language being called by foreigners

foreigners the Hissing language ; though in reality it does not abound so much in that letter as either the Greek or Roman ; the final *s* having, for the most part, with us, the sound of *z*. But if care be not taken early in forming the pronunciation, people are apt to contract a habit of hissing before they utter the sound of *s*, as well as of continuing it at the end. This confused sound at the beginning of words is equally disagreeable in all the semivowels.

Of EMPHASIS.

Emphasis discharges, in sentences, the same kind of office that accent does in words. As accent is the link which ties syllables together, and forms them into words ; so emphasis unites words together, and forms them into sentences, or members of sentences. As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest ; so emphasis ennobles the word to which it belongs, and presents it in a stronger light to the understanding. Accent is the mark which distinguishes words from each other, as simple types of our ideas, without reference to the mutual relation in which they stand to each other. Emphasis is the mark which points out their several degrees of relationship, in their various combinations, and the rank which they hold in the mind. Were there no accents, words would be resolved into their original syllables : were there no emphasis, sentences would be resolved into their original words ; and in this case, the hearer must be at the pains himself, first, of making out the words, and afterwards their meaning. Whereas, by the use of accent and emphasis, words, and their meaning, being pointed out by certain marks, at the same time that they are uttered, the hearer has all the trouble saved, but that of listening ; and can accompany the speaker at the same pace that he goes with as clear a comprehension of the matter offered to his consideration, as the speaker himself has, if he delivers himself well.

From this account it might appear, that emphasis is only a more forcible accent than ordinary, laid upon the word to which it belongs, and that it is exactly of the same nature, differing only in degree of strength : an opinion, which, to the great prejudice of elocution, has too generally prevailed. But there is an absolute and constitutional difference

difference between accent and emphasis, as there certainly ought to be, which consists in this ; that every emphatic syllable, besides a greater stress, is marked also by a change of note in the voice. To shew the necessity of this, we need only observe, that the mind, in communicating its ideas, is in a continual state of activity, emotion, or agitation, from the different effects which those ideas produce on the mind of the speaker. Now, as the end of such communication is not merely to lay open the ideas, but also all the different feelings which they excite in him who utters them, there must be some other marks, beside words, to manifest these ; as words uttered in a monotonous state, can only represent a similar state of mind, perfectly free from all activity or emotion.

All that passes in the mind of man may be reduced to two classes, which I shall call, Ideas and Emotions. By ideas, I mean, all thoughts which rise and pass in succession in the mind of man : by emotions, all exertions of the mind in arranging, combining, and separating its ideas ; as well as all the effects produced on the mind itself, by those ideas, from the more violent agitation of the passions, to the calmer feelings, produced by the operation of the intellect and fancy. In short, thought is the object of the one ; internal feeling, of the other. That which serves to express the former, I call the language of ideas ; and the latter, the language of emotions. Words are the signs of the one ; tones, of the other. But there is an essential difference between the two, which merits our utmost attention. The language of ideas is wholly arbitrary ; that is, words, which are the signs of our ideas, have no natural connexion with them, but depend purely upon convention, in the different societies of men, where they are employed ; which is sufficiently proved by the diversity of languages spoken by the different nations of the world. But it is not so with regard to the language of emotions. For as the communication of these internal feelings, was a matter of much more consequence in our social intercourse, than the mere conveying of ideas ; so, the Author of our being did not leave the invention of this language, as in the other case, to man ; but stamped it himself upon our nature, in the same manner as he has done with regard to the rest of the animal world, who all express their various feelings by various tones. Only ours, from the superior rank that we hold, is infinitely more comprehensive ; as there is
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Not an act of the mind, an exertion of the fancy, or emotion of the heart, which have not annexed to them their peculiar tone and notes of the voice, by which they are to be expressed ; and which, when properly used, excite in the minds of others, tuned invariably by the hand of nature in unison to those notes, analogous emotions. Whenever therefore man interferes, by substituting any other notes in the room of those which nature has annexed to the acts and feelings of the mind, so far the language of emotions is corrupted, and fails of its end. For the chords of the human heart, thus tuned in unison to the natural notes only, will never vibrate in correspondence to those of the artificial kind.

The means by which this expressive language of nature has been corrupted in the different nations of the world, have been set forth at large in the second lecture on the Art of Reading ; at present I shall content myself with laying open the cause of its having been in a great measure lost to us in this country. Which is nothing else than the very defective and erroneous method in which all are trained in the art of reading ; whereby all the various, natural, expressive tones of speech are suppressed ; and a few artificial, unmeaning, reading notes are substituted in their room. Nothing can more clearly confirm the truth of this position, than the following observation—That there are few people, who speak English without a provincial tone, that have not the most accurate use of emphasis, when they utter their sentiments in common discourse ; and the reason that they have not the same use of it, in reading aloud the sentiments of others, or delivering their own in public, is, that they are apt to substitute the artificial tones and cant of reading, to which they have been habituated from their childhood, in the room of those of the natural kind.

From this view of the cause of the disorder, the remedy of course suggests itself. The first necessary step is, to get rid of the artificial notes superinduced by the bad habit of reading ; and to supply their places with those of the natural kind. If it be asked, how we are to acquire the use of the proper notes in reading, after we have got rid of the others ; my answer is, that we have them all prepared within ourselves, ready to start forth if properly sought for. In order to this, it is necessary that each reader should not only understand, but feel the sentiments of the Author ; and as his enters into the spirit
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of the Author's sentiments, as well as into the meaning of his words, he will not fail to deliver the words in properly varied tones. But I shall defer speaking of the method to be used in order to accomplish this point, till I have treated of the next article, that of

PAUSES or STOPS.

Stopping, like spelling, has, at different periods of time, and by different persons, been considered, in a great measure, as arbitrary, and has had its different fashions; nor are there at this day any sure general rules established for the practice of that art. The truth is, the modern art of punctuation was not taken from the art of speaking, which certainly ought to have been its archetype, and probably would, had that art been studied and brought to perfection by the moderns; but was in a great measure regulated by the rules of grammar, which they had studied; that is, certain parts of speech are kept together, and others divided by stops, according to their grammatical construction, often without reference to the pauses used in discourse. And the only general rule, by which pauses can be regulated properly, has been either unknown, or unattended to; which is, that pauses, for the most part, depend on emphasis. I have already shewn, that words are sufficiently distinguished from each other, by accent; but to point out their meaning when united in sentences, emphasis and pauses are necessary. As emphasis is the link which connects words together, and forms them into sentences, or into members of sentences; when in the same sentence there are more than one member, and more than one emphatic word, that there may be no mistake with regard to the number of words belonging to each emphasis, at the end of every such member of a sentence, there ought to be a perceptible pause. If it be asked, why a pause should any more be necessary to emphasis than to accent? or why emphasis alone, will not sufficiently distinguish the members of sentences from each other, without pauses, as accent does words? the answer is obvious; that we are pre-acquainted with the sound of words, and cannot mistake them when distinctly pronounced, however rapidly: but we are not pre-acquainted with the meaning of sentences, which must be pointed out to us by the reader or speaker; and as this can only be done, by

evidently shewing what words appertain to each emphatic one; unless a pause be made at the end of the last word belonging to the former emphatic one, we shall not be able to know at all times, to which of the two emphases the intermediate words are to be referred; and this must often breed confusion in the sense.

Thus unfit as the state of punctuation is to answer even its own end, the teachers of the art of reading have annexed another office to it, quite foreign to its nature, which has been attended with the worst consequences with regard to delivery; and that is by associating certain artificial notes of the voice to these stops. How little fitted they are to answer this end, we may judge, by considering that the notes preceding pauses and rests in discourse, are exceedingly numerous and various, according to the sense of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; and cannot possibly be represented by so small a number as four or five marks, which are used as stops: yet all this immense variety are swallowed up and lost in the reading notes, which usually consist only of two; one annexed to the stops which mark members of sentences, as comma, semicolon, and colon; the other to the full stop, when the sentence is complete. By some, the pupils are taught to elevate their voice in the former case, and to depress it in the latter. By others, the depressed note is used in both cases, only differing in degree.

Here then is to be found the true source of the bad manner of reading and speaking in public, that so generally prevails: which is, that we are taught to read in a different way, with different tones and cadences, from those which we use in speaking; and this artificial manner, being used instead of the natural one, in all recitals and repetitions at school, as well as in reading, generally infects the delivery of all who afterwards speak in public. For they are apt to consider this species of delivery, which they have been taught, as superior to that kind which comes of course, without any pains; and therefore judge it the most proper to be used on all public occasions. But as there is something in this monotonous manner of reading, against which nature herself revolts; when they are to deliver their own sentiments in speaking, each individual, not having been instructed in the proper use of suitably varied and expressive tones, falls into a certain cant or tune, by certain elevations and depressions of the voice, to which all sentences

sentences are set alike; and this tune, being void both of harmony and expression, is at once discordant to the ear, and disgusting to the understanding. Thus has this unnatural mode of utterance, spread itself in the senate-house, the pulpit, the bar, and every place where public declamation is used; insomuch that the instances of a just and natural elocution are very rare: the want of which is most generally and sensibly felt in our churches.

Having shewn the many abuses committed in the two most important articles of delivery, emphasis and stops, it now remains to point out the remedy.

The source of these abuses may be farther traced, by attentively weighing the following observation—That no illiterate man ever uses false emphases, tones, or stops, in speaking; it is only the literate, those that have learned to read, that can fall into errors of that sort. For, as our ideas pass in train in our minds, and are there connected or divided, the illiterate man, without rule or thought, exhibits them exactly as they pass in his mind. To the idea that makes the most forcible impression there, he gives the greatest force of expression in utterance; and therefore the strongest emphasis to the word which stands as its mark. And whatever emotions are excited in him by those ideas, he cannot help manifesting by suitable tones, looks, and gestures; as these necessarily proceed from an original law of his constitution, and without pains cannot be suppressed. Whereas the man who has learned to read, has been taught to connect or separate his words, by arbitrary rules of stopping, which are not taken from the natural train of our ideas. He has no mark to point out the most important word, which is therefore often neglected, or the emphasis transferred to another of less consequence. He is not taught to annex to his words, any part of the language of emotions, tones, looks, and gestures; which are therefore wholly omitted, or absurdly applied. In short, as in the whole written language there is nothing offered to the eye but letters and stops; the teacher of the art of reading thinks he has done his duty, when he has instructed you in the manner of spelling those letters properly, so as to form them into words; and in the use of the stops to separate sentences, and members of sentences from each other. It is here therefore the remedy is to be sought for, by supplying and correcting what is erroneous and defective in the art

of reading. For it is manifest from what has been said before, that if reading could be brought to be exactly the same thing as speaking, a just and forcible delivery would of course follow, though more might be required to make it graceful and pleasing to the ear. However easy it may appear at first sight to put this in practice, yet upon trial it would be found more difficult than is imagined. Confirmed bad habits in a thing which we daily practise, can be removed only by a right method, and daily practice according to that method.

Such a method is what I am now about to lay down; and I dare promise that whoever will pursue it, will find effects from it, suitable to the pains that he shall take.

The chief error in writing, is the manner of stopping, different from the natural train of our ideas: and the chief defect, the want of some mark for each emphatic word; which is the cause of neglecting, or misapplying emphasis. To get the better of bad habits arising from these, I would propose the following method.

If a person has a mind to read any passage correctly, let him first write it out without stops. Let him then consider the general meaning and purport of the words, and enter into the spirit of the sentiment. Let him ask himself—How should I deliver this, supposing it to be the immediate effusion of my own mind? Let him try to do this. He will not at first be able to hit the mark, for his habitual reading tones will force themselves upon him for some time; but at every trial, with that point in view, he will gain ground. It will be of great assistance to him, if he can get a friend to hear him sentence by sentence, still asking him—Is that the way in which I should utter that sentence, supposing it to proceed from the immediate sentiments of my mind? For in that case he may be often informed of his using those artificial tones of reading, which, from habit, may not strike his own ear, though they will immediately be perceived by another's. After this let him stop it, according to the method which he has settled of speaking it: but let him not use the common stops of writing, the sight of which, would revive the use of their associated tones; instead of these let him employ small inclined lines, to be placed at the top of the line behind the word, and not at the bottom; in order as little as possible to revive the idea of the usual stops. To answer this end four marks will be sufficient, as thus—

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| For the shortest pause a small inclined line, thus | / |
| For the second, double the time of the former, two | // |
| And for the third, or full stop, three | /// |
| To mark a pause longer than any belonging to the usual stops, two horizontal lines, as thus | == |

The manner of reducing this to practice, may be made clear by the following example :

Dearly beloved brethren = The scripture moveth us' in sundry places' to acknow'lege and confe'ss our manifold sins and wickedness'' and that we should not disse'mble' nor clo'ke them' before the face of Almighty God' our Hea'venly Father'' but confe'ss them' with an humble' lowly' penitent' and ob'edient heart' to the end that we may obtain forgi'veness of the same' by hi's' infinite goodness and mercy'''

Having settled the stops, let him afterwards mark each emphatic word, by placing a sloping line inclining to the right, over the accented letter of such word, as is done in the above example. To this accented syllable let him constantly endeavour to give the peculiar note which nature herself has annexed to the sentiment, and this will serve as a key-note or regulator of the others. I would recommend it to him not to proceed to another passage, till, by frequent trials, he has made himself master of one; and his best way of knowing this, will be, to read it to different persons, at different times, still asking them the question before mentioned; and he may be pretty sure, when they are agreed in opinion, that he has accomplished the point. From this passage let him proceed to another; and so on, still making choice of diversity of style and matter; and it is inconceivable, when once he shall have made himself master of a few passages in that way, how quick his progress will be afterwards. But still he must not indulge himself for some time, in reading any thing, but with this particular view, otherwise his old habit will counteract his progress in the new way.

But it may be said, that though his manner may be changed, in reading those passages that are marked in the proposed way, his old habit will prevail when he reads such as are written in the customary manner. To prevent this, I would advise him, after he has marked

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any passage, and made himself master of it, to read the same passage aloud as usually written or printed ; and if this should occasion any difference in him, from the manner he had before settled, let him read it over and over till he has brought it to be the same. This will make him attentive to the errors and defects in the graphic art, and he will come gradually to neglect those false guides, the stops ; and learn to be attentive only to the main drift and scope of each sentence. But as it will require long practice, before he will be able to do this at sight, I would recommend it to him not to read any thing aloud, for some time at least, till he has cast his eye over it, and taken in the general sense of the passage. And I would also advise him not to deliver any thing from notes in public, without using the marks before mentioned, till habit shall have settled him in the right way.

This method, simple as it is, I can vouch from experience, will, if properly followed, change the artificial and unaffecting, to the natural and forcible manner of utterance. And whoever can accomplish that point, will certainly obtain the chief end of delivery, that of gaining attention, and making an impression on his auditory.

There is one article relative to the intonation of the stops, which, though of the utmost importance to a just and graceful delivery, has never yet been pointed out, and which, as demanding the utmost attention, I have reserved for the last place. In the usual method of managing the voice with respect to the stops, we are only taught either to raise or lower it, according to the nature of the stops ; but there is a third thing to be done of more frequent use, and as essentially necessary, which is, suspending the voice before certain pauses, without any change of note. The method of pointing out to the ear the close of a sentence, or a full completion of the sense, is by a depressed note. That of marking the members of sentences, or incomplete senses, is either by an elevated or suspended note. The elevated notes should be chiefly appropriated to the emphatic syllables, and should hardly ever otherwise precede pauses, except in notes of admiration, interrogation, or impassioned discourse : the incomplete members of all other sentences should be *marked only by a suspension of the voice, in the same individual*
note,

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note, as if it had proceeded without interruption to the next member of the sentence. They who do otherwise, if they elevate the voice at the close of the smaller members, fall into a tune or cant running through all sentences alike. If they depress it, they make the members appear so many detached sentences, and destroy that concatenation of the parts, without which the complete sense of the whole can never clearly be manifested. They who have been accustomed to make some change of note before all stops, will find it very difficult at first to suspend their voice without such change; and their best method to attain it in reading will be, at first, to run the words of the former member, into the first of the latter, without any pause, attending to the note which they use in that case; then let them try to stop at that word in the same note, which will be then just fresh on the ear. But they will have a still more certain method, by having recourse to the general rule before laid down, and asking themselves how they would utter those words, if they were speaking, not reading them.

Having said all that is necessary on the intonation of the pauses, it now remains to say something on the time of their duration. In this respect, the great fault almost universally committed, is that of making them too short. As every member of a sentence contains some idea of more or less importance to the drift of the whole, there ought to be a sufficient pause at the end of each member, to give time for each idea to make its due impression on the mind, and the proportion of time in the pause should be regulated, by the importance of each idea; or by the closer, or more remote connection which it has with the main object of the sentence. Pauses in discourse answer the same end that shades do in pictures; by the proper use of which, the objects stand out distinctly to the eye; and without which, were the colours to run into one another, it would be difficult to discriminate the several figures of the composition. In order to get the better of this bad habit of running sentences, and their members, too quickly into one another, I would recommend it to every reader to make all his pauses longer than is necessary, till by degrees he brings them to their due proportion.

Of the PITCH and MANAGEMENT of the VOICE.

These are articles of the utmost importance, to give due force and proportion to all the others. In order to be heard with satisfaction, it is necessary that the speaker should deliver himself with ease. But if he does not know how to pitch his voice properly, he can never have the due management of it; and his utterance will be painful to himself, and irksome to his hearers.

Every speaker, who is not corrupted by bad habits, has three pitches in his voice; the high, low, and middle pitch. The middle, is that which is used in common discourse; from which he either rises or falls, according as the matter of his discourse, or emotions of his mind require. This middle pitch, therefore, is what ought to be generally used, for two reasons; first, because the organs of the voice are stronger, and more pliable in this pitch, from constant use: and secondly, because it is more easy to rise or fall from that pitch, to high or low, with regular proportion.

Most persons, through want of skill and practice, when they read or speak in public, fall into one of the extremes. Either through timidity and diffidence, they use the low pitch, in which they are not heard at all, or with so much trouble to the listener, as soon to weary attention: or, if they aim at avoiding this fault, they run into the high pitch; which is productive of consequences equally bad. The organs of the voice in this unusual pitch, are soon wearied; and languor and hoarseness ensue. And as the reason for continuing it, will be equally strong during the whole discourse, as for the first setting out in it, the speaker must lose all the benefits which arise from variety, and fall into a disgusting monotony.

The prevalence of this practice arises from a common mistake in those who speak, for the first time, in a large room, and before a numerous auditory. They conclude it impossible that they should be heard in their common pitch of voice, and therefore change it to a higher. Thus they confound two very distinct things, making
high

high and low, the same with loud and soft. Loud and soft in speaking, is like the *forte* and *piano* in music; it only refers to the different degrees of force used in the same key: whereas high and low, imply a change of key. So that the business of every speaker is, to proportion the force or loudness of voice to the size of the room, and number of his auditors, in its usual pitch. If it be larger than ordinary, he is to speak louder, not higher, in his usual key, not in a new one. And whoever neglects this, will never be able to manage his voice with ease to himself, or satisfaction to his hearers. He who delivers himself in a moderate pitch, whenever his subject demands that he should rise to a higher, or sink to a lower, does it with ease, and in due proportion; and produces the effects which are to be expected from such change, and agreeable variety. While he who takes a high pitch, cannot rise upon occasion, without running into discord; nor sink, with any rule of proportion to guide him. They who, to avoid this fault, run into the opposite extreme, and begin in a lower pitch than is natural to them, err indeed on the safer side, but are equally distant from the point of truth. It is true, it is more easy to rise gradually and proportionally, than to descend; but while they remain in that key, it will appear equally unnatural, and more languid than the other; and they will be very apt, through the body of their discourse, to run chiefly into that key in which they had set out.

With regard to the degree of loudness to be used, the best rule for a speaker to observe is, never to utter a greater quantity of voice, than he can afford without pain to himself, or any extraordinary effort. While he does this, the other organs of speech will be at liberty to discharge their several offices with ease; and he will always have his voice under command. But whenever he transgresses these bounds, he gives up the reins, and has no longer any management of it. And it will ever be the safest way too, to keep within his compass, rather than go at any time to the utmost extent of it; which is a dangerous experiment, and never justifiable but upon some extraordinary emotion. For even in that case, the transgressing of the limits in the least, will scarce be pardoned: for, as the judicious Shakespear has well observed in his instruction to

the player. *In the very torrent, tempest, and as I may say whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness.*

In order to have a full power and command over the voice, it is necessary that the speaker should understand the right management of the breath; an article of the utmost importance to the whole of delivery, and yet which is as little known as any of the rest. The false rule, by which people in general are instructed in learning to read, that the breath is never to be drawn, but when there is a full stop, or close of the sense, has made it exceedingly difficult to utter long sentences, especially to those who are short-winded. They are therefore apt to run themselves entirely out of breath, and not to stop till the failure of that obliges them to it, which is therefore likely to happen in improper places; or else they subdivide the long sentence, into as many distinct sentences, as they take times of breathing; to the utter confusion of the sense. For, as they have been taught not to take breath, but when they make a full stop, they habitually use the tone of a full stop, whenever they take breath.

It is of as much importance to a speaker, that he should have at all times a sufficient command of breath, as that an organ should be supplied with a proper quantity of air. In order to this, he should take care always to get a fresh supply, before he feels any want of it; for while he has some to spare, he recruits it with such ease, that his hearers are not at all sensible of his doing it. Whereas if he waits till he is put in mind of it, by some degree of uneasiness, he not only does it with more difficulty himself, but he may depend upon it that his hearers have also felt his uneasiness, and been sensible of his difficulty. For, so strong is the sympathy between the organs of speech and those of hearing, that the least uneasiness in the one, is immediately perceived by the other.

To enable a reader or speaker to accomplish this point, it is only necessary to observe, that he may at all times supply himself with any quantity of breath he pleases, even at the smallest stop, only observing the rule laid down, that of giving the true tone which should precede such stop. For the note of the voice, in that case, sufficiently marks the nature of the pause, without any reference to time, which he is at liberty

liberty to prolong at pleasure, without prejudice to the sense; as the connection of the sense does not at all depend upon the length of time in the stops, as is absurdly imagined, but upon the tone of voice accompanying them. This circumstance gives the speaker such power over the pauses, as, judiciously used, may contribute much to the main point in view, that of strongly inculcating his meaning. For, by this means, he may always proportion his pauses to the importance of the sense; and not merely to the grammatical structure of words in sentences, making like pauses to all of like structure, without distinction. For instance, if there be any proposition or sentiment which he would enforce more strongly than the rest, he may either precede it by a longer pause than usual, which will rouse attention, and give it the more weight when it is delivered; or he may make a longer pause after it is closed, which will give time to the mind to ruminate upon it, and let it sink deeper into it by reflection; or, according to the importance of the point, he may do both. He may go still farther, and make a pause before some very emphatical word, where neither the sense, nor common usage would admit of any; and this on proper occasions may produce a very powerful effect.

Of T O N E S.

Thus far I have considered the several points, that are fundamentally and essentially necessary to every public speaker; without which, he will be so far from making any impression on his hearers, that he will not be able to command their attention, nor, in many cases, even make himself understood. Yet so low is the state of elocution among us, that a man who is master even of these rudiments of rhetoric, is comparatively considered as one of an excellent delivery. This very circumstance, therefore, is a sufficient inducement to apply closely, at least to the mastery of these points.

But to such as should be desirous to extend their views so far as to attain the nobler ends of oratory, I mean a power of commanding the tempers, dispositions, and passions of mankind, there are other points to be considered; to master which will require the closest attention, and infinite pains. The first, and principal of these, is the

article of tones ; upon the proper use and management of which, all that is pleasurable, or affecting in elocution, chiefly depends.

What I have hitherto said on this subject, refers only to particular notes of the voice, appertaining to emphasis and stops, in sentences. Here I mean to speak of that general intonation, which pervades whole periods, and parts of a discourse.

Tones may be divided into two kinds ; natural and instituted. The natural, are such as belong to the passions of man in his animal state ; which are implanted in his frame, by the hand of nature ; and which spontaneously break forth, whenever he is under the influence of any of those passions. These form a universal language, equally used by all the different nations of the world, and equally understood and felt by all. Thus, the tones expressive of sorrow, lamentation, mirth, joy, hatred, anger, love, pity, &c. are the same in all countries, and excite emotions in us analogous to those passions, when accompanying words which we do not understand.

The instituted tones, are those which are settled by compact, to mark the different operations, exertions, and emotions of the intellect and fancy, in producing their ideas ; and these in a great measure differ, in different countries, as the languages do.

The former of these, it is evident, neither require study nor pains, when we are ourselves under the influence of any of those passions, as they are necessarily produced by them : but in attempting to produce them, either in delivering the impassioned speeches of writers ; or in assuming them in our own discourses ; we shall fail of the point, so far as we fail of feeling, for the time, the very passions we would express. We may indeed mimic the tones of those passions, but the cheat will be manifest, and not reach the hearts of the hearers. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum tibi ipsi*, is a well known maxim, and will hold good with regard to all the other passions.

With respect to the latter, it will require great pains and much observation, to become master of them.

When we consider that all these tones are to be accompanied by suitable looks and gestures ; not only adapted in the justest proportion to give due force to the sentiment, but regulated also in such a way as to appear graceful, we need not wonder that this species of
oratory

oratory is scarce known among us, who have never studied even the principles of the art. Nor is it hardly ever attempted to be put in practice, except on the stage; where indeed some degree of it is essentially necessary. And the extreme difficulty of arriving at any degree of perfection in it cannot be more clearly shewn, than by recollecting how few the instances are, of those who have succeeded even tolerably there, though it be the main object and business of their lives. All this is the necessary consequence of our having devoted our whole time and attention to the cultivation of the written language, and leaving that of speech entirely to chance.

When we reflect, that not only every thing which is pleasurable, every thing which is forcible and affecting in elocution, but also the most material points necessary to a full and distinct comprehension, even of the sense of what is uttered, depend upon the proper use of tones, and their accompaniments; it may well astonish us to think, that such essential parts of language should in a civilized country, and a country of freedom too, be wholly neglected. Nay worse—that our youth should not only be uninstructed in the true use of these, but in the little art that is used, they should be early perverted by false rules, utterly repugnant to those which nature has clearly pointed out to us. And how can it be otherwise, when we have given up the vivifying energetic language, stamped by God himself upon our natures, for that which is the cold, lifeless work of art, and invention of man; and bartered that, which can penetrate the inmost recesses of the soul, for one which dies in the ear, or fades upon the sight?

Such is our present state, and such it must ever continue, till the object be changed; till the living language be restored to its due rank, and schools of rhetoric established, as in old Greece and Rome, for teaching the noblest, most useful, and ornamental art, that ever improved and dignified human nature.

Of the RECITATION *of* POETIC NUMBERS.

In order to know the different manner to be used in the recitation of verse, from that of prose, it will be necessary to examine, in the first place, wherein the difference between prose and verse consists.

Poetic

Poetic numbers are founded upon the same principles with those of the musical, and are governed by similar laws. Proportion and order are the sources of the pleasure we receive from both, and the beauty of each depends upon a due observation of the laws of measure, and movement. The essential difference between them is, that the matter of the one consists of articulate, of the other, inarticulate sounds: but syllables in the one correspond to notes in the other; poetic feet, to musical bars; and verses, to strains: they have all like properties, and are governed by similar laws.

The constituent parts of verse are, feet, and pauses; from the due distribution of which, result measure, and movement. Feet consist of a certain number of syllables united together, like notes in bars; and a certain number of those feet, when completed, according to the rules of the different species of versification, form verses or strains. They are called feet, because it is by their aid that the voice as it were steps along through the verse, in a measured pace; and it is therefore necessary that the syllables which mark this regular movement of the voice, should in some manner be distinguished from the others. This distinction was made among the ancient Romans, by dividing their syllables into long and short, and ascertaining their quantity, by an exact proportion in sounding them; the long, being to the short, as two to one; and the long syllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In English, syllables are divided into accented and unaccented: and the accented syllables, being as strongly distinguished from the unaccented by the peculiar stress of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long syllables were, by their quantity, among the Romans.

From not having examined the peculiar genius of our tongue, our Prosodians have fallen into a variety of errors: some having adopted the rules of our neighbours, the French; and others having had recourse to those of the ancients; though neither of them, in reality, would square with our tongue, on account of an essential difference between them. With regard to the French, they measured verses by the number of syllables whereof they were composed, on account of a constitutional defect in their tongue, which rendered it incapable of numbers formed by poetic feet. For it has neither accent, nor
quantity,

quantity, suited to the purpose; the syllables of their words being for the most part equally accented; and the number of long syllables being out of all proportion greater than that of the short. Hence for a long time it was supposed, as it is by most people at present, that our verses were composed, not of feet, but syllables; and accordingly they are denominated verses of ten, eight, six, or four syllables, even to this day. Thus have we lost sight of the great advantage which our language has given us over the French, in point of poetic numbers, by its being capable of a geometrical proportion, on which the harmony of versification depends; and blindly reduced ourselves to that of the arithmetical kind, which contains no natural power of pleasing the ear. And hence, like the French, our chief pleasure in verse, arises from the poor ornament of rhyme.

Some few of our Prosodians finding this to be an error, and that our verses were really composed of feet, not syllables, without farther examination, boldly applied all the rules of the Latin prosody to our versification; though scarce any of them answered exactly, and some of them were utterly incompatible with the genius of our tongue. Thus because the Roman feet were formed by quantity, they asserted the same of ours, denominating all the accented syllables long; whereas I have formerly shewn, that the accent, in some cases, as certainly makes the syllable on which it is laid, short, as in others it makes it long. And their whole theory of quantity, borrowed from the Roman, in which they endeavour to establish the proportion of long and short, as immutably fixed to the syllables of words constructed in a certain way, at once falls to the ground; when it is shewn, that the quantity of our syllables is perpetually varying with the sense, and is for the most part regulated by emphasis: which has been fully proved in the course of Lectures on the Art of Reading Verse; where it has been also shewn, that this very circumstance has given us an amazing advantage over the ancients, in point of poetic numbers.

The other constituent part of verse, consists in pauses, peculiarly belonging to verse, and differing from the prosaic. Of the poetic pauses, there are two sorts; one denominated Cæsural, the other I shall call the Final. The cæsural, divides the verse into equal, or unequal

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unequal parts; the final, closes it. The cesural pause is known to all who have any acquaintance with the nature of verse; but the final has hitherto escaped the observation of all the writers upon that subject. It is for that very reason, that there has not hitherto been given an adequate idea of verse, in contradistinction to prose, since it is the use of this final pause, which, on many occasions, alone marks the difference between the two. It is the line drawn between their boundaries, which can never be mistaken, whilst it remains; remove it, and it is impossible, in many cases, to distinguish the one from the other.

Do we not observe, that verse is written in a different way from prose? Do we not find that in each species of versification, every line is bounded by the measure? that is, must terminate, when the number of feet which belongs to the kind of metre, is completed. Is not this done to mark the metre distinctly? And is it to the eye only that the metre is to be marked?—the eye, which, of itself, can form no judgment of measure in sounds, nor take any pleasure in such arrangement of words; and shall the ear, the sole judge of numbers, to which nature herself has annexed a delight in the perception of metre, be left without any mark, to point out the completion of the measure? If it were indeed a law of our versification, that every line should terminate with a stop in the sense, the boundaries of the measure would then be fixed, and could not be mistaken. But when we know, that one of the greatest perfections in our blank heroic verse, is that of drawing out the sense from one line to another, I am afraid, in that case, if there be no mark to shew where the measure ends, it will be often carried away by the sense, and, confounded with it, be changed to pure prose. Nothing has puzzled the bulk of readers, or divided their opinions more, than the manner in which those verses ought to be recited, where the sense does not close with the line; and whose last words have a necessary connection with those that begin the subsequent verse. Some, who see the necessity of pointing out the metre, make a pause at the end of such lines; but never having been taught any other pause, but those of the sentential kind, they use one of them, and pronounce the last word in such a note, as usually marks a member of a sentence.

Now

Now this is certainly improper; because they make that appear to be a complete member of a sentence, which is an incomplete one; and by thus disjoining the sense, as well as the words, often confound the meaning. Others of a more enthusiastic kind, elevate their voices, at the end of all verses, to a higher note than is ever used in any of the sentential stops; but such a continual repetition of the same high note, at the close of every verse, though it marks the metre distinctly, becomes disgusting by its monotony; and gives an air of chanting to such recitation, extremely disagreeable to every ear, except that of the reciter himself; who, in general, seems highly delighted with his own tune, and imagines it gives equal pleasure to others. It was to a reader of this sort, that Cæsar said, ‘ If you read, you sing; and if you sing, you sing very ill.’

To avoid these several faults, the bulk of readers have chosen what they think a safer course, which is, that of running the lines one into another, without the least pause, where they find none in the sense; in the same manner as they would do in sentences of prose, were they to find the same words there so disposed; by which means they reduce verse to a hobbling kind of metre, neither verse nor prose. In vain, to such readers, has Milton laboured the best proportioned numbers in blank verse; his order is turned into confusion; his melody, into discord. In vain have Prior and Dryden, in the couplet, sought out the richest rhyme; the last word, hurried precipitately from its post, into the next line, leaves no impression on the ear; and lost in a cluster of words, marks not the relation between it and its correlative, which their distinguished similar posts in the two verses had given them; by which means the whole effect of the rhyme, as well as the metre, is lost. We need not wonder, however, that the majority of readers should readily fall into this last method, because they have all learned to read prose, and it costs them no trouble to read verse like prose.

But it will be asked, if this final pause is neither marked by an elevation, or depression of the voice, how is it possible to mark it at all? To this the answer is obvious; by making no change at all in the voice, but suspending it in the same individual note that would be used, were it to be connected instantly with the following word. This stop is what I have before described under the name of the pause

of suspension; which, though essentially necessary to the just recitation of verse, has never once been thought of; nor is the management of it to be acquired but by great attention and practice, according to the method before proposed. By the use of this pause, the melody of verse may at all times be preserved without interfering with the sense. For the pause itself, perfectly marks the bounds of the metre; and being made only by a suspension, not change of note in the voice, the concatenation of the meaning is as distinctly perceived by every auditor, as if the words had been uttered in the closest connection.

Nor is this the only advantage gained to numbers, by this stop of suspension; it also prevents that monotone at the end of lines, before described, which, however pleasing to a rude, is disgusting to a delicate ear. For, as this stop of suspension has no peculiar note of its own, but always takes that which belongs to the preceding word, it changes continually with the matter, and is as various as the sense.

Having said all that is necessary of the final, I shall now examine the cesural pause.

The cesural pause is that which divides the verse into equal or unequal portions; upon the right management of which, the melody and harmony of versification in a great measure depend. The seats of the cesura most pleasing to the ear, are either at the end of the second foot, in the middle of the third, or at the end of the third foot; but it may occasionally take place in all parts of the line. The cesura is by no means essential to verse, as the shorter kinds of measure are without it; and many heroic lines, in which it is not to be found, are still good verses. It is true it improves, and diversifies the melody, by a judicious management in varying its situation, and so becomes a great ornament to verse; but still this is not the most important office which it discharges; for beside improving the melody of single lines, there is a new source of delight, opened by it in poetic numbers, correspondent, in some sort, to harmony in music; that takes its rise from that act of the mind, which compares the relative proportions, that the members of each verse bear to each other, as well as to those in the adjoining lines. The cesural, like the final pause, sometimes coincides with the sentential, sometimes has an independent state; that is, exists where there is no stop in the sense. In that case,

case, it is exactly of the same nature with the final pause of suspension before described, and is governed by the same laws.

The seat of the final pause points itself out; but with regard to the cesural; whose seat is variable, and may be in all the different parts of the verse, consequently not so easily to be found, there requires more to be said. In order to find out the seat of the cesura, we are to remark, that there are some parts of speech so necessarily connected in sentences, that they will not admit of any disjunction, by the smallest pause of the voice. Between such, therefore, the cesura can never fall. Its usual seat is, in that place of the line, where the voice can first rest, after a word, not so necessarily connected with the following one. I say, not so necessarily, because the cesura may find place, where there would be no sentential stop, after a word which leaves any idea for the mind to rest, though it may have a close connection with what follows. For instance—

Of Eve, whose eye ~ darted contagious fire.

Now in prose, there could not properly be a comma after the word *eye*, from its close connection with the following verb; but in verse, remove the cesural pause, and the metre is utterly destroyed. Of the same nature is another line of Milton's, relative to the same person—

And from about her "shot darts of desire—

pronounced in that manner, with the pause in the middle of the line, it ceases to be verse; but by placing the cesura after the word *shot*, as thus—

And from about her shot ~ darts of desire—

the metre is not only preserved, but the expression much enforced, by the unexpected trochee following the pause, which, as it were, shoots out the darts with uncommon force.

The following line of Pope's, read thus—

Ambition first sprung "from your blest abodes—

is no verse, but hobbling prose. But let the cesura be placed after the word *first*, as thus—

Ambition first ~ sprung from your blest abodes—

and the metre is restored.

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Of the same kind, are two lines of Waller's, which I have seen stopped in the following manner—

We've lost in him arts, that not yet are found,
The Muses still love, their own native place.

By which pointing, the metre is destroyed. They should be thus divided :

We've lost in him " arts that not yet are found.
The Muses still " love their own native place.

Unless a reader be much upon his guard, he will be apt to pause, however improperly, at those seats of the cesura, which have been set down as producing the finest melody. There would be great temptation, on that account, in the following lines, and all of similar structure, to place the cesura wrong; as thus—

The sprites of fiery " termagants inflame—
Back to my native " moderation slide—
And place on good " security his gold—
Your own resistless " eloquence employ—
Or cross to plunder " provinces the main—

But such unnatural disjunction of words which necessarily require an immediate union with each other, whatever pleasure it might give the ear, must hurt the understanding. Lines of this structure do not in reality contain any perfect cesura; whose place is supplied by two semi-pauses, or demi-cesuras; as thus—

The sprites ' of fiery termagants ' inflame—
Back ' to my native moderation ' slide—
And place ' on good security ' his gold—
Your own ' resistless eloquence ' employ—
Or cross ' to plunder provinces ' the main—

In all cases of this sort, every man's own understanding will point out to him, what words are necessarily to be kept together, and what may be separated without prejudice to the sense.

To recite verse with propriety, it will be only necessary to observe the few following short rules :

1. All the words should be pronounced exactly in the same way as *in prose*.

2. The movement of the voice should be from accent to accent, laying no stress on the intermediate syllables.

3. There should be the same observation of emphasis, and the same change of notes on the emphatic syllables, as in prose.

4. The pauses relative to the sense only, which I call sentential, are to be observed in the same manner as in prose; but particular attention must be given to those two peculiar to verse, the cesural and final, as before described, which I call musical pauses.

The usual fault of introducing sing-song notes, or a species of chanting into poetical numbers, is disagreeable to every ear, but that of the chanter himself. Such readers, indeed, seem generally in high raptures with their own music, for, according to the old observation, *baud cuiquam injucunda quæ cantat ipse*: ‘No man’s tune is unpleasing to himself.’ But they ought to consider, that they are doing great injustice to the poet’s music, when they substitute their own in its room. The tune of the poet can then only be heard, when his verses are recited with such notes of the voice as result from the sentiments; and a due proportion of time observed, in the feet and pauses, the constituent parts of verse.

Thus far I have laid open all that is necessary, to prevent the reader’s falling into the usual errors committed in reciting verse, and to point out the means of attaining a just and proper manner. But with regard to the grace and elegance of delivery, consisting in the nicer proportions both of time and tone in the several feet and pauses, and the exact general intonation of the voice suited to the sentiments and passions, it is obvious that little can be done, by precept alone. Nor can we ever expect to have this part brought to perfection, till rhetorical schools are instituted, to teach the whole art of elocution, in the same manner as all other arts are taught, by *Precept, Example, and Practice*.

A P P E N D I X.

IN the preceding Grammar, the true principle upon which the pronunciation of polysyllables is founded, is for the first time laid open; and will serve to solve all difficulties in dubious cases, and put an end to numberless disputes daily held upon that subject, by the different partisans of the different modes of sounding words. Some have recourse to authority; but at present, for reasons mentioned in the Preface, that neither is, nor ought to be of any force; and when, as it often happens, one authority is balanced against another, who shall determine which shall preponderate? Some have recourse to derivation; but not knowing on what occasions that operates, and when it has no influence, they fall into continual errors: and others refer to analogy, which, without being well acquainted with its laws, and the many deviations from them, is but a very uncertain director.

The only sure guide on this occasion is the terminating syllable, which governs all others in the word, as the rudder does the ship.

To explain this by examples.

It has been much disputed, whether the word should be pronounced con'cordance, or concor'dance. The advocates for the former pronunciation proceed upon a latent principle of analogy, which generally operates in words of that termination, as may be seen by having recourse to the Grammar, p. xliii. where examining the termination in *ance*, you will find it said—Polysyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or last syllable but two. Examp. Arrogance, elegance, significance.

Exceptions. 1st, When the primitive has its accent on the last, the derivative has it on the penult. as appe'arance, assu'rance; from appe'ar, assu're: or, 2^{dly}, when it is preceded by two consonants, as *abun'dance*, *discor'dance*.

Now

Now by following the general, and not attending to the 2d, rule of exceptions mentioned above, they have fallen into this error. And yet, ignorant as they might be of any rule, one would imagine that analogy itself might have set them right in this case, as upon the same ground they might pronounce the word dis'cordance, with the accent on the first syllable, as well as con'cordance, which no one ever attempted.

The same observation will hold good with regard to the word ref'ractory, or refrac'tory.

Ac'ademy, or acad'emy, is another word which has occasioned much dispute; you will find it adjusted by looking for the termination *ay*, p. lli.

In all disputable cases, preference has been given to that pronunciation which is most conformable to rule; as certainly the lessening as much as possible the anomalies of any language will be a great advantage to it, as it will render the attainment of it more easy. Thus in the dispute about the pronunciation of the word wind, whether it should be wĩnd or wind', the former has been adopted, upon this principle, that there is no monosyllable in the English language terminating in *ind* in which the vowel *i* is not pronounced long; as blind, rind, kind, &c. I have often heard Dr. Swift say to those who pronounced it short, in a jeering tone, 'I have a great mind to find why you call it wĩnd.'

Observations of this kind might be extended to a considerable length; but it would be an unnecessary trouble, as the Reader will find every thing relative to that matter adjusted in the Grammar.

Rules to be observed by the Natives of IRELAND in order to attain a just Pronunciation of English.

The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels *a* and *e*; the former being generally sounded *á* by the Irish, as in the word bār, in most words where it is pronounced *æ*, as in *day*, by the English. Thus the Irish say, pátron, mátron, the vowel *á*, having

the

the same sound as in the word *fáther*; while the English pronounce them as if written, *paytron*, *maytron*. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

When the vowel *a* finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced *á* [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words *fáther*, *papá*, *mamá*. The Irish may think also the word *rather* an exception, as well as *father*; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, *rá-ther*, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the English pronunciation, the consonant *th* is taken into the first syllable; as thus, *rath'-er*, which makes the difference.

Whenever a consonant follows the vowel *a* in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel *a* has always its first sound, as *hát'*, *mán'*; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as *fá'r*, *bá'r*, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes *lm*, as *bá'lm*, *psá'lm*. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure as if they were written *bawm*, *psawm*, *quawm*, *cawm*, &c. In the third sound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as *au*, in *Paul*; *aw*, in *law*; *all*, in *call*; *ald*, in *bald*; *alk*, in *talk*, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The second vowel *e* is, for the most part, sounded *ee* by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of second *á*, as in *hate*. This sound of *é* [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two last combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Irish never mistake; such as *meet*, *seem*, *field*, *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of *é*, into *á*. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, *sea*, *please*, as if they were spelt *tay*, *say*, *plays*; instead of *tee*, *see*, *pleese*. The English constantly give this sound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *gréat*, a *péar*, a *béar*, to *béar*, to *forbéar*, to *swéar*, to *téar*, to *wéar*. In all which the

the *e* has its second sound. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt greet, beer, sweer, &c.

Ei is also sounded *ee* by the English, and as *â* by the Irish; thus the words *deceit*, *receive*, are pronounced by them as if written *desait*, *resave*. *Ei* is always sounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c. as also in the words, *rein* (of a bridle), *rain* deer, *vein*, *drain*, *veil*, *beir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of *ee*, as in the words *suprême*, *sincère*, *replète*. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written *suprâme*, *sinsâre*, *replâte*, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

In the way of marking this sound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations, is to suppose that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all spelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always sounded like *â* by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words *prêy*, *convêy*, pronounced pray, convey. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words *key* and *ley*, sounded *kee*, *lee*. The Irish, in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to *ey*, as usually belongs to *ei*; thus for *prêy*, *convêy*, they say *pree*, *convee*.

A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the same way as the more polished part of the inhabitants of England do, so far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the sound of *i*; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar *. Where likewise the only difference in pronoun-

* Vid. p. xiii. where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.

ing any of the consonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the sounds of *d* and *t*, in certain situations; and an easy method proposed of correcting this habit *.

In order to complete the whole, I shall now give a list of such detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

| | <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | ch ³ é'arful | chér'ful |
| | f ³ é'arful | fér'ful |
| | d ³ oor | d ³ ore |
| | f ³ loor | f ³ lore |
| | g ³ á'pe | gá'pe |
| gather | g ³ éth'er | gáth'er |
| | b ³ é'ard | bér'd |
| | b ³ ull | b ³ ull |
| | b ³ ush | b ³ ush |
| | p ³ ush | p ³ ush |
| | p ³ ull | p ³ ull |
| | p ³ ul'pit | p ³ ul'pit |
| | c ³ álf | c ³ álf |
| catch | k ³ etch | cá'tch |
| coarse | c ³ ourse | c ³ oar'se |
| course | c ³ ourse | c ³ oar'se |
| | c ³ ourt | c ³ ourt |
| | mal ³ i'cious | malish'us |
| | p ³ udding | p ³ udding |
| quash | qu ³ ósh | quásh |
| leisure | l ³ ézh'ur | l ³ é'zhur |
| | clá'mour | clám'mux |
| Michael | M ³ i'kil | M ³ i'kel |
| drought | dr ³ óth | drout |
| search | sá'rch | sérch' |
| source | s ³ ource | s ³ orce |
| | c ³ ushion | c ³ ushion |

| | <i>Irish pron.</i> | <i>English pron.</i> |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| strength | strénth | strénkth |
| length | lenth | lenkth |
| strove | strúv | stróve |
| drove | drúv | dróve |
| | tén'ure | té'nurè |
| | tén'able | té'nablè |
| | wrá'th | wrá'th |
| wroth | wráth | wróth' |
| | fá'rewel | fár'wel |
| | ròde | ròd' |
| | stròde | stròd' |
| | shòne | shòn' |
| schism | shism | sizm |
| | whè'refore | whér'fore |
| | thè'refore | thér'fore |
| breadth | brèth | bréd'th |
| fold | sowld | fòld |
| cold | cowld | còld |
| bold | bowld | bòld |
| | còf'fer | cò'fer |
| | enèd'avour | endév'ur |
| foot | fút | fút |
| | mischi'evous | mis'chivous |
| union | in'ion | ùn'nyun |
| | pút | pút |
| teach | rétsh | rèach |
| | squá'dron | squòd'run |
| | zèa'lous | zél'lus |
| | zèa'lot | zél'lut |

These, after the closest attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND—as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the English, than that

any others who speak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The most material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole speech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the consonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing that habit pointed out. In this article therefore they should chiefly exercise themselves, till they attain a facility in accenting the consonants, and giving their true sounds to the preceding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and English pronunciation consists. With regard to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the English; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Art of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of little use, except when assisted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of masters, who shall join example to precept, is here required. If the same ardour continues for obtaining a just and polished delivery, which I found prevail among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my Course of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compass the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due assistance, where that is requisite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having skilful masters to teach this art, without first having a proper method of instruction; so that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themselves to the mastery of it, in order to become preceptors in that most useful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to stimulate those who are in pursuit of this object, and to ensure success to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been some years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received instruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his speech was not to be distinguished from that of the most polished natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is perhaps at this day the best pattern to be fo-

lowed with regard to both, whether in the House of Commons, or at the bar.


And yet there was still a more extraordinary instance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord * of Session, who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only conversing much with such Englishmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with some of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the least tincture of the Scottish intonation.

I shall now say a few words to the inhabitants of WALES; in order to shew how easily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welsh pronunciation arises chiefly from their constantly substituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aspirated semivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus instead of *b*, they use *p*; for *g*, they use *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they say, plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the use of the semivowels, they substitute *f* in the place of *v*; *s* in the place of *z*; *eth* in the room of *etb*; and *esh* in that of *ezb*. Thus instead of virtue and vice, they say, firtue and fice; instead of zeal and praise, they say, seal and praisse; instead of these and those, thesse and thosse; instead of azure, ofier, they say, ashur, ofher. Thus there are no less than seven of our consonants which the Welsh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between these seven consonants and their seven correspondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way described in the Grammar, they might in a short time be taught the perfect use of them,

The people of Somersetshire pronounce the semi-vowels in a way directly opposite to that of the Welsh. For whereas the Welsh change the vocal into the aspirate, they of Somersetshire change the aspirate into the vocal. For father, they say, vather; for Somersetshire, Zomerzetzhire; for thin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct opposite course to that of the Welsh.

* Lord AYLMOOR.

 *The Binder is desired to place the GRAMMAR
immediately after the PREFACE.*

D I R E C T I O N S

T O

F O R E I G N E R S,

How to acquire a perfect Knowledge of the Mark, used in this Dictionary, in order to ascertain the right Pronunciation of all English Words.

In the first place, they should be able to pronounce properly all the Words in the following short Scheme of the Vowels, which, in default of Masters, they may easily learn to do, by hearing them from the Mouth of any Englishman.

Scheme of the Vowels.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---------|---------|--------|
| a | hát | hâte | háll |
| e | bét | béar | béer |
| i | fít | fight | fíeld |
| o | nót | nôte | nóose |
| u | bút | búsh | blúe |
| y | love-lý | lýe. | |

IT will then be necessary to get the above scheme by heart, so as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line, as thus :

| | | | |
|---------|----------|------|------|
| First, | hát | hâte | háll |
| Second, | bét | béar | béer |
| Third, | fit, &c. | | |

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or till they have perfectly committed it to memory, to write out the scheme, and hold it in their hand, when they would consult the Dictionary for any word.

As this is the master-key to the marks throughout, it will be necessary to all, who would know them at sight, to have the perfect use of it according to the above directions.

This point obtained, the next step will be to shew foreigners how they may acquire the use of such sounds in the English tongue peculiarly belong to it, whether simple or compound; with which they were not preacquainted, and to which, as being novel to them, they find it difficult, and in some cases, for want of proper instruction, impossible, to give utterance. For which purpose I shall point out the difference between the French language and ours in that respect, as that is the most generally known and spoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the sounds of all our vowels; but it is not so with regard to the consonants and diphthongs.

There are two of our consonants, which, though marked by two letters each, are in reality simple sounds; and these are *th* and *ng*; the former to be found in the word *then*, the latter in *ring*.

Th.

The consonant *th* has two powers, according as it is formed by the voice, or the breath: the one may therefore be called vocal, the other aspirate. Of the former, there has been an example given in the word *then*; the power of the latter will be found in the word *thin*. To distinguish them from each other in the Dictionary, the latter, or aspirate, has a small line drawn across the *h*, thus—*th̄*. As this sound has hitherto been found to be unconquerable by Frenchmen, and most foreigners, it will be necessary to shew the cause of the difficulty, and then, by removing that, to point out the means by which a right pronunciation of it may be easily attained.

It is to be observed then, that in the French tongue, all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is
never

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never protruded beyond the teeth; consequently, unless he is shewn how to do it, the foreigner will never of himself place the organ in a position that it never had been in before; so that when he is urged to pronounce that new sound, as in the word *then*, without having the position of the organs in forming that sound pointed out to him, he naturally utters the sound that is nearest to it in his own tongue, and, instead of *then*, says *den*, and for *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth* to a *t*. And this he continues to do all his life, for want of being taught the following plain simple method of necessarily producing those sounds, if it be but strictly followed. Suppose then you were desirous of shewing a foreigner how he should form the sound *eth* when it begins a word or syllable; desire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and a little beyond them; in that position let him press it against the upper teeth without touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention of sounding the word *then*, drawing back the tongue at the same time behind his teeth, and the right sound will necessarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth*, or aspirated *th*, the organs must be exactly in the same position with the former; but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, instead of voice, he must emit breath only, which will as necessarily produce the proper power of aspirated *th*, as in the word *thin*.

When these sounds end a word, or syllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he must be told, that instantaneously after sounding the preceding letters, he is to finish the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth as before, and in sounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; while in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the consonant *th* is formed by the breath only. In both cases, it will be of use to continue the tongue in the same position for some time, prolonging the sound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till the sounds become distinct and easy by practice. This will the more speedily be effected, if he will for some time every day repeat from a vocabulary all the words beginning with *th*, and form lists of such words as terminate with it.

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Ng.

As to the simple sound or consonant marked by the junction of the two letters *ng*, it is perhaps a sound peculiar to the English language, as in the words *sing song*; and seems to have been taken from the noise made by bells, mimicked in the expression of *ding-dong* bell. There is a sound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in such words as *dent, camp*, and in all their nasal vowels; but these are imperfect sounds, and can scarce be called articulate; and there only wants to perfect the articulation to make the French exactly the same with the English: the only difference between them being, that in the French similar sounds the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, as in producing the English *ing*, though in other respects it be in a similar position. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this sound, he has only to raise the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the nasal vowels, which completes the articulation, and in this way the French nasal vowel heard in the word *dent*, will be converted into the English consonant sounded in the syllable *dong*; and so on of the rest.

J.

This letter has a very different sound in English from what it has in French. In the latter it has a simple sound; in the former it is the representative of a compound sound made up of *d* and an aspirated *z*. This is a difficult sound to such foreigners as have it not in their several tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requisite to desire them to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*; keeping the tongue in the same position that it has when that letter is so formed; then let them try to unite to it the French *j*, which is exactly the same sound with what I have called the aspirated *z* or *zh*, and the compound sound of *edzh*, or *dzha*, will be produced. But as foreigners are equally strangers to the combination of the two letters *zh*, and would therefore not know what sound belonged to it, it will be proper to substitute the French *j* in the room of *zh* in spelling

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spelling all words containing that sound, as thus, *edje*; and in order to begin a syllable with that sound, which is more difficult than to conclude with it, let them place the tongue in the position of sounding *ed*, keeping it in that position, and then the first sound uttered must necessarily be that of *d*, which connected with the subsequent *j* followed by a vowel, of course must form the compound sound to be found in the words *djoy* (joy) *djoke* (joke).

The sound of this letter has been sometimes marked in the Dictionary by a combination of the letters *dzh*; and sometimes by the single letter *j*. But if a foreigner will consider the *zh* as equivalent to the French *j*, the right pronunciation will soon become familiar to him.

Ch.

The sound annexed to this combination of letters is different in the English from what it is in the French: in the former it is a compound, in the latter a simple sound, in the same way as that of *j* just described. The sound of the French *ch* is exactly the same as the English *sh*; and in order to facilitate the pronunciation of our compound *ch*, it will be only necessary to follow the same method as has been above proposed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* instead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there described, preceding the sound of the French *ch*, as *etch*. It is true, we have some words in our tongue where the *ch* is preceded by a *t* producing the same individual sound, as in the words *itch*, *stitch*, which the French never fail to pronounce properly, being guided to it by seeing the letter *t* placed before the *ch*; but to other words of exactly the same sound, though differently spelt, by the omission of the *t*, as *rich*, *which*, they always annex their own simple sound of *ch*. So that here is a plain simple rule to guide foreigners in the right pronunciation of the English *ch*, which is, by always supposing those combined letters preceded by a *t*; thus in the words *cheese*, *charm*, let them suppose them spelt *tcheese*, *tcharm*; and if they find any difficulty at first in uniting those sounds at the beginning of words, on account of the eye's not being accustomed to such a combination of

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those letters, let them do, as was before directed with regard to *ſ*; let them begin with placing the organs in the position of sounding *t*, which will be done by placing a vowel before it, as, *et*; the *t* being thus formed, let them keep the tongue in that position; the sound of *t* must necessarily be the first uttered on changing that position, and will readily coalesce with the following sound of *ch*.

This compound sound, as above described, is what uniformly prevails in all native English words; but there are some few derived from the French which retain their primitive pronunciation; such as, *chagrin*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, &c. and some derived from the Greek take the sound of *k*, as *chaos*, *chorus*; but the number of these is but small, easily learned by use, and the difference is properly marked in the Dictionary.

Sh.

This is a combination of letters not to be found in the French language, and therefore foreigners know not what sound to give it, but the usual way is to pronounce it like a simple *ſ*. Thus, for *shall*, they say *ſal*; for *shame*, *ſame*, &c. But to attain the right sound, it will be only necessary to inform them that the English *sh* has uniformly the same sound as the French *ch* in the word *charité*, *chère*: thus, if they suppose the words *shall* and *shame*, above mentioned, to be written, *chall* and *chame*, they will pronounce them properly.

Diphthongs.

Having said all that is necessary of the vowels and consonants, the next article to be considered is that of the diphthongs. It is in these that the chief difference between the English and French tongues consists, as there are many diphthongs in the former, not to be found in the latter.

Of the Diphthongs *i* and *u*.

These two have hitherto always passed for simple sounds, because they are for the most part marked by single letters as above: their sounds are marked in the scheme of the vowels, by the words
fight,

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fight, blue; and these are the sounds given to those vowels in repeating the alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs, and therefore foreigners can never attain their right pronunciation, till they are first made acquainted with the simple sounds whereof they are composed. The diphthong *î* is a compound of the fullest and slenderest of our vowels *â* and *î*; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the process in forming this sound, we shall find that the mouth is first opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position as if it were going to pronounce *â*, but before the voice can get a passage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper, in the same position as when the vowel *î* is formed; and thus the full sound, checked by the slender one, and coalescing with it, produces a third sound different from both, which is the diphthong *î*. There is a sound in the French somewhat resembling our *î*, to be found in such words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them, will be immediately perceptible by sounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*; and the difference consists in this, that their diphthong is formed of the second sound of *a*, *â* and *î*, and ours of the third, *â* *î*: so that in order to produce that sound, you are to desire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce *â*, and meant to sound that vowel; but on the first effort of the voice for that purpose, to check its progress by a sudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper till the two sounds coalesce, and then instantly to stop all farther effusion of voice. Thus as the sound of *â* is not completed, nor the sound of *î* continued, there results from the union of the two a third sound or diphthong, which has no resemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

The diphthong *û* is compounded of the sound *î* and *ô*; the former so rapidly uttered and falling so quickly into the sound *ô*, that its own power is not perceived, while that of *ô*, being a little dwelt upon, is distinctly heard. There is a sound in the French that somewhat resembles this, to be found in the words *dieu*, *mieux*, but the difference will be immediately perceived by sound-
ing

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his hand when he consults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory.

Scheme of the Vowels.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---------|---------|--------|
| a | hăt | hâte | hăll |
| e | bêt | bêar | bêér |
| i | fît | fîght | fîeld |
| o | nôt | nôte | nôose |
| u | bût | bûsh | blûe |
| y | love-lÿ | lÿe. | |

According to this scheme are the sounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One column exhibits the words as they are spelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus—

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----------|
| Hat | hăt | Hate | hâte | Hall | hăll |
| Bet | bêt | Bear | bêar | Beer | bêér, &c. |

Whenever one vowel usurps the power of another, the first column will shew the vowel that is written, and the other, the one it is sounded. As thus—

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Stir | stûr | Birth | bêrth | Love | lûv |
| Busy | bizzy | Blood | blûd | Bird | bûrd. |

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs mean where two vowels are joined in writing, to represent as the simple sounds to be found in the scheme, are changed in the second column into the single vowels which they stand for thus—

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bear | bêre | Head | hêd | Fourth | fôrth | Groan | grône |
| Hear | hêre | Heart | hârt | Door | dôre | Field | fêld. |

The final mute *e* is always continued, and sometimes inserted where it is not in present use, both because it is so generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, that omission of it might puzzle persons, at first sight, in the pronunciation of many words where they were accustomed to see it; because the continuance of it cannot be attended with any bad consequence, as it must be evident to every one, that it is never to

pronounced

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pronounced, having no mark over it. Thus were some of the above words, as—

Bear b²er Here h³er Door d²or

to be marked in that manner, the first sounds that would occur to the Reader, till he was master of the marks, would be the first sounds of those vowels, as —b²er, h³er, d²or.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the consonants, their irregularities are manifested, and their true sounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C has three sounds—

| | | |
|----|--------|-------------------------------------|
| k | care | k ² are |
| s | cease | s ³ ese |
| ʃb | social | s ² oʃh ² al. |

G has two—

Its own proper one, as in gold g²old

Another, compound, as in gentle dzh²entle.

This sound is usually marked by the character j.

S has four—

Its own, as in - yes y¹is

That of - z rose r²oze

ʃb passion p²ásh²un

zh officer ózh²er.

T has also four—

Its own, as in - tell t²el

s satiety s²ásiet²y

ʃb nation n²ásh²un

t/ʃb question qu²ést²sh²un.

X has two sounds—

gz example égzámp²le

ks vex véks.

Th has two sounds—

One vocal th then th²en

One aspirate th̄ th²in th²in.

The second, or aspirate sound, is marked by a stroke across the h as above.

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Ch has three sounds—

| | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|
| <i>k</i> | chorus | kòrus |
| <i>ʃ</i> | chaife | ʃhàze |
| <i>tʃ</i> | charity | tʃhàrity. |

Gh has two sounds—

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| That of simple | <i>g</i> | ghost | gòste |
| That of - | <i>f</i> | laughter | làftúr. |

All consonants not pronounced are omitted in the second column, as—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| <i>gh</i> | daughter | dàtúr | <i>gn</i> | gnat | nàt |
| <i>bt</i> | debt | dét | <i>gm</i> | flegm | flem |
| <i>gn</i> | sign | sine | <i>kn</i> | knife | nife |
| <i>lm</i> | balm | bá'm | <i>mb</i> | lamb | lám' |
| <i>mn</i> | hymn | hím | <i>wr</i> | wrong | róng. |

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the stress of the voice is on the vowel; over the consonant when it is on that. As thus—

Accent over the Consonant. Accent over the Vowel.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| stúr' | bé're |
| lúv' | hé're |
| biz'zy | grô'ne |
| láf'túr | só'shál. |

The syllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the same syllable, are here kept together also in writing, and separated from the rest; which certainly is the natural division, though it be contrary to the fantastic mode followed in our spelling-books and grammars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A, The first letter of the alphabet. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is sometimes a noun, as, great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a signification denoting proportion, the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ABACUS, ăb'-ă-kûs. f. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABACTOR, ă-băk'-tôr. f. One who drives away herds of cattle by stealth or violence.

ABAIANCE, ă-bă'-sânse. f. A bowing of the body by way of reverence or respect; obsolete. Obey-sance now used in its stead.

ABAFT, ă-băf't. ad. From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABALIENATE, ăb-ă'-lyê-nâte. v. a. To make over one's own property to another.

A B A

ABALIENATION, ăb-ă'-lyê-nă'-shûn. f. The act of transferring one man's property to another.

To ABANDON, ă-băn'-dûn. v. a. To give up, resign; or quit; to desert; to forsake.

ABANDONED, ă-băn'-dûnd. part. Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, ă-băn'-dûn-mênt. f. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tîk'-ă-lă'shûn. f. That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, ă-bă'se. v. a. To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, ă-bă'se-mênt. f. The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, ă-băsh'. v. a. To make ashamed.

To ABATE, ă-bă'te. v. a. To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, ă-bă'te. v. n. To grow less.

ABA'TEMENT, ă-bă'te-mênt. f. The act of abating; the sum or quantity,

A B E

- quantity taken away by the act of abating.
- ABATER**, ă-bă'-tūr. *f.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.
- ABB**, ăb'. *f.* The yarn on a weaver's warp.
- ABBACY**, ăb'-bă-sŷ. *f.* The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.
- ABBESS**, ăb' bĕs. *f.* The superior of a nunnery.
- ABBEY**, or **ABBY**, ăb'-bŷ. *f.* A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.
- ABBOT**, ăb'-būt. *f.* The chief of a convent of men.
- To ABBREVIATE**, ăb-brĕ'-vyăte. *v. a.* To shorten, to cut short.
- ABBREVIATION**, ăb-brĕv-yă'-shùn. *f.* The act of shortening.
- ABBREVIATOR**, ăb-brĕv-yă'-tūr. *f.* One who abridges.
- ABBREVIATURE**, ăb-brĕ'-vyă-tûre. *f.* A mark used for the sake of shortening.
- To ABDICATE**, ăb'-dŷ-kăte. *v. a.* To give up right, to resign.
- ABDICATION**, ăb-dŷ-kă'-shùn. *f.* The act of abdicating, resignation.
- ABDICATIVE**, ăb-dŷk'-kă-tŷv. *a.* That which causes or implies an abdication.
- ABDOMEN**, ăb-dŏ'-mĕn. *f.* A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.
- ABDOMINAL**, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-năl. }
ABDOMINOUS, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-nūs. }
a. Relating to the abdomen.
- To ABDUCE**, ăb-dŭ'se. *v. a.* To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.
- ABDUCENT**, ăb-dŭ'-sĕnt. *a.* Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.
- ABDUCTION**, ăb-dŭk'-shùn. *f.* The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
- ABDUCTOR**, ăb-dŭk'-tŏr. *f.* The muscles, which draw back the several members.
- ABECEDARIAN**, ă-bĕ-sĕ-dă'-ryăn. *f.* A person or book that teaches the alphabet.

A B I

- ABED**, ă-bĕd', *ad.* In bed.
- ABERRANCE**, ăb-ĕr'-rănse. *f.* deviation from the right way; error.
- ABERRANCY**, ăb-ĕr'-răn-sŷ. *f.* same with Aberrance.
- ABERRANT**, ăb-ĕr'-rânt. *a.* deviating from the right or way.
- ABERRATION**, ăb'-ĕr-ră'-shĭ. *f.* The act of deviating from the common track.
- ABERRING**, ăb-ĕr'-rĭng. *part.* ing astray.
- To ABERUNCATE**, ăb-ĕ-run'. *v. a.* To pull up by the roots.
- To ABET**, ă-bĕt'. *v. a.* To forward another, to support his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.
- ABETMENT**, ă-bĕt'-mĕnt. *f.* act of abetting.
- ABETTER**, or **ABETTOR**, ă-bĕt'-tŏr. *f.* He that abets; the porter or encourager of another.
- ABEYANCE**, ă-bĕ'-yănse. *f.* right of fee-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in trust, in remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.
- ABGREGATION**, ăb-grĕ-gă'-shĭ. *f.* The act of separating the flock.
- To ABHOR**, ăb-hŏr'. *v. a.* To hate; to loath.
- ABHORRENCE**, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnsĕ. *f.* hatred.
- ABHORRENCY**, ăb-hŏr'-rĕn-sŷ. *f.* The act of abhorring, detestation.
- ABHORRENT**, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnt. *a.* Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.
- ABHORRER**, ăb-hŏr'-rŭr. *f.* hater, detester.
- To ABIDE**, ă-bĭ'de. *v. n.* To remain in a place, not to remove; to abide, to support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the preposition with before a person, and at before a place.
- ABIDER**, ă-bĭ'-dŭr. *f.* The person that abides or dwells in a place.
- ABIDING**, ă-bĭ'-dĭng. *f.* Continuance.

A B L

ABJECT, áb'-jékt. a. Mean or worthless ; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, áb'-jékt. f. A man without hope.

To ABJECT, áb-jék't. v. a. To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, áb-jék'-téd-néfs. f. The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, áb-jék'-shún. f. Meanness of mind ; servility ; baseness.

ABJECTLY, áb'-jékt-lý. ad. In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, áb'-jékt-néfs. f. Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, á-bíl'-lí-ty. f. The power to do any thing ; capacity, qualification ; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJUGATE, áb'-jú-gáte. v. a. To unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJURE, áb-jó're. v. a. To swear not to do something ; to retract, to recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, áb-jó-rá'-shún. f. The act of abjuring ; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, áb-lák'-táte. v. a. To wean from the breast.

ABLACTATION, áb-lák-rá'-shún. f. One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, áb-lá-kwé-á'-shún. f. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, áb-lá'-shún. f. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, áb'-lá-tív. a. That which takes away ; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, á'ble. a. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune ; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, áble-bód'-dýd. a. Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE, áb'-lé-gáte. v. a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, áb-lé-gá'-shún. f. *A sending abroad.*

A B O

ABLENESS, á'ble-néfs. f. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, á'-blép-sý. f. Want of sight.

ABLUEENT, áb'-lú-ént. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, áb-lú'-shún. f. The act of cleansing.

To ABNEGATE, áb'-né-gáte. v. a. To deny.

ABNEGATION, áb-né-gá'-shún. f. Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, á-bó'rd. ad. In a ship.

ABODE, á-bó'de. f. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence ; stay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, á-bó'de-mént. f. A secret anticipation of something future.

To ABOLISH, á-ból'-lísh. v. a. To annul ; to put an end to ; to destroy.

ABOLISHABLE, á-ból'-lísh-ábl. a. That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER, á-ból'-lísh-shúr. f. He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT, á-ból'-lísh-mént. f. The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, á-bó-lísh'-shún. f. The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE, á-bóm'-mý-nábl. a. Hateful, detestable.

ABOMINABLENESS, á-bóm'-mý-nábl-néfs. f. The quality of being abominable ; hatefulness, odiousness.

ABOMINABLY, á-bóm'-mý-nábl-lý. ad. Most hatefully, odiously.

To ABOMINATE, á-bóm'-mý-náte. v. a. To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, á-bóm-mý-ná'-shún. f. Hatred, detestation.

ABORIGINES, áb-ó-rídzh'-ý-néz. f. The earliest inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, áb-ór'-shún. f. The act of bringing forth untimely ; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, áb-ór'-tív. f. That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, áb-ór'-tív. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth ; that which brings forth nothing.

ABOR-

difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.
ABSTRUSELY, áb-strò'se-lý. ad. Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.
ABSTRUSENESS, áb-strò'se-né'ss. f. Difficulty, obscurity.
ABSTRUSITY, áb-strò'-sý-tý. f. Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.
To ABSUME, áb-sú'me. v. a. To bring to an end by a gradual waste.
ABSURD, áb-súrd'. a. Inconsistent; contrary to reason.
ABSURDITY, áb-súr'-dý-tý. f. The quality of being absurd; that which is absurd.
ABSURDLY, áb-súrd'-lý. ad. Improperly, unreasonably.
ABSURDNESS, áb-súrd'-né'ss. f. The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.
ABUNDANCE, á-bún'-dán'se. f. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.
ABUNDANT, á-bún'-dánt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully stored.
ABUNDANTLY, á-bún'-dánt-lý. ad. In plenty; amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.
To ABUSE, á-bú'ze. v. a. To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.
ABUSE, á-bú'se. f. The ill use of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seducement; unjust censure, rude reproach.
ABUSER, á-bú'-zúr. f. He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.
ABUSIVE, á-bú'-sív. a. Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.
ABUSIVELY, á-bú'-sív-lý. ad. Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.
ABUSIVENESS, á-bú'-sív-né'ss. f. The quality of being abusive; foul language.
To ABUT, á-bút'. v. n. obsolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.
ABUTMENT, á-bút'-mént. f. That which abuts, or borders upon another,

ABYSM, á-bé'm. f. The abyss.
ABYSS, á-blís'. f. A depth bottom; a great depth, a gulf.
ACACIA, á-ká'-shá. f. A tree commonly so called here.
ACADEMIAL, ák-ká-dé'-n. Relating to an academy.
ACADEMIAN, ák-ká-dé'-n. A scholar of an academy or society.
ACADEMICAL, ák-ká-dé'-kál. a. Belonging to a university.
ACADEMICK, ák-ká-dém'. A student of a university.
ACADEMICK, ák-ká-dém'. Relating to a university.
ACADEMICIAN, ák-ká-dém'-án. f. The member of an academy.
ACADEMIST, á-kád'-dém'. The member of an academy.
ACADEMY, á-kád'-dém'-mý. An assembly or society of men, for the promotion of some science; a place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in connection to the universities and public schools.
ACANTHUS, á-kán'-thús. A herb bears-foot.
ACATALECTICK, á-kát-á-léktíck. f. A verse which has the number of syllables.
To ACCEDE, ák-sé'de. v. To be added to, to come to.
To ACCELERATE, ák-sél'-e-rá-té. v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.
ACCELERATION, ák-sél'-e-rá-shún. f. The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated.
To ACCEND, ák-sénd'. v. To kindle, to set on fire.
ACCENSION, ák-sén'-shún. f. The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.
ACCENT, ák'-sént. f. The manner of speaking or pronouncing; marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modulation of the voice, expressive of passions or sentiments.

To ACCENT, ák-sén't. v. a. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

To ACCENTUATE, ák-sén'-tú-áte. v. a. To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ák-sén-tú-á'-shún. f. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, ák-sépt'. v. a. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ák-sép-tá-blí'-ll-rý. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ák'-sép-tábl. a. Grateful; pleasing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ák'-sép-tábl-néfs. f. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ák'-sép-tá-blý. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ák-sép'-tánse. f. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ák-sép-tá'-shún. f. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ák-sép'-túr. f. The person that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ák-sép'-shún. f. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ák'-séfs. f. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increase, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS, ák''-sé-sár'-rý-néfs. f. The state of being accessory.

ACCESSARY, ák'-séf-sár-rý. f. He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ák'-séf-sár-rý. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ák-sés'-sibl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ák-sés'-shún. f. Increase by something added; the act of coming to, or joining one's self

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to, as, accession to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ák''-séf-súr'-rý-lý. ad. In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY, ák'-séf-súr-rý. a. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ák'-sý-dénse. f. The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT, ák'-sý-dént. f. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sý-dén'-tál. f. A property nonessential.

ACCIDENTAL, ák-sý-dén'-tál. a. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ák-sý-dén'-tál-lý. ad. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ák-sý-dén'-tál-néfs. f. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ák-sé'-pyént. f. A receiver.

To ACCITE, ák-sí'te. v. a. To call; to summons.

ACCLAIM, ák-klá'm. f. A shout of praise; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, ák-klá-má'-shún. f. Shouts of applause.

ACCLIVITY, ák-kliv'-ví-tý. f. The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, ák-klí'-vús. a. Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY, ák-klóy'. v. a. To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to satiety.

To ACCOIL, ák-koí'l. v. n. To croud, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLENT, ák'-kò-lént. f. A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, ăk-kôm'-mô-dăbl. a. That which may be fitted.
To ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte. v. a. To supply with conveniencies of any kind.
ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte. a. Suitable, fit.
ACCOMMODATELY, ăk-kôm'-mô-dâte-ly. ad. Suitably, fitly.
ACCOMMODATION, ăk-kôm-mô-dă'-shûn. f. Provision of conveniencies; in the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.
ACCOMPANABLE, ăk-kôm'-pă-năbl. a. Sociable.
ACCOMPANIER, ăk-kôm'-pă-ný-ăr. f. The person that makes part of the company; companion.
To ACCOMPANY, ăk-kôm'-pă-ný. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with.
ACCOMPLICE, ăk-kôm'-plîs. f. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.
To ACCOMPLISH, ăk-kôm'-plîsh. v. a. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.
ACCOMPLISHED, ăk-kôm'-plîsh-ed. p. a. Complete in some qualification; elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.
ACCOMPLISHER, ăk-kôm'-plîsh-ăr. f. The person that accomplishes.
ACCOMPLISHMENT, ăk-kôm'-plîsh-mént. f. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
ACCOMPT, ăk-kount'. f. An account, a reckoning.
ACCOMPTANT, ăk-koun'-tânt. f. A reckoner, computer.
To ACCORD, ăk-kă'rd. v. a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.
To ACCORD, ăk-kă'rd. v. n. To agree, to suit one with another.

ACCORD, ăk-kă'rd. f. An agreement; concurrence of mind; harmony, sympathy.
ACCORDANCE, ăk-kă'r-Agreement with a person mity to something.
ACCORDANT, ăk-kă'r-Willing, in good humour.
ACCORDING, ăk-kă'r-dî-a manner suitable to, agree in proportion; with regard.
ACCORDINGLY, ăk-kă'-ad. Agreeably, suitably, ably.
To ACCOST, ăk-kôst'. v. speak to first, to address.
ACCOSTABLE, ăk-kôst'. Easy of access, familiar.
ACCOUNT, ăk-kount'. f.putation of debts or expenditure or result of a computation; a relation; the relation of a transaction given to in authority; explanation of causes.
To ACCOUNT, ăk-kourTo esteem, to think, to opinion; to reckon, to to give an account, to causes; to make up the r to answer for practices; esteem.
To ACCOUNT, ăk-kountreckon; to assign the which sense it is followed particle *for*; to answer, as, to answer *for*.
ACCOUNTABLE, ăk-kouOf whom an account required, who must answer
ACCOUNTANT, ăk-kouAccountable to; responsible
ACCOUNTANT, ăk-kouA computer, a man skill ployed in accounts.
ACCOUNT-BOOK, ăk-kf. A book containing a
ACCOUNTING, ăk-kôThe act of reckoning or accounts.
To ACCOUPLE, ăk-kûTo join, to link together
To ACCOURT, ăk-kô'rt.

entertain with courtship, or courtesy.

To ACCOUTRE, ăk-kô'-tûr. v. a. To dress, to equip.

ACCOUTREMENT, ăk-kô'-tûr-mént. f. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, ăk-kré'-shûn. f. The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

ACCRETIVE, ăk-kré'-tîv. a. Growing; that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, ăk-krô'-tsh. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRUE, ăk-krô'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ăk-kû-bă'-shûn. f. The antient posture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB', ăk-kûm'b. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.

ACCUMBENT, ăk-kûm'-bént. a. Leaning on one's side.

To ACCUMULATE, ăk-kû'-mû-lâte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together.

ACCUMULATION, ăk-kû-mû-lă'-shûn. f. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ăk-kû'-mû-lă-tîv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated.

ACCUMULATOR, ăk-kû'-mû-lă-tûr. f. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, ăk'-kû-ră-sý. f. Exactness, nicety.

ACCURATE, ăk'-kû-răt. a. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, ăk'-kû-răt-lý. ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, ăk'-kû-răt-néss. f. Exactness, nicety.

To ACCURSE, ăk-kûr'se. v. a. To doom to misery.

ACCURSED, ăk-kûr'-sed. part. a.

That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.

ACCUSABLE, ăk kû'-zăbl. a. That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION, ăk-kû-ză'-shûn. f. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ăk-kû'-ză-tîv. a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, ăk-kû'-ză-tûr-rý. a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

To ACCUSE, ăk-kû'ze. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

ACCUSER, ăk-kû'-zûr. f. He that brings a charge against another.

To ACCUSTOM, ăk-kûs'-tûm. v. a. To habituate, to enure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, ăk-kûs'-tûm-măbl. a. Done by long custom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-măb-lý. ad. According to custom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mânse. f. Custom, habit, use.

ACCUSTOMARILY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mă-rý-lý. ad. In a customary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, ăk-kûs'-tûm-mă-rý. a. Usual, practised.

ACCUSTOMED, ăk-kûs'-tûm-méd, a. According to custom, frequent, usual.

ACE, ă'se. f. A unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.

ACERBITY, ă-sér'-bý-tý. f. A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.

To ACERVATE, ă-sér'-vâte. v. a. To heap up.

ACERVATION, ă-sér-vă'-shûn. f. Heaping together.

ACESCENT, ă-sés'-sént. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACETOSE, ă-sé-tô'se. a. That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ă-sé-tôs'-sý-tý. f. The state of being acetose.

ACETOUS, ă-sé-tûs. a. Sour.

A C Q

ACHE, á'ke. f. A continued pain.
To ACHE, á'ke. v. n. To be in pain.
To ACHIEVE, át-tshé'v. v. a. To perform, to finish.
An ACHIEVER, át-tshé'-vùr. f. He that performs what he endeavours.
An ACHIEVEMENT, át-tshé'v-mént. f. The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.
ACHOR, á'-kòr. f. A species of the herpes.
ACID, ás'-sld. a. Sour, sharp.
ACIDITY, á-sld'-dì-tý. f. Sharpness, sourness.
ACIDNESS, ás'-sld-néfs. f. The quality of being acid.
ACIDULÆ, á-sld'-dù-lâ. f. Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.
To ACIDULATE, á-sld'-dù-lâte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree.
To ACKNOWLEDGE, ák-nòl'-lédzh. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit.
ACKNOWLEDGING, ák-nòl'-lè-jíng. a. Grateful.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ák-nòl'-lédzh-mént. f. Concession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.
ACME, ák'-mè. f. The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.
ACOLOTHIST, á-kòl'-lò-thlíst. f. One of the lowest order in the Romish church.
ACONITE, ák'-kò-níte. f. The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.
ACORN, ák'-kòrn. f. The seed or fruit borne by the oak.
ACOUSTICKS, á-kous'-tíks. f. The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.
To ACQUAINT, ák-kwá'nt. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform.
ACQUAINTANCE, ák-kwá'n-tánse.

A C R

f. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.
ACQUAINTED, ák-kwá'n-téd. Familiar, well known.
ACQUEST, ák-kwést'. f. Acquisition; the thing gained.
To ACQUIESCE, ák-kwý-efs'. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.
ACQUIESCENCE, ák-kwý-efs'-énse. f. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.
ACQUIRABLE, ák-kwí'-rábl. a. Attainable.
To ACQUIRE, ák-kwí're. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.
ACQUIRED, ák-kwí'-réd. particip. a. Gained by one's self.
An ACQUIRER, ák-kwí'-rùr. f. The person that acquires; a gainer.
An ACQUIREMENT, ák-kwí're-mént. f. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.
ACQUISITION, ák-kwý-zísh'-shùn. f. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.
ACQUISITIVE, ák-kwíz'-zí-tív. a. That which is acquired.
ACQUIST, ák-kwíst'. f. Acquirement, attainment.
To ACQUIT, ák-kwít'. v. a. To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.
ACQUITMENT, ák-kwít'-mént. f. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.
ACQUITTAL, ák-kwít'-tál. f. Is a deliverance from an offence.
To ACQUITTANCE, ák-kwít'-tánse. v. a. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.
ACQUITTANCE, ák-kwít'-tánse. f. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.
ACRE, á'-kùr. f. A quantity of land containing in length forty perches,

perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

ACRID, ăk'-krĭd. a. Of a hot biting taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, ăk-krĭ-mŏ'-nyŭs. a. Sharp, corrosive.

ACRIMONY, ăk'-krĭ-mŭn-nŷ. f. Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.

ACRITUDE, ăk'-krĭ-tŭde. f. An acrid taste, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, ăk-krŏ-ă-măt'-tĭ-kăl. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, ăk'-krŏ-splre. f. A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds.

ACROSPIRED, ăk'-krŏ-spl-rĕd. part. a. Having sprouts.

ACROSS, ă-krŏs'. ad. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

An ACROSTICK, ă-krŏs'-tĭk. f. A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, ăkt'. v. n. To be in action, not to rest.

To ACT, ăkt'. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage-player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT, ăkt'. f. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, ăk'-shŭn. f. The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, ăk'-shŏ-năbl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable.

ACTIONARY, ăk'-shŏ-nĕr-ŷ. f. One that has a share in actions, or stocks.

ACTIONIST, ăk'-shŏ-nĭst. f. The same as actionary.

ACTION-TAKING, ăk''-shŭn-tă'-king. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, ăk'-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaged in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ăk'-tĭv-lŷ. ad. Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ăk'-tĭv-nĕss. f. Quickness; nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, ăk-tĭv-vĭ-tŷ. f. The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ăk'-tŭr. f. He that acts, or performs any thing; he that personates a character, a stage-player.

ACTRESS, ăk'-trĕss. f. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL, ăk'-tŭ-ăl. a. Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in speculation.

ACTUALITY, ăk-tŭ-ăl-lŷ-tŷ. f. The state of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ăk'-tŭ-ăl-lŷ. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ăk'-tŭ-ăl-nĕss. f. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ăk'-tŭ-ăr-rŷ. f. The register or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, ăk'-tŭ-ăte. v. a. To put into action.

To ACUATE, ăk'-kŭ-ăte. v. a. To sharpen.

ACULEATE, ă-kŭ'-lyăte. a. Prickly, that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN, ă-kŭ'-mĕn. f. A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

ACUMINATED, ă-kŭ'-mŷ-nă-tĕd. part. a. Ending in a point, sharp-pointed.

ACUTE, ă-kŭ'te. a. Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with an increased velocity.

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velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, á-kú'te-lý. ad. After an acute manner, sharply.

ACUTENESS, á-kú'te-né's. f. Sharpness; force of intellects; violence and speedy crisis of a malady; sharpness of sound.

ADACTED, ád-ák'-téd. part. a. Driven by force.

ADAGE, ád'-ájce. f. A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, á-dá'-jò. f. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT, ád'-á-mánt. f. A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the loadstone.

ADAMANTEAN, ád-á-mán-tè'-án. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ád-á-mán'-tín. a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardness, indissolubility.

ADAM'S-APPLE, ád"-dámz-áp'l. f. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, á-dáp't. v. a. To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ád-áp-rá'-shún. f. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another.

ADAPTION, ád-áp'-shún. f. The act of fitting.

To ADD, ád'. v. a. To join something to that which was before.

ADDABLE, ád'-dúbl. a. Vid. Addible.

To ADDECIMATE, ád-dés'-fý-máte. v. a. To take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDEEM, ád-dé'm. v. a. To esteem, to account.

ADDER, ád'-dúr. f. A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ád'-dúrz-grá's. f. A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ád'-dúrz-túng. f. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ád'-dúrz-wúrt. f. An herb.

ADDIBILITY, ád'-dý-bíl"-lý-tý. f. *The possibility of being added.*

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ADDIBLE, ád'-dúbl. a. Possible to be added.

ADDICE, ád'-dís. f. A kind of ax.

To ADDICT, ád-díkr'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ád-díkr'-téd-né's. f. The state of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ád-díkr'-shún. f. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

An ADDITAMENT, ád"-dý-tá-mént'. f. Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ád-dísh'-shún. f. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetick, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ád-dísh'-shó-nál. a. That which is added.

ADDITORY, ád'-dý-túr-ry. a. That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ád'l. a. Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

To ADDLE, ád'l. v. a. To make addle; to confuse.

ADDLE-PATED, ád'l-pá-téd. a. Having barren brains.

To ADDRESS, ád-drés'. v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ád-drés'. f. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of addressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ád-drés'-súr. f. The person that addresses.

ADDUCENT, ád-dú'-sént. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULCE, ád-dúl'se. v. a. To sweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ád-dé-nóg'-grá-fý. f. A treatise of the glands.

ADEMPTION, á-démp'-shún. f. Privation.

ADEPT,

ADEPT, á-dép't. f. He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ád'-è-qwáte. a. Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ád'-è-kwát-lý. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ád'-è-kwát-néss. f. The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

To **ADHERE**, ád-hé're. v. n. To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ád-hé'-rénsé. f. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, attachment, steadiness.

ADHERENCY, ád-hé'-réns-sý. f. The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, ád-hé'-rént. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ád-hé'-rént. f. A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, ád-hé'-rúr. f. He that adheres.

ADHESION, ád-hé'-zhún. f. The act or state of sticking to something.

ADHESIVE, ád-hé'-slv. f. Sticking, tenacious.

To **ADHIBIT**, ád-híb'-blt. v. a. To apply, to make use of.

ADHIBITION, ád-hý'-blsh'-shún. f. Application, use.

ADJACENCY, ád-já'-sén-sý. f. The state of lying close to another thing.

ADJACENT, ád-já'-sént. a. Lying close, bordering upon something.

ADJACENT, ád-já'-sént. f. That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, á-dí-áf'-fò-rús. a. Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, á-dí-áf'-fò-ry. f. Neutrality, indifference.

To **ADJECT**, ád-jéct'. v. a. To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ád-jék'-shún. f. The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ád-jék-tish'-shus. a. Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ád'-jék-tív. f. A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some

quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ád'-jék-tív-lý. ad. After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, á-dú'. ad. Farewel.

To **ADJOIN**, ád-joi'n. v. a. To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To **ADJOIN**, ád-joi'n. v. n. To be contiguous to.

To **ADJOURN**, ád-júr'n. v. a. To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ád-júr'n'-mént. f. A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, ád'-dý-pús. a. Fat.

ADIT, ád'-lt. f. A passage under ground.

ADITION, ád-lsh'-shún. f. The act of going to another.

To **ADJUDGE**, ád-júdzh'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ád-jò-dý-ká'-shún. f. The act of granting something to a litigant.

To **ADJUDICATE**, ád-jò-dý-káte. v. a. To adjudge.

To **ADJUGATE**, ád-jò-gáte. v. a. To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ád'-jò-mént. f. Help.

ADJUNCT, ád'-júnkt. f. Something adherent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ád'-júnkt. a. Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ád-júnkt'-shún. f. The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ád-júnkt'-tív. f. He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ád-jò-rá'-shún. f. The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.

To **ADJURE**, ád-jò'r. v. a. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.

To **ADJUST**, ád-júst'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, ád-júst'-mént. f. Regulation, the act of putting in method;

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method; the state of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ăd'-jô-tănt. f. A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To **ADJUTE**, ăd'-jô't. v. a. To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ăd'-jô'-tûr. f. A helper.

ADJUTORY, ăd'-jô-tûr-rý. a. That which helps.

ADJUVANT, ăd'-jô-vănt. a. Helpful, useful.

To **ADJUVATE**, ăd'-jô-văte. v. a. To help, to further.

ADMEASUREMENT, ăd - mēz'-zhûr-mēnt. f. The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ăd-mēn-shô-ră'-shûn. f. The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ăd-mîn'-îkl. f. Help, support.

ADMINICULAR, ăd-mý-nîk'-û-lar. a. That which gives help.

To **ADMINISTER**, ăd-mîn'-nîs-tûr. v. a. To give, to afford, to supply; to act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an administrator.

To **ADMINISTRATE**, ăd-mîn'-nîs-trăte. v. a. The same as administer.

ADMINISTRATION, ăd-mîn-nîs-tră'-shûn. f. The act of administering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mîn"-nîs-tră-tîv'. a. That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, ăd-mîn-nîs-tră'-tûr. f. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd-mîn-nîs-tră'-trîks. f. She who administers in consequence of a will.

A D M

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, nîs-tră'-tûr-shîp. f. The administrator.

ADMIRABLE, ăd'-mý-răbl. be admired, of power to wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ăd"-răbl-nēs's'. f.

ADMIRABILITY, ăd'-m-blî'-lý-tý. f.

The quality or state of be mirable.

ADMIRABLY, ăd'-mý-răb-. In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ăd'-mý-răl. f. ficer or magistrate that has vernment of the king's navy chief commander of a fleet ship which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd"-mý-răl-shîp. f. The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd'-mý-răl-tý. f. The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, ăd-mý'-ră'-shûn. f. Wonder, the act of admiring, wondering.

To **ADMIRE**, ăd-mî're. v. To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ăd-mî'-rûr. f. A person that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mî'-rîng-lý. ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ăd - mîs'-sîbl. a. That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ăd-mîs'-shûn. f. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; the entrance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To **ADMIT**, ăd-mî't. v. a. To allow to enter; to suffer to enter an office; to allow an argument; to allow, or grant permission; to allow, or grant entrance.

ADMITTABLE, ăd-mî't-îbl. a. Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ăd-mî't-tăns. f. The act of admitting, permission to enter; the power or right of entering; custom; concession of a thing.

To ADMIX, ăd-miks'. v. a. To mingle with something else.
 ADMIXTION, ăd-miks'-tshún. f. The union of one body with another.
 ADMIXTURE, ăd-miks'-tshúr. f. The body mingled with another.
 To ADMONISH, ăd-môn'-nîsh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.
 ADMONISHER, ăd-môn'-nîsh-úr. f. The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.
 ADMONISHMENT, ăd-môn'-nîsh-mént. f. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.
 ADMONITION, ăd-mô-nîsh'-ún. f. The hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.
 ADMONITIONER, ăd-mô-nîsh'-ún-úr. f. A general adviser. A ludicrous term.
 ADMONITORY, ăd-môn'-ny'-túr'. a. That which admonishes.
 To ADMOVE, ăd-mô've. v. a. To bring one thing to another.
 ADMURMURATION, ăd-múr-múr-ă'-shún. f. The act of murmuring to another.
 ADO, ă-dô'. f. Trouble, difficulty; bustle, tumult, business; more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth.
 ADOLESCENCE, ă-dô lês'-fense. }
 ADOLESCENCY, ă-dô-lês'-sen-sý. } f. The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.
 To ADOPT, ă-dôpt'. v. a. To take a son by choice, to make him a son who is not so by birth; to place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else.
 ADOPTEDLY, ă-dôp'-ted-lý. ad. After the manner of something adopted.
 ADOPTER, ă-dôp'-túr. f. He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.
 ADOPTION, ă-dôp'-shún. f. The act of adopting; the state of being adopted.
 ADOPTIVE, ă-dôp'-tîv. a. He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dô'-răbl. a. That which ought to be adored.
 ADORABLENESS, ă-dô'-răbl-něs. f. Worthiness of divine honours.
 ADORABLY, ă-dô'-ră-blý. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.
 ADORATION, ăd-dô-ră'-shún. f. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.
 To ADORE, ă-dô're. v. a. To worship with external homage.
 ADORER, ă-dô'-rúr. f. He that adores; a worshipper.
 To ADORN, ă-dă'rn. v. a. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.
 ADORNMENT, ă-dă'rn-mént. f. Ornament, embellishment.
 ADOWN, ă-dow'n. ad. Down, on the ground.
 ADOWN, ă-dow'n. prep. Down towards the ground.
 ADREAD, ă-dred'. ad. In a state of fear.
 ADRIFT, ă-drîft'. ad. Floating at random.
 ADROIT, ă-droit'. a. Active, skilful.
 ADROITNESS, ă-droit'-něs. f. Dexterity, readiness, activity.
 ADRY, ă-drý'. ad. Athirst, thirsty.
 ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-sý-tîsh'-ús. a. That which is taken in to complete something else.
 ADSTRICTION, ăd-strîk'-shún. f. The act of binding together.
 To ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. v. a. To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the publick.
 To ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.
 ADVANCE, ăd-văn'se. f. The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression, rise from one point to another; improvement, progress towards perfection.
 ADVANCEMENT, ăd-văn'se-mént. f. The

f. The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn'-sûr. f. A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. f. Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn'-tădzh. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGEABLE, ăd-văn'-tă-jăbl. a. Profitable; gainful.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn'-tă-jéd. a. Possessed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn'-tăje-ground. f. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn'-tă-jûs. a. Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn'-tă-jûs-lý. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn'-tă-jûs-něs. f. Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

To ADVENE, ăd-vě-ne. v. n. To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vě'-nyěnt. a. Advancing, superadded.

ADVENT, ăd'-věnt. f. The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ăd-věn'-tîn. a. Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ăd-věn'-tîsh'-ûs. a. That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ăd-věn'-tîv. f. The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ăd-věn'-tû-ăl. a. Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ăd-věn'-tshûr. f. An

accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprize in which something must be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, ăd-věn'-tshûr. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ăd-věn'-tshûr-ûr. f. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ăd-věn'-tshûr-ûs. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ăd-věn'-tshûr-ûs-lý. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ăd-věn'-tshûr-sûm. a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ăd-věn'-tshûr-sûm-něs. f. The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, ăd'-vərb. f. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, ăd-věr'-byăl. a. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-věr'-byăl-lý. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-věr'-săbl. a. Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'-věr-săr-ý. f. An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-věr'-să-tîv. a. A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSE, ăd'-věrse. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, opposed to prosperous.

ADVERSITY, ăd-věr'-sý-ty. f. Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, ăd'-věrse-lý. a. Oppositely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ăd-věrt. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to observe.

ADVERTENCE, ăd-věr'-těnsē. f. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, ăd-věr'-těn-sý. f. The same with advertence.

ADVERT-

ADVERTENT, ăd-vér'-tént. a. Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

To ADVERTISE, ăd-vér-tí'ze. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in publick prints.

**ADVERTISE-
MENT**, { ăd-vér-tíz-mént. }
{ ăd-vér-tí'ze-mént. }
f. Intelligence, information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, ăd-vér-tí'-zúr. f. He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, ăd-vér-tí'-zing. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ăd-vés'-pér-
ráte. v. n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, ăd-ví'se. f. Counsel, instruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ăd-ví'se-bóte. f. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, ăd-ví'-zábl. a. Prudent, fit to be advised.

ADVISEABLENESS, ăd-ví'-zábl-
néfs. f. The quality of being adviseable.

To ADVISE, ăd-ví'ze. v. a. To counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ăd-ví'ze. v. n. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ăd-ví'-zéd. part. a. Acting with deliberation and design, prudent, wise; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, ăd-ví'-zéd-lý. ad. Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ăd-ví'-zéd-néfs. f. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ăd-ví'ze-mént. f. Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

ADVISER, ăd-ví'-zúr. f. The person that advises, a counsellor.

ADULATION, ăd-dú-lă'-shún. f. Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ăd'-dú-lă-túr. f. A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ăd'-dú-lă-túr'-ry. a. Flattering.

ADULT, ă-dúlt'. a. Grown up; past the age of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dúlt'. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, ă-dúlt'-néfs. f. The state of being adult.

To ADULTER, ă-dúl'-túr. v. a. To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, ă-dúl'-té-ránt. f. The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ă-dúl'-té-ráte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, ă-dúl'-té-ráte. a. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, ă-dúl'-té-ráte-néfs'. f. The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ă-dúl'-té-rá'-shún. f. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, ă-dúl'-té-rúr. f. The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ă-dúl'-té-réfs. f. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ă-dúl'-té-ríne. f. A child born of an adulteress.

ADULTEROUS, ă-dúl'-té-rús. a. Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ă-dúl'-té-ry. f. The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, ăd-úm'-bránt. a. That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ăd-úm'-bráte. v. a. To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ăd-úm-brá'-shún. f. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, ăd-ú-nă'-shún. f. The state of being united, union.

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ADUNCITY, ăd-ŭn'-sŷ-tŷ. f. Crookedness, hookedness.
ADUNQUE, ăd-dŭnk'. a. Crooked.
ADVOCACY, ăd'-vô-kă-sŷ. f. Vindication, defence, apology.
ADVOCATE, ăd'-vô-kâte. f. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.
ADVOCATION, ăd-vô'-kă-shŭn. f. The office of pleading, plea, apology.
ADVOLATION, ăd-vô-lă'-shŭn. f. The act of flying to something.
ADVOLUTION, ăd-vô-lŭ'-shŭn. f. The act of rolling to something.
ADVOUTRY, ăd-vou'-try. f. Adultery.
ADVOWE, ăd-vow'. f. He that has the right of advowson.
ADVOWSON, ăd-vow'-zŭn. f. A right to present to a benefice.
To ADURE, ăd-ŭ're. v. n. To burn up.
ADUST, ăd-ŭst'. a. Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.
ADUSTED, ăd-ŭs'-ted. a. Burnt, dried with fire.
ADUSTIBLE, ăd-ŭs'-tŭbl. a. That which may be adusted, or burnt up.
ADUSTION, ăd-ŭs'-tshŭn. f. The act of burning up, or drying.
ADZ, ădz'. f. See Addice.
ÆGYPTIACUM, ê-jŭp-tŭ-ă-cŭm. f. An ointment consisting of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.
ÆNIGMA, ê-nŭg'-mă. See Enigma.
AERIAL, ă-ê'-ryăl. a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.
AERIE, ă'ry. f. A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.
AEROLOGY, ă'-êr-ôl'-lô-jŷ. f. The doctrine of the air.
AEROMANCY, ă'-êr-ô-măn"-sŷ. f. The art of divining by the air.
AEROMETRY, ă'-êr-ô-m"-mê-trŷ. f. The art of measuring the air.
AEROSCOPY, ă' êr-ô-s"-kô-pŷ. f. *The observation of the air,*

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ê"-thyŭps-mŭn'-nê-răl. f. A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.
ÆTITES, ê-tŭ'-têz. f. Eagle-stone.
AFAR, ă-fă'r. a. At a great distance; to a great distance.
AFEARD, ă-fê'rd. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.
AFER, ă'-fêr. f. The southwest wind.
AFFABILITY, ăf'-fă-blŭ'-lŷ-tŷ. f. Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.
AFFABLE, ăf'-făbl. a. Easy of manners, courteous, complaisant.
AFFABLENESS, ăf"-făbl-nêss'. f. Courtesy, affability.
AFFABLY, ăf'-fă-blŷ. ad. Courteously, civilly.
AFFABROUS, ăf'-fă-brŭs. a. Skillfully made, complete.
AFFAIR, ăf-fă'r. f. Business, something to be managed or transacted.
To AFFEAR, ăf-fê'r. v. n. To confirm, to establish.
AFFECT, ăf-fêkt'. f. Affection, passion, sensation.
To AFFECT, ăf-fêkt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the passions; to aim at, to aspire to; to be fond of, to be pleased with, to love; to practise the appearance of any thing, with some degree of hypocrisy; to imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.
AFFECTATION, ăf-fêk-tă'-shŭn. f. The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.
AFFECTED, ăf-fêk'-ted participial a. Moved, touched with affection; studied with over-much care; in a personal sense, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.
AFFECTEDLY, ăf-fêk'-ted-lŷ. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.
AFFECTEDNESS, ăf-fêk'-ted-nêss. f. The quality of being affected.
AFFECTION, ăf-fêk'-shŭn. f. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love,

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love, kindness, good-will to some person.

AFFECTIONATE, áf-fék'-shò-nàte. a.

Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, áf-fék''-shò-nàt'-ly. ad. Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, áf-fék''-shò-nàt-néss'. f. Fondness, tenderness, good-will.

AFFECTIONED, áf-fék'-shùn-néd. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.

AFFECTIOUSLY, áf-fék'-shùf'-ly. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, áf-fék'-tív. a. That which affects, which strongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, áf-fék-tú-òs'-sý-tý. f. Passionateness.

AFFECTUOUS, áf-fék'-tú-ús. a. Full of passion.

To **AFFERE**, áf-fé're. v. a. A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, áf-fi'-ánse. f. A marriage-contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

To **AFFIANCE**, áf-fi'-ánse. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, áf-fi'-án-súr. f. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, áf-fi-dá'-shùn. } f.

AFFIDATURE, áf-fi'-dà-tùre. } Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, áf-fý-dá'-vít. f. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, áf-fi'-éd. particip. a. Joined by contract, affianced.

AFFILIATION, áf-fý-ly'-á'-shùn. f. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, áf-fi-nàje. f. The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, áf-fi'-néd. a. Related to another.

AFFINITY, áf-fin'-ný-tý. f. Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.

To **AFFIRM**, áf-férm'. v. n. To

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declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

To **AFFIRM**, áf-férm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, áf-fér'-mábl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, áf-fér'-mánse. f. Confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, áf-fér'-mánt. f. The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, áf-fér-má'-shùn. f. The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, áf-fér'-má-tív. a. That which affirms, opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, áf-fér'-má-tív-ly. ad. On the positive side, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, áf-fér'-múr. f. The person that affirms.

To **AFFIX**, áf-fíks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to subjoin.

AFFIX, áf'-fíks. f. A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, áf-fík'-shùn. f. The act of affixing; the state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, áf-flá'-shùn. f. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, áf-flá'-tús. f. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To **AFFLICT**, áf-flíkt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, áf-flík'-téd-néss. f. Sorrowfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER, áf-flík'-túr. f. The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, áf-flík'-shùn. f. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLICTIVE, áf-flík'-tív. a. Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, áf-flú-énse. f. The act of flowing to any place, concurrence; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, áf-flú-én-sý. f. The same with affluence.

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- AFFLUENT**, ăf-flû-ěnt. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.
- AFFLUENTNESS**, ăf-flû-ěnt-něs. f. The quality of being affluent.
- AFFLUX**, ăf-flûks. f. The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows to any place.
- AFFLUXION**, ăf-flûk'-shûn. f. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.
- To AFFORD**, ăf-fôrd. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to sell; to be able to bear expences.
- To AFFOREST**, ăf-fôr'-rěst. v. a. To turn ground into forest.
- To AFFRANCHISE**, ăf-frân'-tshiz. v. a. To make free.
- To AFFRAY**, ăf-frâ'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.
- AFFRAY**, ăf-frâ'. f. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.
- AFFRICTION**, ăf-frîk'-shûn. f. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
- To AFFRIGHT**, ăf-frî'te. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.
- AFFRIGHT**, ăf-frî'te. f. Terrour, fear.
- AFFRIGHTFUL**, ăf-frî'te-fûl. a. Full of affright or terrour, terrible.
- AFFRIGHTMENT**, ăf-frî'te-měnt. f. The impression of fear, terrour; the state of fearfulness.
- To AFFRONT**, ăf-frûnt'. v. a. To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.
- AFFRONT**, ăf-frûnt'. f. Insult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.
- AFFRONTER**, ăf-frûn'-tûr. f. The person that affronts.
- AFFRONTING**, ăf-frûn'-ting. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.
- To AFFUSE**, ăf-fû'ze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.
- AFFUSION**, ăf-fû'-zhûn. f. The act of affusing.
- To AFFY**, ăf-sý'. v. a. To betroth *in order to marriage*.

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- To AFFY**, ăf-sý'. y. n. To put confidence in, to put trust in.
- AFIELD**, ă-fěld. ad. To the field.
- AFLAT**, ă-flât'. ad. Level with the ground.
- AFLOAT**, ă-flô'te. ad. Floating.
- AFOOT**, ă-fût'. ad. On foot, not on horseback; in action, as, a design is afoot.
- AFORE**, ă-fô're. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; sooner in time.
- AFORE**, ă-fô're. ad. In time foregone or past; first in the way; in front, in the fore-part.
- AFOREGOING**, ă-fô're-gô-ing. part. a. Going before.
- AFOREHAND**, ă-fô're-hând. ad. By a previous provision; provided, prepared, previously fitted.
- AFOREMENTIONED**, ă-fô're-měn'-shûnd. a. Mentioned before.
- AFORENAMED**, ă-fô're-nâ'-mėd. a. Named before.
- AFORESAID**, ă-fô're-sėd. a. Said before.
- AFORETIME**, ă-fô're-tîme. ad. In time past.
- AFFRAID**, ă-frâ'd. particip. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
- AFRESH**, ă-frěsh'. ad. Anew, again.
- AFRONT**, ă-frûnt'. ad. In front, in direct opposition.
- AFTER**, ăt'-těr. prep. Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterious in time; according to; in imitation of.
- AFTER**, ăt'-těr. ad. In succeeding time; following another.
- AFTERAGES**, ăt'-těr-ă'-jěz. f. Succeeding times, posterity.
- AFTERALL**, ăt'-těr-ă'll. ad. At last, in fine, in conclusion.
- AFTERBIRTH**, ăt'-těr-běrth. f. The secundine.
- AFTERCLAP**, ăt'-těr-klâp. f. Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
- AFTERCOST**, ăt'-těr-kôst. f. The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.
- AFTERCROP**, ăt'-těr-krôp. f. Second harvest.
- AFTERGAME**, ăt'-těr-gâme. f. *Methods*

Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, áf'-tér-máth. f. Second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, áf'-tér-nò''n. f. The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, áf'-tér-pánz. f. Pains after birth.

AFTERPART, áf'-tér-párt. f. The latter part.

AFTERTASTE, áf'-tér-tást. f. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, áf'-tér-thát. f. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, áf'-tér-tímz. f. Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, áf'-tér-wárd. ad. In succeeding time.

AFTERWIT, áf'-tér-wít. f. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

AGA, á'-gá. f. The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN, á-gén'. ad. A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

AGAINST, á-génst'. prep. Contrary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, á-gá'p. ad. Staring with eagerness.

AGARICK, ág'-á-rík. f. A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade.

AGAST, á-gást'. See **AGHAST**.

AGATE, ág'-át. f. A precious stone of the lowest class.

AGATY, ág'-á-tý. a. Partaking of the nature of agate.

To **AGAZE**, á-gá'ze. v. a. To strike with amazement.

AGE, á'je. f. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a succession or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the

age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, á'-jéd. a. Old, stricken in years.

AGEDLY, á'-jéd-ly. ad. After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN, á-gén'. ad. Again, in return.

AGENCY, á'-jén-sý. f. The quality of acting, the state of being in action; business performed by an agent.

AGENT, á'-jént. a. Acting upon, active.

AGENT, á'-jént. f. A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGELATION, ág-jé-lá'-shún. f. Concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION, ág-jén-né-rá'-shún. f. The state of growing to another body.

To **AGGERATE**, ád'-jé-ráte. v. a. To heap up.

To **AGGLOMERATE**, ág-glóm'-mè-ráte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, ág-glú'-tý-nánts. f. Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To **AGGLUTINATE**, ág-glú'-tý-náte. v. n. To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, ág-glú'-tý-ná'-shún. f. Union, cohesion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ág-glú'-tý-ná-tív'. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

To **AGGRANDIZE**, ág'-grán-díze. v. a. To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ág'-grán-dí'-ze-mént. f. The state of being aggrandized

AGGRANDIZER, ág'-grán-dí'-zúr. f. The person that makes another great.

To **AGGRAVATE**, ág'-grá-váte. v. a. To make heavy, in a metaphorical

phorical sense, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.

AGGRAVATION, ág-grá-vă'-shùn. f. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, ág'-grê-gâte. a. Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.

AGGREGATE, ág'-grê-gâte. f. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.

To AGGREGATE, ág'-grê-gâte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.

AGGREGATION, ág-grê-gă'-shùn. f. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole composed by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ág-grê's'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ág-grê's'-shùn. f. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ág-grê's'-sûr. f. The assaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant.

AGGRIEVANCE, ág-grê'-vâns. f. Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ág-grê've. v. a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right.

To AGGROUPE, ág-grô'p. v. a. To bring together into one figure.

AGHAUST, á-găst'. a. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.

AGILE, áj'-il. a. Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, áj'-il-nê's. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

AGILITY, á-jil'-ý-tý. f. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.

To AGIST, á-jist'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, áj'-ist-mént. f. Composition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, áj'-ý-tâbl. a. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, áj'-ý-tâte. v. a. To put in motion; to actuate, to move;

to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to discuss, to controvert.

AGITATION, áj'-ý-tă'-shùn. f. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.

AGITATOR, áj'-ý-tă-túr. f. He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ág'-lét. f. A tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers.

AGMINAL, ág'-mý-nál. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ág'-nál. f. A whitlow.

AGNATION, ág-nă'-shùn. f. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ág-nîsh'-ùn. f. Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE, ág-nî'ze. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMINATION, ág-nóm-mý-nă'-shùn. f. Allusion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ág'-nûs-căs'-tûs. f. The chaste tree.

AGO, á-gô'. ad. Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since.

AGOG, á-gôg'. ad. In a state of desire.

AGOING, á-gô'-ing. a. In action.

AGONE, á-gôn'. ad. Ago, past.

AGONISM, ág'-ô-nîzm. f. Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ág'-ô-nîs'-têz. f. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ág'-ô-nîze. v. n. To be in excessive pain.

AGONY, ág'-ô-ný. f. The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, á-gûd'. ad. In earnest.

To AGRACE, á-gră'se. v. a. To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, á-gră'-ryân. a. Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE, á-grê'ze. v. a. To daub, to grease.

To

A H E

To AGREE, à-gré'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to settle terms by stipulation; to settle a price between buyer and seller; to be of the same mind or opinion; to suit with.

AGREEABLE, à-gré'-abl. a. Suitable to, consistent with; pleasing.

AGREEABLENESS, à-gré'-abl-nés. f. Consistency with, suitability to; the quality of pleasing.

AGREEABLY, à-gré'-ab-ly. ad. Consistently with, in a manner suitable to.

AGREED, à-gré'd. particip. a. Settled by consent.

AGREEINGNESS, à-gré'-ing-nés. f. Consistence, suitability.

AGREEMENT, à-gré'-mément. f. Concord; resemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ág"-ry'-cul'-tûre. f. Tillage, husbandry.

AGRIMONY, ág'-ry'-mun-ný. f. The name of a plant.

AGROUND, à-grou'nd. ad. Stranded, hindered by the ground from passing farther; hindered in the progress of affairs.

AGUE, à-gûe. f. An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

AGUED, à-gû-éd. a. Struck with an ague, shivering.

AGUE-FIT, à-gûe-flt. f. The paroxysm of the ague.

AGUE-PROOF, à-gûe-prôf. a. Proof against agues.

AGUE-TREE, à-gûe-trée. f. Sassafras.

AGUISH, à-gû-îsh. a. Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, à-gû-îsh-nés. f. The quality of resembling an ague.

AH, à'. interjection. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.

AHA', **AHA'**, à-hâ'-, à-hâ'. interject. A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, à-héd'. ad. Further onward than another.

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AHIGHT, à-hî'te. ad. Aloft, on high.

To AID, à'de. v. a. To help, to support, to succour.

AID, à'de. f. Help, support; in law, a subsidy.

AIDANCE, à'-dânse. f. Help, support.

AIDANT, à'-dânt. a. Helping, helpful.

AIDER, à'-dûr. f. A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, à'de-lés. a. Helpless, unsupported.

AIGULET, à'-gû-lét. f. A point with tags.

To AIL, à'le. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, à'le. f. A disease.

AILMENT, à'le-mément. f. Pain, disease.

AILING, à'le-ing. particip. a. Sickly.

To AIM, à'm. v. a. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to guess.

AIM, à'm. f. The direction of a missile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design; the object of a design; conjecture, guess.

AIR, à'r. f. The element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; musick, whether light or serious; the mien, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance.

To AIR, à'r. v. a. To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, àr'-blâd-dûr. f. A bladder filled with air.

AIRBUILT, à'r-lîlt. a. Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, à'r-drân. a. Painted in air.

AIRER, à'-rûr. f. He that exposes to the air.

AIRGUN, à'r-gûn. f. A gun charged with air instead of powder.

AIRHOLE, à'r-hôle. f. A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS, à'-ry'-nés. f. Exposure

H

ture

sure to the air; lightness, gaiety, levity.
AIRING, ă'-ring. f. A short jaunt.
AIRLESS, ă'-lēfs. a. Without communication with the free air.
AIRLING, ă'-r-ling. f. A young gay person.
AIRPUMP, ă'-r-pump. f. A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.
AIRSHAFT, ă'-r-ſhăft. f. A passage for the air into mines.
AIRY, ă'-ry. a. Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air; unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.
AISLE, î'le. f. The walk in a church.
AIT, ă'te. f. A small island in a river.
To AKE, ă'ke. v. n. To feel a lasting pain.
AKIN, ă-kin'. a. Related to, allied to by blood.
ALABASTER, ăl'-ă-băf-tūr. f. A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.
ALABASTER, ăl'-ă-băf-tūr. a. Made of alabaster.
ALACK, ă-lăk'. interject. Alas, an expression of sorrow.
ALACKADAY, ă-lăk'-ă-dă". interject. A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
ALACRIOUSLY, ă-lăk'-ryūs-ly. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.
ALACRITY, ă-lăk'-krÿ-tÿ. f. Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety.
ALAMODE, ăl-ă-mô'de. ad. According to the fashion.
ALAND, ă-lănd'. ad. At land, landed.
ALARM, ă-lă'rm. f. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.
To ALARM, ă-lă'rm. v. a. To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.
ALARMBELL, ă-lă'rm-bēll. f. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, ă-lă'r-ming. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, surprising.
ALARMPOST, ă-lă'rm-pōst. f. The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.
ĀLAS, ă-lăs'. interject. A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.
ALAS-A-DAY, ă-lăs'-ă-dă. }
ALAS-THE-DAY, ă-lăs'-thē-dă. }
 Ah, unhappy day!
ALATE, ă-lă'te. ad. Lately.
ALB, ălb'. f. A surplice.
ALBEIT, ăl-bē'-lt. ad. Although, notwithstanding.
ALBUGINEOUS, ăl-bū-jin'-yūs. a. Resembling an albugo.
ALBUGO, ăl-bū'-gō. f. A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.
ALCAHEST, ăl'-kă-hēst. f. An universal dissolvent.
ALCAID, ăl-că'id. f. The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.
ALCANNA, ăl-kăn'-nă. f. An Egyptian plant used in dying.
ALCHYMICAL, ăl-kīm'-mÿ-kăl. a. Relating to alchemy.
ALCHYMICALLY, ăl-kīm'-mÿ-kăl-ly. ad. In the manner of an alchemist.
ALCHYMIST, ăl'-kÿ-mist. f. One who pursues or professes the science of alchemy.
ALCHYMY, ăl'-kÿ-mÿ. f. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal used for spoons.
ALCOHOL, ăl'-kō-hōl. f. A high rectified spirit of wine.
ALCOHOLIZATION, ăl-kō'-hōl-y-ză'-shùn. f. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.
To ALCOHOLIZE, ăl-kō'-hō-lize. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
ALCORAN, ăl'-kō-răn. f. The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.
ALCOVE, ăl-kō've. f. A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an

A L E

an estrade, in which is placed a bed of state.

ALDER, ăl'-dŭr. f. A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERLIEVEST, ăl - dĕr - lĭ' - vēst. a. Best and longest beloved.

ALDERMAN, ăl'-dŭr-măn. f. The same as senator, a governour or magistrate.

ALDERMANLY, ăl'-dŭr-măn-lŷ. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDERN, ăl'-dŭrn. a. Made of alder.

ALE, ă'le. f. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, ă'le-bĕr-rŷ. f. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

ALEBREWER, ă'le-brō-ŭr. f. One that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, ă'le-kōn-nŭr. f. An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

ALECOST, ă'le-kōst. f. The name of an herb.

ALEGAR, ăl'-lĕ-gŭr. f. Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, ă'le-hōf. f. Ground-ivy.

ALEHOUSE, ă'le-house. f. A tippling-house.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, ă''le-house-kĕ'-phr. f. He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT, ă'le-nĭte. f. A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolete.

ALEMBICK, ă-lĕm'-bĭk. f. A vessel used in distilling.

ALENGTH, ă-lĕnk'th. ad. At full length.

ALERT, ă-lĕrt'. a. Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, ă-lĕrt'-nĕs. f. The quality of being alert, pertness.

ALE-VAT, ăl'-văt. f. The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALEWASHED, ă'le-wōsh't. a. Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, ă'le-wife. f. A woman that keeps an alehouse.

ALEXANDERS, ăl''-lĕgz-ăn'-dĕrs. f. The name of a plant.

A L I

ALEXANDER's FOOT, ăl''-lĕgz-ăn'-dĕrs-sŭt. f. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, ăl-lĕgz-ăn'-drĭn. f. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, ă-lĕk-sŷ-fă'r-mĭk. a. That which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, ă-lĕk-sŷ-tĕr'-rŷ-kăl. }
ALEXITERICK, ă-lĕk-sŷ-tĕr'-rĭk. }
 a. That which drives away poison.

ALGATES, ăl'-gătes. ad. On any terms; although. Obsolete.

ALGEBRA, ăl'-jĕ-bră. f. A peculiar kind of arithmetick.

ALGEBRAICAL, ăl-jĕ-bră'-ŷ-kăl. }
ALGEBRAICK, ăl-jĕ-bră'-ĭk. } a.
 Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ăl-jĕ-bră'-ĭst'. f. A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, ăl'-jĭd. a. Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, ăl-jĭd'-dŷ-tŷ. f. Chilness, cold.

ALGIFICK, ăl-jĭf'-fĭk. a. That which produces cold.

ALGOR, ăl'-gōr. f. Extreme cold, chilness.

ALGORISM, ăl'-gō-ŕĭzm. }
ALGORITHM, ăl'-gō-rĭthm. } f.
 Arabick words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, ă'-lyăs. ad. A Latin word signifying otherwise.

ALIBLE, ăl'-ĭbl. a. Nutritive, nourishing.

ALIEN, ă'-lyĕn. a. Foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, ă'-lyĕn. f. A foreigner, not a denison, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

To ALIEN, ă'-lyĕn. v. a. Vid. **ALIENATE**.

ALIENABLE, ă'-lyĕ-năbl. a. That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, ă'-lyĕ-năte. v. a.

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To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

ALIENATE, ă'lyě-nâte. a. Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALIENATION, ă'lyě-nă'-shùn. f. The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

To **ALIGHT**, ă-lî't. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, ă-lî'ke. ad. With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, ă'l-ly-měnt. f. Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, ă'l-ly-měn'-tăl. a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, ă'l-ly-měn'-tă-rý-něs. f. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, ă'l-ly-měn'-tă-rý. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, ă'l-ly-měn-:ă'-shùn. f. The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS, ă'l-ly-mô'-nyùs. a. That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, ă'l-ly-mùn-ny. f. Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.

ALIQUNT, ă'l-ly-quănt. a. Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.

ALIQUT, ă'l-ly-quôt. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.

ALISH, ă-lîsh. a. Resembling ale.

ALIVE, ă-lî've. a. In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, undestroyed, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add an *emphasis*, as, the best man alive.

A L L

ALKAHEST, ăl'-kă-hěft. f. universal dissolvent, a liquor
ALKALESCENT, ăl'-kă-lěs'-: That which has a tendency properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, ăl'-kă-ly. f. A substance, which, when mingle acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, ăl'-kă-lîne. a. which has the qualities of kali.

To **ALKALIZATE**, ăl-kăl'-lî v. a. To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl'-ly-z That which has the quality of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, ăl-kă-lîshùn. f. The act of alkalizing.

ALKANET, ăl'-kă-nět. f. name of a plant.

ALKERMES, ăl-kér'-měz. confectiion whereof the kermies are the basis,

ALL, ă'l. a. The whole number every one; the whole quantity every part.

ALL, ă'l. f. The whole; every

ALL, ă'l. ad. Quite, completely altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, ă'l-bě'-rî Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, ă'l-tshě'-r That which gives gaiety to

ALL-CONQUERING, ă'l-còr-rîng. a. That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, ă'l-dě-rîng. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALLFOURS, ă'l-fô''rz. f. game at cards, played by two

ALL-HAIL, ă'l-hă'l. f. All

ALL-HALLOWN, ă'l-hăl-lî The time about All-saints day

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ă'l-lî-tîde. f. The term near All-hallow or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, ă'l-hě'l. f. A kind of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, ă'l-jűđ'-jîr That which has the sovereignty of judgment.

ALL-KNOWING, ă'l-nô'-lîr Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SAINTS DAY, ă'l-să'nts-dă. f. The day on which there is a general celebration of all the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SEER, ă'l-sé'-úr. f. He that sees or beholds all things.

ALL-SEEING, ă'l-sé'-ing. a. That beholds every thing.

ALL-SOULS DAY, ă'l-sô'lz-dă. f. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ă'l-sûf-fîsh'-ent. a. Sufficient to every thing.

ALL-WISE, ă'l-wî'ze. a. Possess of infinite wisdom.

To **ALLAY**, ăl-lă'. v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, ăl-lă'. f. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, ăl-lă'-úr. f. The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ăl-lă'-ment. f. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ăl-lě-gă'-shùn. f. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

To **ALLEGE**, ăl-lédzh'. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, ăl-lédzh'-ăbl. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, ăl-lédzh'-ment. f. The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, ăl-lédzh'-úr. f. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ăl-lě'-jăns. f. The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ăl-lě'-jânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, ăl-lě-gôr'-rik. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ăl-lě-gôr'-ri-kál.

a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ăl-lě-gôr'-ri-kál-lý. ad. After an allegorical manner.

To **ALLEGORIZE**, ăl-lě-gô-rî'ze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, ăl-lě-gûr-rý. f. A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ăl-lě'-grô. f. A word denoting in musick a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ăl-lě-lô'-yă. f. A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; Praise God.

To **ALLEVIATE**, ăl-lě'-vyâte. v. a. To make light, to ease, to soften.

ALLEVIATION, ăl-lě-vyă'-shùn. f. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, ăl'-lý. f. A walk in a garden; a passage in towns narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, ăl-lî'-ăns. f. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ăl-lě'-syên-sý. f. The power of attracting.

To **ALLIGATE**, ăl'-lý-gâte. v. a. To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, ăl'-lý-gă'-shùn. f. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, ăl'-lý-gă-túr. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLIGATURE, ăl-lîg'-ă-tûre. f. The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

ALLISION, ăl-lîzh'-ûn. f. The act of striking one thing against another.

A L L

ALLITERATION, ăl-lî'-tě-ră-shûn.
f. When several words of the same verse begin with the same letter, it is called, by the criticks, alliteration.

ALLOCATION, ăl-lô-kă'-shûn. f.
The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ăl-lò-kú'-shún. f.
The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, *al-'lō'-dyāl.* a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ăl-lŏ'-dyŭm. *f.* Possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ál-lúndzh'. f. A pass
or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ăl-lô'. v. a. To set on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, ăl'-lô-kwỳ. *f.* The act
of speaking to another.

TO ALLOṬ', ḏl-lōt'. v. a. To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each his share.

ALLOTMENT, ál-lót'-ment. *f.* The part, the share.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lô't'-tê-ry. *f.* That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-low'. v. a. To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-low'-ăbl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-low'-ăbl-nĕs. *f.* Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, al-low'-āns. *f.* Sanction, licence; permission; an appointment for any use; abatement from the strict rigour; a sum granted weekly or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, ăl-loi'. *f.* Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

TO ALLUDE, ál-lú'de. v. n. To have some reference to a thing, *without the direct mention.*

ALL

ALLUMINOR, ál-lŭ'-mŷ-
One who colours or paints
paper or parchment.

TÒ ALLURÈ, àl-lù're. v. a. '
 tice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, al-lû're-m
Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lù'-rùr. *f.* **E**
inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl lû'-ring-l
In an alluring manner, enticing

ALLURINGNESS, ál-lú'-rî:
f. Enticement, temptation to
posing pleasure.

ALLUSION, al-lŭ'-zhŭn. *f.*
 an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lû'-siv. a. F
at something.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lŭ'-sĭv-lĭ.
an allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lŭ'-sĭv-
The quality of being allusive

ALLUVION, ăl-lŭ'-vŷŭn. *s.*
 carrying of any thing to some
 else by the motion of the
 the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ál-lý'. v. a. To u
kindred, friendship, or con
cy; to make a relation b
two things.

ALLY, ăl-lÿ'. f. One united with another by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

ALMACAN'TER, ál-mà-càn'
A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF,
căn'-tùrz-stáf'. f. An instru-
ment used to take observations
of the sun, about the time of its ris-
ing and setting.

ALMAŇACK, á'l-má-nák. f.
lendar.

ALMANDINE, a'l-mán-dīnē
 ruby, coarser and lighter than
 oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mī'-tyē.
Omnipotence, one of the attributes
of God.

ALMIGHTY, ál-mí'-tý. a.
limited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, á'-mùnd. f. The
the almond-tree.

ALMOND-TREE, a'-münd.

A L O

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach-tree.

ALMONDS, ă'-múndz. f. The two glands of the throat; the tonsils.

ALMONER, ă'-mô-nér. f. The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ă'-mún-rý. f. The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, ăl-mô'st. ad. Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ă'mz. f. What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, ă'mz-băf-kít. f. The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ă'mz-déd. f. A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ă'mz-glv-úr. f. He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, ă'mz-hous. f. An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ă'mz-mán. f. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl'-mùg-tré. f. A tree mentioned in scripture.

ALNAGAR, ăl'-nă-găr. f. A measure by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl'-năje. f. Ell-measure.

ALNIGHT, ăl'-nít. f. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

ALOES, ăl'-ô-éz. f. A precious wood used in the East for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ô-ét'-ý-kál. a. Consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lă'ft. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lă'ft. prep. Above.

ALOGY, ăl'-ô-jý. f. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, ă-lô'ne. a. Single; without company, solitary.

ALONG, ă-lóng'. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

A L T

ALOOF, ă-lô'f. ad. At a distance.

ALoud, ă-loud'. ad. Loudly, with a great noise.

ALOW, ă-lô'. ad. In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, ăl'-fă. f. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

ALPHABET, ăl'-fă-bét. f. The letters, or elements of speech.

ALPHABETICAL, ăl-fă-bét'-tý-kál. a. According to the series of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ăl-fă-bét'-tý-kál-lý. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ăl-réd'-dý. ad. At this present time; before the present.

ALS, ăls'. ad. Also.

ALSO, ăl'-sô. ad. In a manner, likewise.

ALTAR, ăl'-túr. f. The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, ăl-tăr-aje. f. An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, ăl-túr-clôth. f. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To **ALTER**, ăl-túr. v. a. To change, to make otherwise than it is.

To **ALTER**, ăl-túr. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

ALTERABLE, ăl-tě-rábl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ăl-tě-rábl-nés. f. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ăl-tě-ráb-lý. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, ăl-tě-ránt. a. That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ăl-tě-rá'-shún. f. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ăl'-tě-rá-tív. a. Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

ALTER-

A L U

ALTERCATION, ăl-têr-kâ'-shùn. f. Debate, controversy.
ALTERN, ăl-têr'n. a. Acting by turns.
ALTERNACY, ăl-têr'-nâ-sỹ. f. Action performed by turns.
ALTERNATE, ăl-têr'-nât. a. Being by turns, reciprocal.
To ALTERNATE, ăl-têr'-nâte. v. a. To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.
ALTERNATELY, ăl-têr'-nât-lỹ. ad. In reciprocal succession.
ALTERNATENESS, ăl-têr'-nât-nês. f. The quality of being alternate.
ALTERNATION, ăl-têr-nâ'-shùn. f. The reciprocal succession of things.
ALTERNATIVE, ăl-têr'-nâ-tiv. f. The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.
ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-têr'-nâ-tiv-lỹ. ad. By turns, reciprocally.
ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-têr'-nâ-tiv-nês. f. The quality or state of being alternative.
ALTERNITY, ăl-têr'-nĩ-tỹ. f. Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.
ALTHOUGH, ăl-thũ'. conj. Notwithstanding, however.
ALTILOQUENCE, ăl-tĩ'-lũ-kwens. f. Pompous language.
ALTIMETRY, ăl-tĩm'-mẽ-trỹ. f. The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.
ALTISONANT, ăl-tĩs'-sũ-nânt. }
ALTISONOUS, ăl-tĩs'-sũ-nũs. }
a. High sounding, lofty in sound.
ALTITUDE, ăl'-tỹ-tũd. f. Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.
ALIVOLANT, ăl-tĩv'-vũ-lânt. a. High flying.
ALTOGETHER, ăl-tũ-gẽth'-ẽr. ad. Completely, without restriction, without exception.
ALUDEL, ăl'-ũ-dẽl. f. Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without lu-

A M A

ALUM, ăl'-lũm. f. A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.
ALUM-STONE, ăl'-lũm-stũne. f. A stone or calx used in surgery.
ALUMINOUS, ăl-lũm'-mỹ-nũs. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.
ALWAYS, ăl'-wâz. ad. Perpetually, throughout all time; constantly, without variation.
AM, ăm'. The first person of the verb To be.
AMABILITY, ă-mă-bĩl'-lỹ-tỹ. f. Loveliness.
AMADETTO, ă-mă-dẽt'-tũ. f. A sort of pear.
AMADOT, ăm'-ă-dũt. f. A sort of pear.
AMAIN, ă-mă'n. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.
AMALGAM, ă-măl'-găm. }
AMALGAMA, ă-măl'-gă-mă. } f.
The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation.
AMALGAMATION, ă-măl-gă-mă'-shùn. f. The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
To AMALGAMATE, ă-măl'-gă-măte. v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.
AMANDATION, ă-măn-dă'-shùn. f. The act of sending on a message.
AMANUENSIS, ă-măn-ũ-ẽn'-sĩs. f. A person who writes what another dictates.
AMARANTH, ăm'-ă-rănth. f. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.
AMARANTHINE, ăm-ă-răn'-thĩn. a. Consisting of amaranths.
AMARITUDE, ă-măr'-rỹ-tũd. f. Bitterness.
AMASMENT, ă-măs'-mẽnt. f. A heap, an accumulation.
To AMASS, ă-măs'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.
To AMATE, ă-mă'te. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horror.
AMATORY, ăm'-ă-tũr-rỹ. a. Relating to love.
AMAUROSIS, ă-mă-rũ'-sĩs. f. A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some

some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, à-mâ'ze. v. a. To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, à-mâ'ze. f. Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, à-mâ'z-éd-lý. ad. Confusedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, à-mâ'z-éd-nés. f. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, à-mâ'z-mént. f. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, à-mâ'z-ing. part. a. Wonderful, astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, à-mâ'z-ing-lý. ad. To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, àm'-à-zún. f. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

AMBAGES, àm-bâ'-géz. f. A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, àm-bâf-sâ'de. f. Embassy. Not in use.

AMBASSADOUR, àm-bâs'-sâ-dúr. f. A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, àm-bâs'-sâ-drés. f. The lady of an ambassadour; a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, àm'-bâf-sâje. f. An embassy.

AMBER, àm'-búr. f. A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence.

AMBER, àm'-búr. a. Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, àm'-búr-drink'. f. Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, àm'-búr-grís. f. A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, àm'-búr-séd. f. Resembles millet.

AMBERTREE, àm'-búr-tré. f. A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, àm-bý-déx'-tér. f. A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, àm-bý-déx'-tér'-rý-tý. f. The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, àm-bý-déx'-trús. a. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, àm-bý-déx'-trús-nés. f. The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, àm'-byént. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, àm'-bý-gú. f. An entertainment, consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, àm-bý-gú'-l-íý. f. Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, àm-bíg'-ú-ús. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, àm-bíg'-ú-ús-lý. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, àm-bíg'-ú-ús-nés. f. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, àm-blí'-lò-jý. f. Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, àm-blí'-lò-kwús. a. Using ambiguous expressions.

AMBIT', àm'-blt. f. The compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, àm-blíh'-ún. f. The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, àm-blíh'-ús. a. Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, àm-blíh'-ús-lý. ad. With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, àm-blíh'-ús-nés. f. The quality of being ambitious.

A M E

- AMBITUDE**, ăm'-bý-túde. f. Compass, circuit.
- To **AMBLE**, ăm'bl. v. n. To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.
- AMBLE**, ăm'bl. f. An easy pace.
- AMBLER**, ăm'-blúr. f. A pacer.
- AMBLINGLY**, ăm'-bling-lý. ad. With an ambling movement.
- AMBROSIA**, ăm-bró'-shá. f. The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.
- AMBROSIAL**, ăm-bró'-shál. a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious.
- AMBRY**, ăm'-brý. f. The place where alms are distributed; the place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.
- AMBS-ACE**, ăm'z-ă'fe. f. A double ace, aces.
- AMBULATION**, ăm-bú-lă'-shùn. f. The act of walking.
- AMBULATORY**, ăm''-bú-lă-túr'-ry. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking.
- AMBURY**, ăm'-bú'-ry. f. A bloody wart on a horse's body.
- AMBUSCADE**, ăm'-búf-kă'de. f. A private station in which men lie to surprise others.
- AMBUSCADO**, ăm-búf-kă'-dò. f. A private post, in order to surprise.
- AMBUSH**, ăm'-búsh. f. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of surprising another, by lying in wait; the state of lying in wait.
- AMBUSHED**, ăm'-búsh-éd. a. Placed in ambush.
- AMBUSHMENT**, ăm'-búsh-mént. f. Ambush, surprise.
- AMBUSTION**, ăm-bús-tshùn. f. A burn, a scald.
- AMEL**, ăm'-mél. f. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.
- AMEN**, ă-mén'. ad. A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.
- AMENABLE**, ă-mé'-năbl. a. Re-

A M I

- sponsible, subject so as to be liable to account.
- AMENANCE**, ă-mé'-năns. f. Conduct, behaviour.
- To **AMEND**, ă-ménd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.
- To **AMEND**, ă-ménd'. v. n. To grow better.
- AMENDMENT**, ă-ménd'-mént. f. A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.
- AMENDER**, ă-mén'-dúr. f. The person that amends any thing.
- AMENDS**, ă-ménd'z. f. Recompence, compensation.
- AMENITY**, ă-mén'-ní-tý. f. Agreeableness of situation.
- AMENTACEOUS**, ă-mén-tă'-shús. a. Hanging by a thread.
- To **AMERCE**, ă-mér'fe. v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.
- AMERCER**, ă-mér'-sér. f. He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour.
- AMERCEMENT**, ă-mér'f-mént. f. The pecuniary punishment of an offender.
- AMES-ACE**, ă'mz-ă'ce. f. Two aces thrown at the same time on two dice.
- AMETHODICAL**, ă-mé-thód'-ý-kál. a. Out of method, irregular.
- AMETHYST**, ăm'-é-thíst. f. A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.
- AMETHYSTINE**, ăm-é-thíst'-tín. a. Resembling an amethyst.
- AMIABLE**, ă'-myăbl. a. Lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, shewing love.
- AMIABLENESS**, ă'-myăbl-nés. f. Loveliness, power of raising love.
- AMIABLY**, ă'-myăb-lý. ad. In such a manner as to excite love.
- AMICABLE**, ăm'-mý-kăbl. a. Friendly, kind.
- AMICABLENESS**, ăm'-my-kăbl-nés. f. Friendliness, goodwill.
- AMI-**

AMICABLY, ăm'-mỹ-káb-lỹ. ad. In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm'-mĩs. f. The first or undermost part of a priest's habit.

AMID, ă-mĩd'. } prep. In the

AMIDST, ă-mĩd'ft. } midst, middle; mingled with, surrounded by; among.

AMISS, ă-mĩs'. ad. Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.

AMISSIION, ă-mĩs'-shũn. f. Loss.

To **AMIT**, ă-mĩt'. v. a. To lose.

AMITY, ăm'-mĩ-tỹ. f. Friendship.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mỗ'-nyák. f. A gum, a salt.

AMMONIACAL, ăm-mỗ-nĩ'-ă-kál. a. Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

AMMUNITION, ăm-mũ-nĩsh'-ũn. f. Military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, ăm-mũ-nĩsh'-hĩn-brẻd'. f. Bread for the supply of armies.

AMNESTY, ăm'-nẻc-tỹ. f. An act of oblivion.

AMNION, ăm'-nyỏn. } f. The inner-

AMNIOS, ăm'-nyỏs. } most membrane with which the foetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM, ă-mỗ'-mũm. f. A sort of fruit.

AMONG, ă-mũng'. } prep. Min-

AMONGST, ă-mũng'ft'. } gled with; conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, ăm'-ỏ-rĩft. f. An innamorato, a gallant.

AMOROSO, ăm-ỏ-rỏ'-sỏ. f. An amorous man.

AMOROUS, ăm'-ủ-r-ủs. a. Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ăm'-ủ-r-ủs-lỹ. ad. Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, ăm'-ủ-r-ủs-nẻs. f. Fondness, lovingness.

AMORT, ă-mỏ'rĩ. ad. Depressed, spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, ă-mỏr-tỹ-ză'-shũn. }

AMORTIZEMENT, ă-mỏr-tẻz-mẻnt. }

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To **AMORTIZE**, ă-mỏr'-tẻze. v. n. To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

To **AMOVE**, ă-mỏ've. v. a. To remove from a post or station; to remove, to move, to alter.

To **AMOUNT**, ă-mou'nt. v. n. To rise to, in the accumulative quality.

AMOUNT, ă-mou'nt. f. The sum total.

AMOUR, ă-mỏ'r. f. An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, ăm-flẻb'-yũs. a. That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ăm-flẻb'-yũs-nẻs. f. The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ăm-fỹ-bỏ-lỏdzh'-ỹ-kál. a. Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fỹ-bỏl'-ỏ-jỹ. f. Discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-flẻb'-bỏ-lũs. a. Tossed from one to another.

AMPHISBÆNA, ăm-flẻb-bẻ'-nă. f. A serpent supposed to have two heads.

AMPHITHEATRE, ăm-fỹ-thẻ'-ătre. f. A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.

AMPLE, ăm'-pl. a. Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.

AMPLENESS, ăm'pl-nẻs. f. Largeness, liberality.

To **AMPLIATE**, ăm'-plỹ-ăte. v. a. To enlarge, to extend.

AMPLIATION, ăm-plỹ-ă'-shũn. f. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuseness.

To **AMPLIFICATE**, ăm-plẻf'-ỹ-kẻte. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, ăm-plỹ-fỹ-kẻ'-shũn. f. Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.

AMPLIFIER, ăm'-plỹ-flẻ-ẻr. f. One that exaggerates.

To **AMPLIFY**, ăm'-plỹ-fỹ. v. a. To enlarge;

enlarge; to exaggerate any thing;
to improve by new additions.

To **AMPLIFY**, ăm'-ply-fy. v. n. To
lay one's self out in diffusion; to
form pompous representations.

AMPLITUDE, ăm'-ply-tùde. f.
Largeness, greatness; copiousness,
abundance.

AMPLY, ăm'-ply. ad. Largely, li-
berally; copiously.

To **AMPUTATE**, ăm'-pủ-tậte. v. a.
To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, ăm-pủ-tậ'-shùn. f.
The operation of cutting off a
limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, ăm'-ủ-lét. f. A charm;
a thing hung about the neck, for
preventing or curing a disease.

To **AMUSE**, ả-mủ'ze. v. a. To en-
tertain the mind with harmless
trifling; to engage the attention;
to deceive by artful management.

AMUSEMENT, ả-mủ'ze-mént. f.
That which amuses, entertainment.

AMUSER, ả-mủ'-zủr. f. He that
amuses.

AMUSIVE, ả-mủ'-sủv. a. That
which has the power of amusing.

AMYGDALATE, ả-mủg'-dả-lậte. a.
Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, ả-mủg'-dả-lẻne. a.
Resembling almonds.

AN, ản'. article. One, but with less
emphasis; any, or some.

ANABAPTIST, ản-ả-bấp'-tẻst. f.
One who holds or practises adult
baptism.

ANACAMPTICK, ản-ả-kấp'-tẻk. a.
Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ản-ả-cấp'-
tẻks. f. The doctrine of reflected
light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ản-ả-kả-thả'r-
tẻk. f. Any medicine that works
upwards.

ANACHORITE, ản-ảk'-ỏ-rẻte. f.
A monk who leaves the convent
for a more solitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ản-ảk'-krỏ-nẻzm.
f. An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ản-ả-kẻlẻt'-ẻks. f.
The doctrine of refracted light;
dioptricks.

ANADIPLISIS, ản-ả-dẻlẻpẻlẻsẻs. f.

Reduplication: a figure in rheto-
rick.

ANAGRAM, ản-ả-grẻm. f. A con-
ceit arising from the letters of a
name transposed so as to form
some other word or sentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ản-ả-grẻm'-
mả-tẻzm. f. The act or practice of
making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ản-ả-grẻm'-
mả-tẻst. f. A maker of anagrams.

To **ANAGRAMMATIZE**, ản-ả-
grẻm'-mả-tẻze. v. n. To make
anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ản-ả-lẻp'-tẻk. a.
Comforting, corroborating.

ANALOGICAL, ản-ả-lỏdẻzh'-ỷ-kẻl.
a. Used by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ản-ả-lỏdẻzh'-ỷ-
kẻl-ỷ. ad. In an analogical man-
ner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ản-ả-lỏdẻzh'-
ỷ-kẻl-nẻs. f. The quality of being
analogical.

ANALOGISM, ả-nẻl'-ỏ-jẻzm. f.
An argument from the cause to the
effect.

To **ANALOGIZE**, ả-nẻl'-ỏ-jẻze.
v. a. To explain by way of ana-
logy.

ANALOGOUS, ả-nẻl'-ỏ-gủs. a.
Having analogy, having something
parallel.

ANALOGY, ả-nẻl'-ỏ-jỷ. f. Re-
semblance between things with re-
gard to some circumstances or ef-
fects.

ANALYSIS, ả-nẻl'-lỷ-sẻs. f. A se-
paration of any compound into its
several parts; a solution of any
thing, whether corporeal or mental,
to its first elements.

ANALYTICAL, ả-nẻl'-lẻt'-tỷ-kẻl. a.
That which resolves any thing into
first principles; that which pro-
ceeds by analysis.

ANALYTICALLY, ả-nẻl'-lẻt'-tỷ-kẻl-
ỷ. ad. The manner of resolving
compounds into the simple consti-
tuent or component parts.

ANALYTICK, ả-nẻl'-lẻt'-ẻk. a. The
manner of resolving compounds into
the simple or component parts, ap-
plied chiefly to mental operations.

A N A

- To ANALYZE**, ăn'-ă-lýze. v. a. To resolve a compound into its first principles.
- ANALYZER**, ăn'-ă-lý-zúr. f. That which has the power of analyzing.
- ANAMORPHOSIS**, ăn -ă- mŏr-fŏ'sis. f. Deformation ; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.
- ANANAS**, ăn-nă'-năs. f. The pine apple.
- ANAPÆST**, ăn'-ă-pēst. f. A foot in poetry, consisting of two short and one long syllable, the reverse of a dactyl.
- ANAPHORA**, ăn-ăf'-ŏ-ră. f. A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.
- ANARCH**, ăn'-ărk. f. An author of confusion.
- ANARCHIAL**, ăn-ăr'-ký-ăl. a. Confused, without rule.
- ANARCHY**, ăn'-ăr-ký. f. Want of government, a state without magistracy.
- ANASARKA**, ăn-ă-să'r-kă. f. A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.
- ANASTROPHE**, ăn-ăs'-trŏ-fē. f. A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.
- ANATHEMA**, ăn-ăth'-ē-mă. f. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority.
- ANATHEMATICAL**, ăn -ă- thē-mă'-ý-kăl. a. That which has the properties of an anathema.
- ANATHEMATICALLY**, ăn-ă-thē-mă'-ý-kăl-lý. ad. In an anathematical manner.
- To ANATHEMATIZE**, ăn-ăth"-ē-mă-tí'ze. v. a. To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.
- ANATIFEROUS**, ăn-ă-tíf'-fē-rús. a. Producing ducks.
- ANATOCISM**, ăn -ăt'-tŏ -slzm. f. The accumulation of interest upon interest.
- ANATOMICAL**, ăn-ă-tŏm'-l-kăl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy ; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

A N C

- ANATOMICALLY**, ăn-ă-tŏm'-l-kăl-lý. ad. In an anatomical manner.
- ANATOMIST**, ăn-ăt'-tŏ-míst. f. He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.
- To ANATOMIZE**, ăn-ăt'-tŏ-míze. v. a. To dissect an animal ; to lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.
- ANATOMY**, ăn-ăt'-tŏ-mý. f. The art of dissecting the body ; the doctrine of the structure of the body ; the act of dividing any thing ; a skeleton ; a thin meagre person.
- ANCESTOR**, ăn'-sēs-túr. f. One from whom a person descends.
- ANCESTREL**, ăn'-sēs-trél. a. Claimed from ancestors.
- ANCESTRY**, ăn'-sēs-trý. f. Lineage, a series of ancestors ; the honour of descent, birth.
- ANCHENTRY**, properly spelt **ANCIENTRY** ; which see.
- ANCHOR**, ănk'-úr. f. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground ; any thing which confers stability.
- To ANCHOR**, ănk'-úr. v. n. To cast anchor, to lie at anchor ; to stop at, to rest on.
- To ANCHOR**, ănk'-úr. v. a. To place at anchor ; to fix on.
- ANCHORAGE**, ănk'-úr-édzh. f. Ground to cast anchor upon ; the anchors of a ship ; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.
- ANCHOR-HOLD**, ănk'-úr-hŏld. f. The hold or fastness of the anchor.
- ANCHORED**, ănk'-úr-réd. part. a. Held by the anchor.
- ANCHORET**, ănk'-ŏ-rét. } f.
- ANCHORITE**, ănk'-ŏ-ríte. } A recluse, a hermit.
- ANCHORSMITH**, ănk'-úr-smíth. f. The maker or forger of anchors.
- ANCHOVY**, ăn-tshŏ'-vý. f. A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.
- ANCIENT**, ă'n-shént. a. Old, not modern ; old, that has been of long duration ; past, former.
- ANCIENT**, ă'n-shént. f. The flag or streamer of a ship.

ANCIENT,

ANNEXMENT, ăn-něks'-měnt. f. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nĩ'-hỹ-lăbl. a. That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nĩ'-hĩ-lăte. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATION, ăn-nĩ'-hỹ-lă'shũn. f. The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nỹ'-věr'-să-rỹ. f. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebration of the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nỹ'-věr'-să-rỹ. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ăn'-nũ-dũm'-ỹ-nĩ. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ăn'-nũ-lĩs. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ăn-nũ-tă'shũn. f. Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, ăn'-nũ-tă-tũr. f. A writer of notes, a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nou'nsē. v. a. To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

To ANNOY, ăn-noy'. v. a. To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ăn-noy'. f. Injury, molestation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-noy'-ănsē. f. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ăn-noy' ũr. f. The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ăn'-nũ-ăl. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'-nũ-ăl-lỹ. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nũ'-ỹ-tănt. f. He that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ăn-nũ'-ỹ-tỹ. f. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nũl'. v. a. To make

void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ăn'-nũ-lăr. a. Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ăn'-nũ-lă-rỹ. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ăn'-nũ-lět. f. A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nũ'-mē-răte. v. a. To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nũ'-mē-ră'shũn. f. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nũn'-syăte. v. a. To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nũn'-syă'shũn-dă. f. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'-ũ-dỹne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ă-noi'nt. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, ă-noi'n-tũr. f. The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM, ă-nũm'-ă-lĩzm. f. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nũm'-ă-lĩs'tỹ-kăl. a. Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nũm'-ă-lũs. a. Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nũm'-ă-lũs-lỹ. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ă-nũm'-ă-lỹ. f. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'-ũ-mỹ. f. Breach of law.

ANON, ă-nũn'. ad. Quickly, soon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, ă-nũn'-ỹ-mũs. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ă-nũn'-ỹ-mũs-lỹ. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, ă-nũ-rěk'-sỹ. f. Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ăn-ũth'-ũr. a. Not the same; one more; any other; not one's self; widely different.

ANOTHER

A N T

ANOTHERGUESS, ăn - ŭth' - ŭr - gĕss. a. Of a different kind. A colloquial corruption, from another *guise*, that is, a different *guise*, manner, or form.

ANSATED, ăn' - sâ - tĕd. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, ăn' - sĕr. v. n. To speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correspond to, to suit with; to be equivalent to; to satisfy any claim or petition; to stand as opposite or correlative to something else; to bear proportion to; to succeed, to produce the wished event; to appear to any call, or authoritative summons.

ANSWER, ăn' - sĕr. f. That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERJOBBER, ăn' - sĕr - jŏb' bŭr. f. He that makes a trade of writing answers.

ANSWERABLE, ăn' - sĕr - ăbl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ăn' - sĕr - ăb - ly. ad. In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ăn' - sĕr - ăbl - nĕss. f. The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, ăn' - sĕr - ŭr. f. He that answers; he that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

ANT, ănt'. f. An emmet, a pismire.

ANTBEAR, ănt' - tĕr. f. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ănt' - hĭl. f. The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONIST, ăn - tăg' - ō - nĭst. f. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ăn - tăg' - ō - nĭze. v. n. To contend against another.

ANTANAKLASIS, ănt - ă - nă - klă' - sls. f. A figure in rhetorick, when the

A N T

same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification; it is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ănt - ă - frŏ - dĭt' - ĩk. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ănt - ăp - ō - plĕk' - tĭk. a. Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARKTICK, ăn - tărk - tĭk. a. Relating to the southern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ănt - ăr - thrit' - ĩk. a. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ănt - ăs - măt' - ĩk. a. Good against the asthma.

ANTE, ăn' - tĕ. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in composition, as, *ante-diluvian*, *ante-chamber*.

ANTEACT, ăn' - tĕ - ăkt. f. A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ăn - tĕ - ăm - bŭ - lă' - shŭn. f. A walking before.

To ANTECEDE, ăn - tĕ - sĕ' - de. v. a. To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ăn - tĕ - sĕ' - dĕnse. f. The act or state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ăn - tĕ - sĕ' - dĕnt. a. Going before, preceding.

ANTECEDENT, ăn - tĕ - sĕ' - dĕnt. f. That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, ăn - tĕ - sĕ' - dĕnt - ly. ad. Previously.

ANTECESSOR, ăn - tĕ - sĕs' - sŭr. f. One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ăn' - tĕ - tshă - m - bŭr. f. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

To ANTEDATE, ăn' - tĕ - dăte. v. a. To date earlier than the real time; to date something before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn - tĕ - dŭ - lŭ' - vyăn. a. Existing before the deluge; relating to things existing before the deluge.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn - tĕ - dĭ - lŭ' - vyăn. f. One that lived before the flood.

ANTELOPE, ăn'-tê-lôpe. f. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ăn-tê-mê-rîdzh'-ăn. a. Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ănt-ê-mêt'-îk. a. That has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ăn-tê-mûn'-dâne. a. That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ăn'-tê-păst. f. A foretaste.

ANTEPENULT, ăn''-tê-pê-nûlt'. f. The last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ănt-êp-ý-lêp'-tîk. a. Medicine against convulsions.

To ANTEPONE, ăn'-tê-pône. v. a. To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ăn-tê-prê-dîk'-ă-mênt. f. Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ăn-tê-ry'-ôr'-ý-tý. f. Priority; the state of being before.

ANTERIOUR, ăn-tê'-ryûr. a. Going before.

ANTES, ăn'-têz. f. Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ăn-tê-stûm'-ûk. f. A cavity that leads into the stomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ăn-thêl-mîn'-thîk. a. That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ăn'-thê-m. f. A holy song.

ANTHOLOGY, ăn-thôl'-ô-jý. f. A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'-tô-nýz-fîre. f. A kind of erysipelas.

ANTHRAX, ăn'-thráks. f. A scab or blotch which burns the skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn-thrô-pôl'-ô-jý. f. The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn-thrô-pôf'-ă-jî. f. Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn-thrô-pôf'-ă-jý'-nyan. f. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ăn-thrô-pôf'-

ă-jý. f. The quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOSOLOGY, ăn-thrô-pôs'-ô-fý. f. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt-hîp-nôî'-îk. a. That which has the power of preventing sleep.

ANTIACID, ăn-tý-ăs'-îd. f. Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ăn'-tý-tshâm-bûr. f. Corruptly written for antechamber.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-tý-krls'-tshân. a. Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tý-krls'-tshâ-nîzm. f. Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tý-krls'-tshân'-î-tý. f. Contrariety to Christianity.

To ANTICIPATE, ăn-tîs'-sý-pâte. v. a. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăn-tîs-sý-pá'-shûn. f. The act of taking up something before its time; foretaste.

ANTICK, ăn'-tîk. a. Odd; ridiculously wild.

ANTICK, ăn'-tîk. f. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation, a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ăn'-tîk-ly. ad. With odd postures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăn-tý-kll'-mâks. f. A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first; opposite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-tý-côn-vûl'-sîv. a. Good against convulsions.

ANTICOR, ăn'-tý-kôr. f. A preternatural swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tý-côrt-yêr. f. One that opposes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn''-tý-dô'-tâl. a. Having the power or quality of counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTE, ăn'-tý-dôte. f. A medicine given to expel poison.

ANTI-

ANTIFEBRILE, ʔn-tý-fě'-brille. a. Good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ʔn-tý-lòg'-à-rithm. f. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ʔn-tý-mò-nà'r-ký-kál. a. Against government by a single person.

ANTIMONIAL, ʔn-tý-mò'-nyál. a. Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ʔn'-tý-mún-ny. f. Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ʔn-tý-ně-frít'-lk. a. Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ʔn'-tý-nò-mý. f. A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ʔn-tý-pàr-à-llí'-lk. a. Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ʔn-tý-pà-thét'-ý-kál. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ʔn-típ'-à-thý. f. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ʔn-tý-pě-rís'-tá-sis. f. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ʔn-tý-pěs-tý-lén'-shál. a. Efficacious against the plague.

ANTIPHHRASIS, ʔn-tíf'-frá-sis. f. The use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ʔn-típ'-ò-dál. a. Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ʔn-típ'-ò-děz. f. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

ANTIPOPE, ʔn'-tý-pòpe. f. He that usurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ʔn-típ-tò'-sis. f. A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ʔn'-tý-kwà-ry. f. A man studious of antiquity.

To **ANTIQUATE**, ʔn'-tý-kwàte. v. a. To make obsolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ʔn'-tý-kwà-téd-něs. f. The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUE, ʔn-tě'k. a. Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.

ANTIQUE, ʔn-tě'k. f. An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ʔn-tě'k-něs. f. The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ʔn-tík'-kwí-tý. f. Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ʔn-tý-skòr-bút'-ý-kál. a. Good against the scurvy.

ANTISEPTICK, ʔn-tý-sěp'-tík. a. Preventive of putrefaction.

ANTISPASIS, ʔn-tís'-pá-sis. f. The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ʔn-tý-spáz-mòd'-lk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ʔn-tý-spás'-tík. a. Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ʔn-tý-splén'-ě-tík. a. Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ʔn-tís'-trò-fě. f. In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ʔn-tý-strò-mát'-lk. a. Good against the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ʔn-títh'-ě-sis. f. Opposition; contrast.

ANTITYPE, ʔn'-tý-típe. f. That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ʔn-tý-típ'-í-kál. a. That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ʔn-tý-vě-ně'-ryál. a. Good against the venereal disease.

ANTLER, ʔnt'-lúr. f. Branch of a stag's horn.

ANTOECI, ʔn-tò'-ě-sí. f. Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south.

ANTONOMASIA, ʔn-tò-nò-mà'-syà.

syâ. f. A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator for Cicero.

ANTRE, ân'-tûr. f. A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, ân'-vîl. f. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, ânk-sî'-ê-tÿ. f. Trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.

ANXIOUS, ânk'-syûs. a. Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ânk'-syûs-lÿ. ad. Solicitously, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ânk'-syûs-nês. f. The quality of being anxious.

ANY, ân'-ny. a. Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, â'-ô-rîst. a. Indefinite as to time.

AORTA, â-ôr'-tâ. f. The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, â-pâ'se. ad. Quick, speedily; hastily.

APART, â-pâ'rt. ad. Separately from the rest in place; in a state of distinction; at a distance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, â-pâ'rt-mént. f. A room, a set of rooms.

APATHY, âp'-â-thÿ. f. Exemption from passion.

APE, â'pe. f. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, â'pe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, â-pé'ke. ad. In a posture to pierce, formed with a point.

APEPSY, âp'-êp-sÿ. f. A loss of natural concoction.

APER, â'p-ûr. f. A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APERIENT, â-pé'-ryent. a. Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, â-pér'-l-îv. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, â-pért'. a. Open.

APERTION, â-pér'-shûn. f. An

opening, a passage, a g of opening.

APERTLY, âp'-ért-lÿ. ad.

APERTNESS, âp'-ért-nês. nefs.

APERTURE, âp'-ér-tûr. act of opening; an open

APETALOUS, â-pét'. Without flower-leaves.

APÊX, â'-péks. f. The t

APHÆRESIS, â-fê'-rê-. figure in grammar that a letter or syllable from ning of a word.

APHELION, â-fê'-lyôn. part of the orbit of a which it is at the poi from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, thrô-pÿ. f. Want of lc kind.

APHORISM, âf'-ô-rîzî. maxim, an unconnected

APHORISTICAL, âf'-ô-r. Written in separate u sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, â kâl-lÿ. ad. In the f aphorism.

APHRODISIACAL, â-l sî'-â-kâl.

APHRODISIACK, â-frô. âk. Relating to the venereal

APIARY, â'-pyâ-ry. f. where bees are kept.

APIECE, â-pé'se. ad. T or share of each.

APISH, â'-plsh. a. Havin lities of an ape, imitative affected; silly, trifling playful.

APISHLY, â'-plsh-lÿ. ac apish manner.

APISHNESS, â'-plsh-nês mickry, foppery.

APTIPAT, â-plû'-pât. a quick palpitation.

APLUSTRE, â-plûs'-tûr ancient ensign carried sel.

APOCALYPSE, â-pôl Revelation, a word us sacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, ă-pók-ă-lîp'-tî-kál a. Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, ă-pók'-ô-pě. f. A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, ă-pô-krûs'-tîk. a. Repelling and astringent.

APOCRYPHA, ă-pók'-rî-fă. f. Books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, ă-pók'-rî-făl. a. Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, ă-pók'-rî-făl-lî. ad. Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, ă-pók'-rî-făl-nēs. f. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, ăp-ô-dîk'-tî-kál. a. Demonstrative.

APODIXIS, ăp-ô-dîk'-sîs. f. Demonstration.

APOGÆON, ăp-ô-jě'-ôn. } f.

APOGEE, ăp'-ô-jě. }
A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, ă-pôl-ô-jět'-î-kál. } a.

APOLOGETICK, ă-pôl-ô-jět'-îk. }
That which is said in defence of any thing.

APOLOGIST, ă-pôl'-lô-jîst. f. He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APOLOGIZE, ă-pôl'-lô-jîze. v. n. To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, ăp'-ô-lôg. f. Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APOLOGY, ă-pôl'-ô-jî. f. Defence, excuse.

APOMEOMETRY, ă-pô-mě-kôm'-mě-urî. f. The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEUROSIS, ă-pô-nû-rô'-sîs. f. An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ă-pôf'-ă-sîs. f. A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ă-pô-flég'-mă-dîk. a. Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ă-pô-flég'-mă-tîzm. f. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, ă'-pô-thēm. f. A remarkable saying.

APOPHYGE, ă-pôf'-î-jě. f. That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ă-pôf'-î-sîs. f. The prominent parts of some bones; the same as procefs.

APOPLECTICAL, ă-pô-plék'-tî-kál. } a.

APOPLECTICK, ă-pô-plék'-tîk. }
Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ăp'-ô-plék'-sî. f. A sudden deprivation of all sensation.

APORIA, ă-pô'-rî-ă. f. A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ă-pôr-rě'-ă. f. Effluvia, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, ă-pôf'-î-ô-pě'-sîs. f. A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech.

APOSTASY, ă-pôs'-tă-sî. f. Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, ă-pôs'-tăte. f. One that has forsaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, ă-pôs'-tăt'-î-kál. a. After the manner of an apostate.

To APOSTATIZE, ă-pôs'-tă-tîze. v. n. To forsake one's religion.

To APOSTEMATE, ă-pôs'-tě-măte. v. n. To swell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ă-pôs'-tě-mă-shûn. f. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, ăp'-ô-flême. f. A hollow swelling, an abscess.

APOSTLE, ă-pôs'tl. f. A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

APOSTLESHIP, ă-pôs'tl-shîp. f. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL, ă-pôs'-tôl'-î-kál. a. Delivered by the apostles.

A P P

To **APPLY**, ăp-plý'. v. n. To suit; to agree to.

To **APPOINT**, ăp-point'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ăp-poin'-túr. f. He that settles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ăp-point'-mént. f. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To **APPORTION**, ăp-pŏ'r-shún. v. a. To set out in just proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, ăp-pŏ'r-shún-mént. f. A dividing into portions.

To **APPOSE**, ăp-pŏ'ze. v. a. To put questions to.

APPOSITE, ăp'-pŏ-zít. a. Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ăp'-pŏ-zít-lý. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably.

APPOSITENESS, ăp'-pŏ-zít-nés. f. Fitness, propriety, suitability.

APPOSITION, ăp-pŏ-zítsh'-ún. f. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To **APPRAISE**, ăp-pră'ze. v. a. To set a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ăp-pră'-zúr. f. A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To **APPREHEND**, ăp-prê-hénd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ăp-prê-hén'-dúr. f. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ăp-prê-hén'-sibl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ăp-prê-hén'-shún. f. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ăp-prê-hén'-sív. a. Quick to understand; fearful.

A P P

APPREHENSIVELY, ăp-prê-hén'-sív-lý. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ăp-prê-hén'-sív-nés. f. The quality of being apprehensive.

APPRENTICE, ăp-prén'-tís. f. One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art.

To **APPRENTICE**, ăp-prén'-tís. v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ăp-prén'-tís-húd. f. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ăp-prén'-tís-shíp. f. The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To **APPRIZE**, ăp-prí'ze. v. a. To inform.

To **APPROACH**, ăp-prŏ'tsh. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

To **APPROACH**, ăp-prŏ'tsh. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, ăp-prŏ'tsh. f. The act of drawing near; access; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prŏ'-tshúr. f. The person that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prŏ'tsh-mént. f. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prŏ-bă'-shún. f. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased; the liking of any thing; attestation, support.

APPROOF, ăp-prŏ'f. f. Commendation. Obsolete.

To **APPROPERATE**, ăp-prŏp'-ér-âte. v. a. To hasten, to set forward.

To **APPROPINQUE**, ăp-prŏ-pínk'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in use.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prŏ'-prý-âbl. a. That which may be appropriated.

To **APPROPRIATE**, ăp-prŏ'-prýâte. v. a. To consign to some particular use or person; to claim or exercise

cise an exclusive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prŏ'-pryâte. a. Peculiar, consigned to some particular.

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prŏ-prŷ-ă'-shŭn. f. The application of something to a particular purpose; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular signification to a word; in law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prŏ-prŷ-ă'-tŭr. f. He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, ăp-prŏ'-vâbl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prŏ'-vâl. f. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prŏ'-vâns. f. Approbation. Not in use.

To APPROVE, ăp-prŏ'v. v. a. To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ăp-prŏ'v-mént. f. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ăp-prŏ'-vŭr. f. He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

APPROXIMATE, ăp-prŏks'-ŷ-mâte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, ăp-prŏk-sŷ-mă'-shŭn. f. Approach to any thing; continual approach, nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPULSE, ăp'-pŭls. f. The act of striking against any thing.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, ă'-prŷ-kŏt. f. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, ă'-pril. f. The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

APRON, ă'-prŭn. f. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean, or for ornament.

APRON, ă'-prŭn. f. A piece of

lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, ă'-prŭnd. a. Wearing an apron.

APSIS, ăp'-sls. f. The higher apsis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, ăpt'. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To APTATE, ăp'-tâte. v. a. To make fit.

APTITUDE, ăp'-tŭ-tŭde. f. Fitness; tendency; disposition.

'APPLY, ăpt'-lŷ. ad. Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as, he learned his business very aptly.

APTNESS, ăpt'-nĕs. f. Fitness, suitability; disposition to any thing; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

APTOTE, ăp'-tŏte. f. A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA, ă'-kwâ. f. Water.

AQUA FORTIS, ă'-kwâ-fă'r-tŭs. f. A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA MARINA, ă'-kwâ-mă-rŭ-nă. f. The beryl.

AQUA VITÆ, ă'-kwâ-vŭ-tĕ. f. Brandy.

AQUATICK, ă-kwât'-lk. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, ă'-kwâ-tile. a. That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT, ă'-kwĕ-dŭkt. f. A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, ă'-kwĕ-ŭs. a. Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, ă'-kwĕ-ŭf-nĕs. f. Wateriness.

AQUILINE, ăk'-wŷ-lŭne. a. Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, ă-kwŏ'se. a. Watery.

AQUOSITY, ă-kwŏs'-lŭ-ŷ. f. Wateriness.

ARABLE, ăr'-ăbl. a. Fit for tillage.

ARANEOUS, ă-ră'-nyŭs. a. Resembling a cobweb.

ARATION, ă-ră'-shûn. f. The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY, ăr'-ă-tûr-ry. a. That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, ăr'-bă-lîst. f. A cross-bow.

ARBITER, ăr'-bî-tûr. f. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ăr'-bî-trăbl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ăr-bîst'-tră-mént. f. Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, ăr'-bî-tră-rî-lý. ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.

ARBITRARIOUS, ăr-bî-tră'-ryûs. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr-bî-tră'-ryûs-lý. ad. According to mere will and pleasure.

ARBITRARY, ăr'-bî-tră-ry. a. Despotick, absolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

To ARBITRATE, ăr'-bî-trâte. v. a. To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRARINESS, ăr'-bî-tră-rî-néss. f. Despoticalness.

ARBITRATION, ăr-bî-tră'-shûn. f. The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, ăr'-bî-tră'-tûr. f. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent; a governour; a president; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, ăr-bîst'-tré-mént. f. Decision, determination; compromise.

ARBORARY, ăr'-bô-ră-ry. a. Of or belonging to a tree.

ARBORET, ăr'-bô-rét. f. A small tree or shrub.

ARBORIST, ăr'-bô-rîst. f. A naturalist who makes trees his study.

ARBOROUS, ăr'-bô-rûs. a. Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, ăr'-bûr. f. A bower.

ARBUSCLE, ăr'-bûskl. f. Any little shrub.

ARBUTE, ăr'-bûte. f. Strawberry tree.

ARC, ăr'rk. f. A segment; a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, ăr-kă'de. f. A continued arch.

ARCANUM, ăr-kă'-nûm. f. A secret.

ARCH, ăr'tsh. f. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.

To ARCH, ăr'tsh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, ăr'tsh. a. Chief, of the first class; waggish, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-ă'n-jél. f. One of the highest order of angels.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-ă'n-jél. f. A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, ărk-ăn-jél'-lik. a. Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ăr'tsh-bé'kn. f. The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

ARCHBISHOP, ăr'tsh-bîsh'-ûp. f. A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ăr'tsh-bîsh'-ûp-rîk. f. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCHCHANTER, ăr'tsh-tshân'-tûr. f. The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ăr'tsh-dé'kn. f. One that supplies the bishop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONRY, ăr'tsh-dé'kn-ry. f. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ăr'tsh-dé'kn-shîp. f. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ăr'tsh-dû'ke. f. A title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ăr'tsh-dû'tsh'-és. f. The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ăr'tsh-fîl-ô'-ô-fûr. f. Chief philosopher.

ARCH-

A R C

ARCHPRELATE, ărtsh-prél'-âte. f. Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ărtsh-prés'-bl-ter. f. Chief presbyter.

ARCHPRIEST, ărtsh-pré'st. f. Chief priest.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kă-ôl'-ô-jý. f. A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kă-ô-lôdzh'-lk. a. Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, ăr'-kă-lsm. f. An ancient phrase.

ARCHED, ăr'-tshéd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCHER, ăr'-tshúr. f. He that shoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, ăr'-tshé-rý. f. The use of the bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ăr'-tshéz-kôrt. f. The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes.

ARCHETYPE, ăr'-kê-týpe. f. The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, ăr'-kê-tý-pál. a. Original.

ARCHEUS, ăr-kê'-ús. f. A power that presides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-ký-dî-ăk'-ô-nál. a. Belonging to an arch-deacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-ký-ê-pls'-kô-pál. a. Belonging to an arch-bishop.

ARCHITECT, ăr-ký-tékt. f. A professor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-ký-ték'-tív. a. That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ăr-ký-ték-tôn'-ník. a. That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr-ký-ték-tshúr. f. The art or science of building; the effect or performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ăr-ký-trăve. f.

A R G

That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ăr-kívz. f. The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ărtsh-wlze. a. In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, ărk-tă'-shún. f. Confinement.

ARCTICK, ărk-tík. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, ăr-kû-âte. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ăr-kû-ă'-shún. f. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the state of being bent, curvity, or crookedness.

ARCUBALISTER, ăr-kû-bál'-lś-túr. f. A cross-bow man.

ARDENCY, ăr-dén-sý. f. Ardour, eagerness.

ARDENT, ăr-dént. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; passionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ăr-dént-lý. ad. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ăr-dúr. f. Heat; heat of affection, as love, desire, courage.

ARDUITY, ăr-dú'-l-tý. f. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ăr-dú-ús. a. Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ăr-dú-ús-nés. f. Height, difficulty.

ARE, ăr'. The plural of the present tense of the verb To be.

AREA, ă'-ryă. f. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open surface.

To AREAD, ă-ré'd. v. a. To advise, to direct. Little used.

AREFACTION, ăr-rê-făk'-shún. f. The state of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ăr'-rê-sý. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, ă-rê-nă'-shús. a. Sandy.

ARENLOSE, ă-rê-nô'se. a. Sandy.

ARENULOUS, ă-rén'-ú-lús. a. Full of small sand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, ă-rê-ô't-ík. a. Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ăr-jént. a. Having the white

A R I

white colour used in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; silver, bright like silver.

ARGIL, á'r-jíl. f. Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ár-jíl-lá'-shús. a. Clayey, consisting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ár-jíl'-lús. a. Consisting of clay, clayish.

ARGOSY, á'r-gò-sý. f. A large vessel for merchandise, a carrack.

To ARGUE, á'r-gù. v. n. To reason, to offer reasons; to persuade by argument; to dispute.

To ARGUE, á'r-gù. v. a. To prove any thing by argument; to debate any question; to charge with as a crime: with *of*.

ARGUER, á'r-gù-úr. f. A reasoner, a disputer.

ARGUMENT, á'r-gù-mént. f. A reason alleged for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTAL, ár-gù-mén'-tál. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ár-gù-mén-tá'-shún. f. Reasoning, the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ár-gù-mén'-tá-tív. a. Consisting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ár-gù'te. a. Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARID, ár'-ríd. a. Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, ár-ríd'-dí-tý. f. Dryness, siccidity; a kind of insensibility in devotion.

ARIES, á'-ryéz. f. The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

To ARIETATE, á'-ryé-táte. v. n. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, á'-ryé-tá'-shún. f. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, á-ryé-ét'-tá. f. A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, á-rí'te. ad. Rightly, without error; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end *designed*.

A R M

ARIOLATION, á-ryé-ò-lá'-st. Soothsaying.

To ARISE, á-rí'ze. v. n. *pres.* part. arisen. To mount as the sun; to get up as from or from rest; to revive from to enter upon a new state, commence hostility.

ARISTOCRACY, á-rís-tòk'. f. That form of government places the supreme power nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, á-rís-tí-kál. a. Relating to aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, tò-krát'-tí-kál-nés. f. An aristocratical state.

ARITHMANCY, á-ríth'-má. f. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, á-ríth-kál. a. According to the method of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, á-ríth-tí-kál-lý. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, á-ríth-nán. f. A master of the science of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, á-ríth'-mè. f. The science of numbers; the computation.

ARK, á'rk. f. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; the ark of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, á'rm. f. The limb or member that reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To ARM, á'rm. v. a. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with iron; to furnish with anything that may add strength; to furnish, to fit up.

To ARM, á'rm. v. n. To take up arms; to provide against.

ARMADA, ár-má-dá. f. An armed fleet for sea.

ARMADILLO, ár-má-díl'-lò. f. A four-footed animal of Brasil.

A R M

ARMAMENT, á'r-má-mént. f. A naval force.

ARMATURE, á'r-má-túre. f. Armour.

ARMENTAL, á'r-mén'-tál. }
ARMENTINE, á'r-mén-tíne. } a.
 Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, á'rm-gá'nt. a. Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

ARM-HOLE, á'rm-hóle. f. The cavity under the shoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, á'r-mídzh'-é-rús. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, á'r-míl-á-ry. a. Resembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED, á'r-míl-á-téd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, á'r-míngz. f. The same with waste-clothes.

ARMIPOTENCE, á'r-míp'-ò-téns. f. Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, á'r-míp'-ò-tént. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE, á'r'-mí-ftís. f. A short truce.

ARMLET, á'rm-lét. f. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIACK, á'r-mò'-nyák. f. The name of a salt.

ARMORER, á'r-múr-úr. f. He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dresses another in armour.

ARMORIAL, á'r-mò'-ryál. a. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORY, á'r-múr-ý. f. The place in which arms are repositied for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.

ARMOUR, á'r-múr. f. Defensive arms.

ARMOUR BEARER, á'r-múr-bé'-rúr. f. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, á'rm-plt. f. The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, á'rmz. f. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a state of hostility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the ensigns armorial of a family.

A R R

ARMY, á'r-my. f. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

AROMATIC, á-rò-mát'-í-kál. }
AROMATICK, á-rò-mát'-ík. }
 a. Spicy; fragrant, strong scented.

AROMATICKS, á-rò-mát'-íks. f. Spices.

AROMATIZATION, á-rò-má-tí-zá'-shún. f. The act of scenting with spices.

To AROMATIZE, á'r'-rò-má-tíze. v. a. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

AROSE, á-rò'ze. The preterite of the verb Arise.

AROUND, á-rou'nd. ad. In a circle; on every side.

AROUND, á-rou'nd. prep. About.

To AROUSE, á-rou'ze. v. a. To wake from sleep; to raise up, to excite.

AROW, á-rò'. ad. In a row.

AROYNT, á-roy'nt. ad. Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, á'r'-kwé-bús. f. A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, á'r-kwé-búf-é'r. f. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACK, á'r'-rák. f. A spirituous liquor.

To ARRAIGN, á'r-rá'ne. v. a. To set a thing in order, in its place: a prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuse, to charge with faults in general, as in controversy or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT, á'r-rá'ne-mént. f. The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, á'r-rá'nje. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT, á'r-rá'nje-mént. f. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

ARRANT, á'r-ránt. a. Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, á'r-ránt-lý. ad. Corruptly, shamefully.

ARRAS, á'r-rás. f. Tapestry.

ARRAUGHT,

A R R

ARRAUGHT, ár-rá't. a. Seized by violence. Out of use.

ARRAY, ár-rá'. f. Dress; order of battle; in law, the ranking or setting in order.

To ARRAY, ár-rá'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dress.

ARRAYERS, ár-rá'-úrs. f. Officers, who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, ár-ré'r. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, ár-ré'-ráje. f. The remainder of an account.

ARRENTATION, ár-rén-tá'-shún. f. The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose.

ARREPTITIOUS, ár-rép-tísh'-ús. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, ár-rést'. f. In law, a stop or stay: an arrest is a restraint of a man's person; any caption.

To ARREST, ár-rést'. v. a. To seize by a mandate from a court; to seize any thing by law; to seize, to lay hands on; to with-hold, to hinder; to stop motion.

ARRIERE, ár-ryé're. f. The last body of an army.

ARRISION, ár-rízh'-ún. f. A smiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ár-rí'-vál. f. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose.

ARRIVANCE, ár-rí'-váns. f. Company coming.

To ARRIVE, ár-rí've. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To ARRODE, ár-rò'de. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, ár'-rò-gáns. } f.

ARROGANCY, ár'-rò-gán-sý. } f.

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self.

ARROGANT, ár'-rò-gánt. a. Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ár'-rò-gánt-lý. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ár'-rò-gánt-nés. f. Arrogance.

A R T

To ARROGATE, ár'-rò-gáte. v. a. To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

ARROGATION, ár-rò-gá'-shún. f. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, ár-rò'-zhún. f. A gnawing.

ARROW, ár'-rò. f. The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ár'-rò-héd. f. A water plant.

ARROWY, ár'-rò-ý. a. Consisting of arrows.

ARSE, ár'se. f. The buttocks.

ARSE FOOT, ár's-fút. f. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART, ár's-smá'rt. f. A plant.

ARSENAL, ár's-nál. f. A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ár-sen'-í-kál. a. Containing arsenick.

ARSENICK, ár's-ník. f. A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

ART, á'rt. f. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, ár-té'-ryál. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ár-té-ry'-ót'-tómý. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, ár-té-ry. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, á'rt-fúl. a. Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, skilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, á'rt-fúl-lý. ad. With art, skilfully.

ARTFULNESS, á'rt-fúl-nés. f. Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ár-thrít'-ík. }

ARTHRITICAL, ár-thrít'-í-kál. } a. Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTI-

A R T

ARTICHOKE, á'r-tý-tshòke. f. This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, á'r-tík. a. Northern.

ARTICLE, ár'-tíkl. f. A part of speech, as the, an; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, stipulation; point of time, exact time.

To **ARTICLE**, á'r-tíkl. v. n. To stipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, ár-tík'-ù-lár. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ár-tík'-ù-lâte. a. Distinct; branched out into articles.

To **ARTICULATE**, ár-tík'-ù-lâte. v. a. To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, ár-tík'-ù-lâte-ly. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ár-tík'-ù-lâte-nés. f. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ár-tík-ù-lá-shún. f. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, á'r-tí-fis. f. Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ár-tí-fí-súr. f. An artist, a manufacturer; a forger, a contriver; a dextrous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ár-tí-fís'h-ál. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ár-tí-físh'-ál-ly. ad. Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ár-tí-físh'-ál-nés. f. Artfulness.

ARTILLERY, ár-tíl'-lè-ry. f. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, ár-tí-zán. f. Artist, professor of an art; manufacturer, low tradesman.

ARTIST, á'r-tíst. f. The professor

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of an art; a skilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESLY, á'rt-lés-ly. ad. In an artless manner, naturally, sincerely.

ARTLESS, á'rt-lés. a. Unskilful, without fraud, as an artless maid; contrived without skill, as an artless tale.

To **ARTUATE**, á'r-tù-âte. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, á-rún-dí-ná'-shús. a. Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, á-rún-dín'-yús. a. Abounding with reeds.

AS, az'. conjunct. In the same manner with something else; like, of the same kind with; in the same degree with; as if, in the same manner; as it were, in some sort; while, at the same time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, answering to Like or Same; in a reciprocal sense, answering to As; answering to Such; having So to answer it, in the conditional sense; answering to So conditionally; As for, with respect to; As to, with respect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, áf-sà-tét'-í-dá. f. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, áf-sà-rá-bák'-ká. f. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, áz-bés'-tín. a. Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS, áz-bés'-tús. f. A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, áf-kár'-í-déz. f. Little worms in the rectum.

To **ASCEND**, áf-jéng'. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to stand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ăf-sĕnd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDABLE, ăf-sĕnd'-ăbl. a. That which may be ascended.

ASCENDANT, ăf-sĕn'-dănt. f. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, ăf-sĕn'-dănt. a. Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ăf-sĕn'-dĕn-sy. f. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, ăf-sĕn'-shĭn. f. The act of ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing rising or mounting.

ASCENSION-DAY, ăf-sĕn"-shĭn-dă'. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE, ăf-sĕn'-slv. a. In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, ăf-sĕnt'. f. Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To ASCERTAIN, ăf-sĕr-tă'ne. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, ăf-sĕr-tă'-nŭr. f. The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, ăf-sĕr-tă'n-mĕnt. f. A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETICK, ăf-kĕt'-lk. a. Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, ăf-kĕt'-lk. f. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, ăf-kĭ'-tĕs. f. A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL, ăf-kĭt'-ĭ-kăl. }
ASCITICK, ăf-kĭt'-lk. }

Dropical, hydropical.

ASCITITIOUS, ăf-sĭ-tĭsh'-ŭs. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, ăf-skri'-băbl. a. That which may be ascribed.

To ASCRIBE, ăf-kri'be. v. a. To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a possessor.

ASCRPTION, ăf-kri'p'-shĭn. The act of ascribing.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, ăf-kri'p-tĭsh'-ă a. That which is ascribed.

ASH, ăs'h. f. A tree.

ASH COLOURED, ăsh'-kŭl-ăre a. Coloured between brown and grey.

ASHAMED, ă-shă'-mĕd. a. Touched with shame.

ASHEN, ăsh'n. a. Made of a wood.

ASHES, ăsh'-lz. f. The remains any thing burnt; the remains the body.

ASHLAR, ăsh'-lăr. f. Free stone as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING, ăsh'-lē-rĭng. f. Quartering in garrets.

ASHORE, ă-shŏ're. ad. On shore, the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHWEDNESDAY, ăsh-wĕnz'-dă The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHWEED, ăsh'-wĕd. f. An herb.

ASHY, ăsh'-y. a. Ash-coloured pale, inclining to a whitish grey.

ASIDE, ă-sĭ'de. ad. To one side to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ăs'-sĭ-nă-ry. a. Belonging to an ass.

ASININE, ăs'-sĭ-nĭne. a. Belonging to an ass.

To ASK, ăsk'. v. a. To petition, beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.

ASKANCE, } ă-skăns'. ad. Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNCE, }

ASKAUNT, ă-skănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, ăsk'-ŭr. f. Petitioner; enquirer.

A S P

ASKER, ăk'-ŭr. f. A water newt.
ASKEW, ă-skŭ'. ad. Aside, with contempt, contemptuously.
To ASLAKE, ă-slă'ke. v. a. To remit, to slacken.
ASLANT, ă-slănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one side.
ASLEEP, ă-slĕ'p. ad. Sleeping; into sleep.
ASLOPE, ă-slŏ'pe. ad. With declivity, obliquely.
ASP, or **ASPICK**, ăsp'. f. A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy.
ASP, ăsp'. f. A tree.
ASPALATHUS, ăf-făl'-ă-tŭs. f. A plant called the wood of Jerusalem; the wood of a certain tree.
ASPARAGUS, ăf-păr'-ă-gŭs. f. The name of a plant.
ASPECT, ăs'-pĕkt. f. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.
To ASPECT, ăf-pĕk't. v. a. To behold.
ASPECTABLE, ăf-pĕk'-tăbl. a. Visible.
ASPECTION, ăf-pĕk'-shŭn. f. Beholding, view.
ASPEN, ăs'-pln. f. A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.
ASPEN, ăs'-pln. a. Belonging to the asp tree; made of aspen wood.
ASPER, ăs'-pĕr. a. Rough, rugged.
To ASPERATE, ăs'-pĕ-răte. v. a. To make rough.
ASPERATION, ăf-pĕ-ră'-shŭn. f. A making rough.
ASPERIFOLIOUS, ăf-pĕr-ŷ-fŭ'-lyŭs. a. Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.
ASPERITY, ăf-pĕr'-ŷ-tŷ. f. Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

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ASPERNATION, ăf-pĕr-nă'-shŭn. f. Neglect, disregard.
ASPEROUS, ăs'-pĕ-rŭs. a. Rough, uneven.
To ASPERSE, ăf-pĕrs'e. v. a. To bespatter with censure or calumny.
ASPERSION, ăf-pĕr'-shŭn. f. A sprinkling, calumny, censure.
ASPHALTICK, ăf-fă'-tlk. a. Gummy, bituminous.
ASPHALTOS, ăf-făl'-tŏs. f. A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.
ASPHALTUM, ăf-făl'-tŭm. f. A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.
ASPHODEL, ăs'-fŏ-dĕl. f. Day-lilly.
ASPICK, ăs'-plk. f. The name of a serpent.
To ASPIRATE, ăs'-pl-răte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as horse, hog.
ASPIRATE, ăs'-pl-răte. a. Pronounced with full breath.
ASPIRATION, ăf-pl-ră'-shŭn. f. A breathing after, an ardent wish; the act of aspiring, or desiring something high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.
To ASPIRE, ăf-pl're. v. n. To desire with eagerness, to pant after something higher; to rise higher.
ASPORTATION, ăf-pŏr-tă'-shŭn. f. A carrying away.
ASQUINT, ă-skwint'. ad. Obliquely, not in the straight line of vision.
ASS, ăs'. f. An animal of burden; a stupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.
To ASSAIL, ăf-să'le. v. a. To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or censure.
ASSAILABLE, ăf-să'-lăbl. a. That which may be attacked.
ASSAILANT, ăf-să'-lănt. f. He that attacks.

M

ASSAIL-

A S S

ASSAILANT, áf-sá'-lánt. a. Attack-
ing, invading.
ASSAILER, áf-sá'-lúr. f. One who
attacks another.
ASSAPANICK, áf-sá-pán'-nlk. f.
The flying squirrel.
ASSASSIN, áf-sás'-sín. f. A mur-
derer, one that kills by sudden
violence.
To ASSASSINATE, áf-sás'-sî-náte.
v. a. To murder by violence; to
way-lay, to take by treachery.
ASSASSINATION, áf-sás'-sî-ná'-
shún. f. The act of assassinating.
ASSASSINATOR, áf-sás'-î-nâ-túr.
f. Murderer, mankiller.
ASSATION, áf-sá'-shún. f. Roasting.
ASSAULT, áf-sá'lt. f. Storm, op-
posed to sap or siege; violence;
invasion, hostility, attack; in law,
a violent kind of injury offered to a
man's person.
To ASSAULT, áf-sá'lt. v. a. To
attack, to invade.
ASSAULTER, áf-sá'lt-úr. f. One
who violently assaults another.
ASSAY, áf-sá'. f. Examination; in
law, the examination of measures
and weights used by the clerk of
the market; the first entrance upon
any thing; attack, trouble.
To ASSAY, áf-sá'. v. a. To' make
trial of; to apply to, as the touch-
stone in assaying metals; to try, to
endeavour.
ASSAYER, áf-sá'-úr. f. An officer
of the mint, for the due trial of
silver.
ASSECTATION, áf-sék-tá'-shún. f.
Attendance.
ASSECUTION, áf-sék-kú'-shún. f.
Acquirement.
ASSEMBLAGE, áf-sém'-blédzh. f.
A collection; a number of indivi-
duals brought together.
To ASSEMBLE, áf-sém'bl. v. a. To
bring together into one place.
To ASSEMBLE, áf-sém'bl. v. n. To
meet together.
ASSEMBLY, áf-sém'-blý. f. A com-
pany met together.
ASSENT, áf-sént'. f. The act of
agreeing to any thing; consent,
agreement.

A S S

To ASSENT, áf-sént'. v. n. To
cede, to yield to.
ASSENTATION, áf-sén-tá'-sh
Compliance with the opini
another out of flattery.
ASSENTMENT, áf-sént'-mēt
Consent.
To ASSERT, áf-sért'. v. a.
maintain, to defend either by
or actions; to affirm; to clai
vindicate a title to.
ASSERTION, áf-sér'-shún. f.
act of asserting.
ASSERTIVE, áf-sér'-tív. a.
tive, dogmatical.
ASSERTOR, áf-sér'-túr. f.
tainer, vindicator, affirmer.
To ASERVE, áf-serv'. v. a. To
help, or second.
To ASSESS, áf-sés'. v. a. To
with any certain sum.
ASSESSION, áf-sés'-shún. f.
ting down by one.
ASSESSMENT, áf-sés'-mēt.
sum levied on certain propert
act of assessing.
ASSESSOR, áf-sés'-súr. f. Th
son that sits by the judge; h
sits by another as next in di
he that lays taxes.
ASSETS, ás'-sêts. f. Goods
cient to discharge that b
which is cast upon the execu
heir.
To ASSEVER, áf-sév'-ér.
To ASSEVERATE, áf-sév'-é-
v. a. To affirm with great
nity, as upon oath.
ASSEVERATION, áf-sév'-é-rá
f. Solemn affirmation, as
oath.
ASSHEAD, ás'-héd. f. A bloc
ASSIDUITY, áf-sý'-dú'-î-tý.
ligence.
ASSIDUOUS, áf-síd'-dú'-ús. a
stant in application.
ASSIDUOUSLY, áf-síd'-ú'-ús-
Diligently, continually.
ASSIENTO, áf-sý'-én'-tò. f.
tract or convention betwee
kings of Spain and other p
for furnishing the Spanish
nions in America with slave
To ASSIGN, áf-sñe. v. a. To

out, to appoint ; to fix with regard to quantity or value ; to give a reason for ; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, ăf-sî'ne-ăbl. a. That which may be assigned.

ASSIGNATION, ăf-sîg-nă'-shûn. f. An appointment to meet, used generally of love appointments ; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ăf-sî-nē'. f. He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ăf-sî-nûr. f. He that assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ăf-sî'ne-mént. f. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person ; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, ăf-sîm'-l-lăbl. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

To ASSIMILATE, ăf-sîm'-l-lâte. v. a. To convert to the same nature with another thing ; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, ăf-sîm'-mî-lăt-nēs. f. Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, ăf-sîm-l-lă'-shûn. f. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another ; the state of being assimilated ; the act of growing like some other being.

To ASSIST, ăf-sîst'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, ăf-sîs'-tâns. f. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ăf-sîs'-tânt. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ăf-sîs'-tânt. f. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

ASSIZE, ăf-sî'ze. f. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county in which causes are tried by a judge and jury ; an ordinance or statute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ăf-sî'ze. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, ăf-sî'-zûr. f. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, ăf-sô'-shăbl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ăf-sô'-shâte. v. a. To unite with another as a confederate ; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms ; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ăf-sô'-shâte. a. Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ăf-sô'-shâte. f. A partner ; a confederate ; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ăf-sô'-shă'-shûn. f. Union, conjunction, society ; confederacy ; partnership ; connection.

ASSONANCE, ăs'-sô-nâns. f. Reference of one sound to another resembling it.

ASSONANT, ăs'-sô-nânt. a. Resembling another sound.

To ASSORT, ăf-fart'. v. a. To range in classes.

ASSORTMENT, ăf-fart-mént. f. The act of classing or ranging ; a mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T, ăf-fô't'. v. a. To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, ăf-swă'je. v. a. To mitigate, to soften ; to appease, to pacify ; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, ăf-swă'je-mént. f. What mitigates or softens.

ASSUAGER, ăf-swă'-jûr. f. One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE, ăf-swă'-sîv. a. Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ăf-sûb'-jô-gâte. v. a. To subject to.

ASSUEFACTION, ăf-swê-făk'-shûn. f. The state of being accustomed.

ASSUETUDE, ăs'-swê-tûde. f. Accustomance, custom.

To ASSUME, ăf-sû'me. v. a. To take ; to take upon one's self ; to arrogate, to claim or seize unjustly ; to suppose something without proof ; to appropriate.

ASSUMER, ăf-sû'-mûr. f. An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ăf-sû'-mîng. particip.

a. Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, ăf-sûm'-sît. f. A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, ăf-sûmp'-shûn. f. The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed, a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, ăf-sûmp'-tîv. a. That which is assumed.

ASSURANCE, ăf-shô'-râns. f. Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting steadiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction; insurance.

To ASSURE, ăf-shô'-re. v. a. To give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make secure.

ASSURED, ăf-shô'-rêd. particip. a. Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.

ASSUREDLY, ăf-shô'-rêd-lî. ad. Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, ăf-shô'-rêd-nês. f. The state of being assured, certainty.

ASSURER, ăf-shô'-rûr. f. He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.

ASTERISK, ăs'-tê-rîsk. f. A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, ăs'-tê-rîsm. f. A constellation.

ASTHMA, ăs'-mă. f. A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ăf-măt'-l-kâl. }
ASTHMATICK, ăf-măt'-lk. }

a. Troubled with an asthma.

ASTERN, ă-stêrn'. ad. In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.

To ASTERT, ă-stêrt'. v. a. To terrify, to startle, to fright.

ASTONIED, ăf-tô'-ny'-êd. part. a. A word used for astonished.

To ASTONISH, ăf-tôn'-nîsh. v. a. To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGLY, ăf-tôn'-îsh-îng-lî. ad. In an astonishing manner.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ăf-tôn'-nîsh-îng-nês. f. Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT, ăf-tôn'-îsh-mênt. f. Amazement, confusion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ăf-tou'nd. v. a. To astonish, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, ă-străd'l. ad. With one's legs across any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ăs'-tră-gâl. f. A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, ăs'-trâl. a. Starry, relating to the stars.

ASTRAY, ă-stră'. ad. Out of the right way.

To ASTRICT, ăf-trîkt'. v. a. To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, ăf-trîk'-shûn. f. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, ăf-trîk'-tîv. a. Stip-tick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ăf-trîk'-tûr-rî. a. Astringent.

ASTRIDE, ă-strî'de. ad. With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ăf-trîf'-ê-rûs. a. Bearing, or having stars.

To ASTRINGE, ăf-trîn'je. v. a. To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ăf-trîn'-jên-sî. f. The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ăf-trîn'-jênt. a. Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, ăf-trôg'-ră-sî. f. The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE, ăs'-trô-lăb. f. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTRO-

ASTROLOGER, ă-trôl'-ô-jêr. f. One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretel or discover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ăf-trô-lô'-jân. f. Astrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-y-kâl. }

ASTROLOGICK, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-lk. }

a. Relating to astrology, professing astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ăf-trô-lôdzh'-y-kâl-lý. ad. In an astrological manner.

To **ASTROLOGIZE**, ăf-trôl'-ô-jîze. v. n. To practise astrology,

ASTROLOGY, ăf-trôl'-ô-jý. f. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMER, ăf-trôn'-nô-mûr. f. He that studies the celestial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ăf-trô-nôm'-y-kâl. }

ASTRONOMICK, ăf-trô-nôm'-lk. }

a. Belonging to astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ăf-trô-nôm'-y-kâl-lý. a. In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ăf-trôn'-nô-my. f. A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ăs'-trô-thê-ôl'-ô-jý. f. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASUNDER, ă-sûn'-dûr. ad. Apart, separately, not together.

ASYLUM, ă-sý'-lûm. f. A sanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, ă-sím'-mê-trý. f. Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ă-sîmp'-tôte. f. Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, ă-sîn'-dê-tôn. f. A

figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, ăt'. prep. At before a place notes the nearness of the place, as a man is at the house before he is in it; At before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. At signifies the particular condition of the person, as at peace; At sometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At sometimes the same with furnished with, as a man at arms; At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At sometimes is nearly the same as In, noting situation; At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your service; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, ăt'-ă-bâl. f. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARAXY, ăt'-tă-râk-sý. f. Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATE, ăt'e. preterite of to eat, which see.

ATHANOR, ăth'-ă-nôr. f. A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time.

ATHEISM, ă'-thê-îsm. f. The disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, ă'-thê-îst. f. One that denies the existence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, ă-thê-îs'-tî-kâl. a. Given to atheism, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, ă-thê-îs'-tî-kâl-lý. ad. In an atheistical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, ă-thê-îs'-tî-kâl-nês. f. The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK, ă-thê-îs'-tîk. a. Given to atheism.

ATHEOUS, ă'-thê-ûs. a. Atheistic, godless.

ATHEROMA, ă-thê-rô'-mă. f. A species of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, ă-thê-rôm'-ă-tûs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST,

A T R

ATHIRST, ă-tîr'ft. ad. Thirsty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, ăth-lét'-ik. a. Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lully, robust.

ATHWART, ă-thwărt. prep. Across, transverse to any thing; through.

ATILT, ă-ilt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

ATLAS, ăt'-lăs. f. A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the supporter of a building; a rich kind of silk.

ATMOSPHERE, ăt'-mỗ-sfê-e. f. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, ăt-mỗ-sfêr'-i-kăl. a. Belonging to the atmosphere.

ATOM, ăt'-tùm. f. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; any thing extremely small.

ATOMICAL, ă-tôm'-i-kăl. a. Consisting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, ăt'-tỗ-mít. f. One that holds the atomical philosophy.

ATOMY, ăt'-ỗ-mỷ. f. An atom.

To ATONE, ă-tỗ'ne. v. n. To agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.

To ATONE, ă-tỗ'ne. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, ă-tỗ'ne-mént. f. Agreement, concord; expiation; expiatory equivalent.

ATOP, ă-tỗp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, ă'-tră-bl-lă"-ryán. a. Melancholy.

ATRABILARIOUS, ă'-tră-bl-lă"-ryús. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, ă'-tră-bl-lă"-ryús-nês. f. The state of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, ă-tră-mén'-tăl. a. Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, ă-tră-mén'-tús. a. Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, ă-trỗ'-shús. a. Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, ă-trỗ'-shús-lỷ. ad. In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, ă-trỗ'-shús-nês.

A T T

f. The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, ă-trỗ'-sl-tỷ. f. Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, ăt'-trỗ-fỷ. f. Want of nourishment, a disease.

To ATTACH, ăt-tătsh'. v. a. To arrest, to take or apprehend; to seize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's interest.

ATTACHMENT, ăt-tătsh'-mént. f. Adherence, regard.

To ATTACK, ăt-ták'. v. a. To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.

ATTACK, ăt-ták'. f. An assault.

ATTACKER, ăt-ták'-ủr. f. The person that attacks.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tă'n. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tă'n. v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, ăt-tă'n-ăbl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, ăt-tă'n-ăbl-nês. f. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINER, ăt-tă'n-dủr. f. The act of attaining in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, ăt-tă'n-mént. f. That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAINT, ăt-tă'nt. v. a. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, ăt-tă'nt. f. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness; stain, spot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, ăt-tă'n-tủủr. f. Reproach, imputation.

To ATTAMINATE, ăt-tăm'-i-nâte. v. a. To corrupt. Not used.

To ATTEMPER, ăt-têm'-pủr. v. a. To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of something else; to regulate, to soften; to mix in just proportions; to fit to something else.

To ATTEMPERATE, ăt-têm'-pẻ-râte. v. a. To proportion to something.

To ATTEMPT, ăt-tẻmpt'. v. a. To attack,

attack, to venture upon ; to try, to endeavour.
ATTEMPT, át-témp't. f. An attack, an essay, an endeavour.
ATTEMPTABLE, át-témp'-tábl. a. Liable to attempts or attacks.
ATTEMPTER, át-témp'-túr. f. The person that attempts; an endeavourer.
To ATTEND, át-ténd'. v. a. To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be consequent to; to stay for.
To ATTEND, át-ténd'. v. n. To yield attention; to stay, to delay.
ATTENDANCE, át-tén'-dáns. f. The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.
ATTENDANT, át-tén'-dánt. a. Accompanying as subordinate.
ATTENDANT, át-tén'-dánt. f. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at any thing; a concomitant, a consequent.
ATTENDER, át-tén'-dúr. f. Companion, associate.
ATTENT, át-tént'. a. Intent, attentive.
ATTENTATES, át-tén'-tátes. f. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.
ATTENTION, át-tén'-shún. f. The act of attending or heeding.
ATTENTIVE, át-tén'-tív. a. Heedful, regardful.
ATTENTIVELY, át-tén'-tív-lý. ad. Heedfully, carefully.
ATTENTIVENESS, át-tén'-tív-nés. f. Heedfulness, attention.
ATTENUANT, át-tén'-ù-ánt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or slender.
ATTENUATE, át-tén'-ù-áte. a. Made thin, or slender.
ATTENUATION, át-tén'-ù-át-shún. f. The act of making any thing thin or slender.
ATTER, át'-túr. f. Corrupt matter.
To ATTEST, át-tést'. v. a. To

bear witness of, to witness; to call to witness.
ATTESTATION, át-tést-tá'-shún. f. Testimony, evidence.
ATTIGUOUS, át-tíg'-ù-ús. a. Hard by.
To ATTINGE, át-tín'je. v. a. To touch lightly.
To ATTIRE, át-tí're. v. a. To dress, to habit, to array.
ATTIRE, át-tí're. f. Clothes, dress; in hunting, the horns of a buck or stag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.
ATTIKER, át-tí'-rúr. f. One that attires another, a dresser.
ATTITUDE, át-tý'-túde. f. A posture, the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.
ATTOLLENT, át-tói'-lént. a. That which raises or lifts up.
ATTORNEY, át-túr'-ny. f. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed to, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence; one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.
ATTORNEYSHIP, át-túr'-ny'-shíp. f. The office of an attorney.
ATTORNMENT, át-túr'-mént. f. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.
To ATTRACT, át-trák't. v. a. To draw to something; to allure, to invite.
ATTRACTICAL, át-trák'-tí-kál. a. Having the power to draw.
ATTRACTION, át-trák'-shún. f. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.
ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. a. Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.
ATTRACTIVE, át-trák'-tív. f. That which draws or incites.
ATTRACTIVELY, át-trák'-tív-lý. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRAC-

A V A

ATTRACTIVENESS, át-trák'-tív-nés. f. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, át-trák'-túr. f. The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTION, át-trák'-tá-shún. f. Frequent handling.

ATTRAHENT, át'-trá-hént. f. That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, át-tríb'-ù-tábl. a. That which may be ascribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, át-tríb'-ùte. v. a. To ascribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, át'-trí-bùte. f. The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATtribution, át-trí-bù'-shún. f. Commendation; qualities ascribed.

ATTRITE, át-trí'te. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, át-trí'te-nés. f. The being much worn.

ATTRITION, át-trísh'-ún. f. The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, át-tù'ne. v. a. To make any thing musical; to tune one thing to another.

ATWEEN, á-twé'n. ad. or prep. Betwixt, between.

ATWIXT, á-twíks't. prep. In the middle of two things.

To AVAIL, á-vá'l. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to prosper, to assist.

AVAIL, á-vá'l. f. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, á-vá'-lábl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, á-vá'-lábl-nés. f. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

AVAILABLY, á-vá'-láb-ly. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, á-vá'l-mént. f. Usefulness, advantage.

To AVALE, á-vá'l. v. a. To let fall, to depress.

A U D

AVANT-GUARD, á-vá'nt-gá. The van.

AVARICE, áv'-á-rís. f. Covetousness, insatiable desire.

AVARICIOUS, áv'-á-rísh'-ús. a. Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, áv'-á-rísh'-ad. Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, áv'-á-rísh-nés. f. The quality of being covetous.

AVAUNT, á-vá'nt. interject. word of abhorrence, by which one is driven away.

AUBURNE, á'-búrn. a. Brown, a tan colour.

AUCTION, á'k-shún. f. A manner of sale in which one person bids against another; the thing sold by auction.

AUCTIONARY, á'k-shò-ná-ry. Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONIER, ák-shò-né'r. f. A person that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, á'k-tív. a. Of increasing quality. Not used.

AUCUPATION, á-kù-pá'-shún. Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, á-dá'-shús. a. Bold, impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, á-dá'-shús-ly. Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, á-dá'-shús-nés. f. Impudence.

AUDACITY, á-dás'-í-tý. f. Boldness.

AUDIBLE, á'-díbl. a. That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, á'-díbl-nés. f. Loudness of being heard.

AUDIBLY, á'-díb-ly. ad. In a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, á'-dyéns. f. The act of hearing; the liberty of speech granted, a hearing; an audience, persons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

AUDIT, á'-dít. f. A final account.

To AUDIT, á'-dít. v. a. To audit an account finally.

AUDITION, á-dísh'-ún. f. Hearing.

AUDITOR, á'-dí-túr. f. A hearer.

A V E

- a person employed to take an account ultimately ; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.
- AUDITORY**, á'-dî-tûr-rý. a. That which has the power of hearing.
- AUDITORY**, á'-dî-tûr-rý. f. An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear ; a place where lectures are to be heard.
- AUDITRESS**, á'-dî-trés. f. The woman that hears.
- To **AVEL**, á'-vél'. v. a. To pull away.
- AVEMARY**, á'-vé-má'-rý. f. A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.
- AVENAGE**, áv'-én-édzh. f. A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
- To **AVENGE**, á'-vénj'e. v. a. To revenge ; to punish.
- AVENGEANCE**, á'-vén'-jâns. f. Punishment.
- AVENGEMENT**, á'-vénj'e-mént. f. Vengeance, revenge.
- AVENGER**, á'-vén'-jûr. f. Punisher ; revenger, taker of vengeance.
- AVENS**, á'-véns. f. Herb bennet.
- ADVENTURE**, á'-vén'-ishûr. f. A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.
- AVENUE**, áv'-é-nû. f. A way by which any place may be entered ; an alley, or walk of trees before a house.
- To **AVER**, á'-vér'. v. a. To declare positively.
- AVERAGE**, áv'-é-râje. f. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king ; a medium, a mean proportion.
- AVERMEN'T**, á'-vér'-mént. f. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
- AVERNAT**, á'-vér'-nât. f. A sort of grape.
- To **AVERUNCATE**, á'-vér'-rûn'-kâte. v. a. To root up.
- AVERSION**, á'-vér'-shûn. f. Hatred, abhorrence.
- AVERSE**, á'-vérs'e. a. Malign, not

A V I

- favourable ; not pleased with, unwilling to.
- AVERSELY**, á'-vérs'-lý. ad. Unwillingly ; backwardly.
- AVERSENESS**, á'-vérs'-nés. f. Unwillingness, backwardness.
- AVERSION**, á'-vér'-shûn. f. Hatred, dislike, detestation ; the cause of aversion.
- To **AVERT**, á'-vért'. v. a. To turn aside, to turn off ; to put by.
- AUGER**, á'-gûr. f. A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
- AUGHT**, á't. pronoun. Any thing.
- To **AUGMENT**, ág-mént'. v. a. To increase, to make bigger or more.
- To **AUGMENT**, ág-mént'. v. n. To increase, or grow bigger.
- AUGMENT**, á'g-mént. f. Increase ; state of increase.
- AUGMENTATION**, á'g-mén-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of increasing or making bigger ; the state of being made bigger ; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.
- AUGUR**, á'-gûr. f. One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.
- To **AUGUR**, á'-gûr. v. n. To guess, to conjecture by signs.
- To **AUGURATE**, á'-gû-râte. v. n. To judge by augury.
- AUGURATION**, á'-gû-râ'-shûn. f. The practice of augury.
- AUGURER**, á'-gû-rûr. f. The same with augur.
- AUGURIAL**, á'-gû'-ryâl. a. Relating to augury.
- AUGURY**, á'-gû-rý. f. The act of prognosticating by omens ; the rules observed by augurs ; an omen or prediction.
- AUGUST**, á'-gûst'. a. Great, grand, royal, magnificent.
- AUGUST**, á'-gûst. f. The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.
- AUGUSTNESS**, á'-gûst'-nés. f. Elevation of look, dignity.
- AVIARY**, á'-vyâ-rý. f. A place inclosed to keep birds in.
- AVIDITY**, á'-vîd'-î-îý. f. Greediness, eagerness.

A V O

AVITOUS, á-ví'-tús. a. Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.

To **AVIZE**, á-ví'ze. v. a. To counsel; to bethink himself; to consider.

AUKWARD. See **AWKWARD**.

AULD, á'ld. a. Old. Not used.

AULE'TICK, á-lét'-ík. a. Belonging to pipes.

AULICK, á'-ilk. a. Belonging to the court.

To **AUMAIL**, á-má'l. v. a. To variegate.

AUMBRY. See **AMBRY**.

AUNT, ánt'. f. A father or mother's sister.

AVOCADO, á-vò-ká'-dò. f. A plant.

To **AVOCATE**, áv'-vò-káte. v. a. To call away.

AVOCATION, áv-vò-ká'-shún. f. The act of calling aside; the business that calls.

To **AVOID**, á-voí'd. v. a. To shun, to escape; to endeavour to shun; to evacuate, to quit.

To **AVOID**, á-voí'd. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, á-voí'-dábl. a. That which may be avoided or escaped.

AVOIDANCE, á-voí'-dáns. f. The act of avoiding; the course by which any thing is carried off.

AVOIDER, á-voí'-dúr. m. The person that shuns any thing; the person that carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS, á-voí'd-lés. a. Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, á-vér-dé-poi'z. a. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen.

AVOLATION, á-vò-lá'-shún. f. The act of flying away.

To **AVOUCH**, á-vou'tsh. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.

AVOUCH, á-vou'tsh. f. Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, á-vou'tsh-ábl. a. That may be avouched.

A U S

AVOUCHER, á-vou'tsh-ér. that avouches.

To **AVOW**, á-vow'. v. a. To testify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, á-vow'-ábl. a. which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, á-vow'-ál. f. A story declaration.

AVOWEDLY, á-vow'-éd-lí. In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, á-vow'-é'. f. whom the right of advowson church belongs.

AVOWER, á-vow'-úr. f. who avows or justifies.

AVOWRY, á-vow'-ry. f. one takes a distress, the tale justify, for what cause he which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, á-vow'-zá. f. confession.

AVOWTRY, á-vow'-try. f. tery.

AURATE, á'-ráte. f. A sort of insect.

AURELIA, á-ré'-lyá. f. used for the first apparent of the eruca, or maggot of any of insects, the chrysalis.

AURICLE, á'-ríkl. f. The ear; two appendages heart, being two muscles covering the two ventricles.

AURICULA, á-rík'-ù-lá. f. ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, á-rík'-ù-lár. a. in the sense or reach of a secret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, á-rík'-ù-lár. ad. In a secret manner.

AURIFEROUS, á-ríf'-fé-rús. which produces gold.

AURIGATION, á-rí-gá'-shún. The act of driving carriage; used.

AURORA, á-rò'-rá. f. A crowfoot; the goddess that the gates of day, poetical morning.

AURORA-BOREALIS, á-rò-ré-á'-lís. f. Light streaming from the north.

AUSCULTATION, á'f-kúl-tat. f. A hearkening or listening.

AUSPICE, á'f-pls. f. The o

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any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour shewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPICIAL, ăf-plîh'-ăl. a. Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPICIOUS, ăf-plîh'-ûs. a. With omens of success; prosperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, ăf-plîh'-ûf-lý. ad. Happily, prosperously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, ăf-plîh'-ûf-nês. f. Prosperity, happiness.

AUSTERE, ăf-tê're. a. Severe, harsh, rigid; sour of taste, harsh.

AUSTERELY, ăf-tê're-lý. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, ăf-tê're-nês. f. Severity, strictness, rigour; roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, ăf-têr'-l-tý. f. Severity, mortified life, strictness; cruelty, harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, ăf-trál. a. Southern.

AUSTRINE, ăf-trîne. a. Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, ă-thên'-tî-kál. a. Authentick.

AUTHENTICALLY, ă-thên'-tî-kál-lý. ad. With circumstances requisite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, ă-thên'-tî-kál-nês. f. The quality of being authentick, genuineness.

AUTHENTICITY, ă-thên'-tîs'-sî-tý. f. Authority, genuineness.

AUTHENTICK, ă-thên'-tîk. a. That which has every thing requisite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, ă-thên'-tîk-lý. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, ă-thên'-tîk-nês. f. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, ă-thûr. f. The first beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the first writer of any thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, ă-thôr'-l-tâ-tlv. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, ă-thôr'-l-tâ-tlv-lý. ad. In an authoritative

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manner, with a shew of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, ă-thôr'-l-tâ-tlv-nês. f. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, ă-thôr'-l-tý. f. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony; credibility.

AUTHORIZATION, ă-thô-rî-ză-shún. f. Establishment by authority.

To AUTHORIZE, ă'-thô-rîze. v. a.

To give authority to any person; to make any thing legal; to establish any thing by authority; to justify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any person or thing.

AUTOCRASY, ă-tôk'-râ-sý. f. Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, ă'-tô-gráf. f. A particular person's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, ă-tô-gráf'-î-kál. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, ă-tô-mât'-î-kál. a. Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON, ă-tôm'-ă-tôn. f. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself.

AUTOMATOUS, ă-tôm'-ă-tûs. a. Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, ă-tôn'-nô-mý. f. The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY, ă'-tôp-sý. f. Ocular demonstration.

AUTOPTICAL, ă-tôp'-tî-kál. a. Perceived by one's eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, ă-tôp'-tî-kál-lý. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, ă'-tûm. f. The season of the year between summer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, ă-tûm'-nâl. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, ă-vûl'-shún. f. The act of pulling one thing from another.

A W K

AUXESIS, ăks-ĕ'-sis. f. Amplification.

AUXILIAR, ăgz-ĭl'-yăr. } f. and a.
AUXILIARY, ăgz-ĭl'-yă-rŷ. } Helper, assistant; helping, assisting.

AUXILIATION, ăgz-ŷ-lŷ-ă'-shŭn. f. Help, aid.

To **AWAIT**, ă-wă'te. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.

AWAIT, ă-wă'te. f. Ambush.

To **AWAKE**, ă-wă'ke. v. a. To rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

To **AWAKE**, ă-wă'ke. v. n. To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.

AWAKE, ă-wă'ke. a. Without sleep, not sleeping.

To **AWAKEN**, ă-wă'kn. See **AWAKE**.

To **AWARD**, ă-wă'rd. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, ă-wă'rd. f. Judgment, sentence, determination.

AWARE, ă-wă're. a. Vigilant, attentive.

To **AWARE**, ă-wă're. v. n. To be ware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ă-wă'. ad. Absent; from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, ă'. f. Reverential fear, reverence.

To **AWE**, ă'. v. a. To strike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, ă'-bănd. f. A check.

AWFUL, ă'-fŭl. a. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, ă'-fŭl-lŷ. ad. In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, ă'-fŭl-nĕs. f. The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

AWHILE, ă-hwĭ'le. ad. Some time.

AWKWARD, ă'-kŭrd. a. Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unrea-

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dy, unhandy, clumsy; pointing toward.

AWKWARDLY, ă'-kŭrd-lŷ. Clumsily, unreadily, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, ă'-kŭrd-nĕs. Inelegance, want of general clumsiness.

AWL, ă'l. f. A pointed instrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, ă'-lēs. a. Without reverence; without the power of inspiring reverence.

AWME, ă'm. f. A Dutch answer to what in English is called a tierce, or one seven an English ton.

AWNING, ă'-nĭng. f. A spread over a boat or vessel to shelter it from the weather.

AWOKE, ă-wŏ'ke. The past tense of **AWAKE**.

AWORK, ă-wŭrk'. ad. On, in a state of labour.

AWORKING, ă-wŭrk'-ĭng. a. In the state of working.

AWRY, ă-rŷ. ad. Not in a straight direction, obliquely; askew, oblique vision; not level, unevenly; not equally between points; not in a right state or position.

AXE, ăks'. f. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, ăgz-ĭl'-lăr. } a.
AXILLARY, ăgz-ĭl'-lă-rŷ. } relating to the armpit.

AXIOM, ăk'-shŭm. f. A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, ăk'-sis. f. The line, imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, ăx'l. } f. T
AXLE-TREE, ăx'l-trĕ. } The part that passes through the midst of a wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, ă'ŷ. ad. Yes.

AYE, ă'. ad. Always, to eternity.

AYGREEN, ă'-grĕn. f. The green with house-leek.

AYRY, ă'-rŷ. a. See **AIRY**.

AZIMUTH, ăz'-ŷ-mŭth. f.

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azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the mag-

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netical meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, á'-zhúr. a. Blue, faint blue.

B.

B A C

BAA, bá'. f. The cry of a sheep.
To **BAA**, bá'. v. n. To cry like a sheep.

To **BABBLE**, bá'b'l. v. n. To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bá'b'l. f. Idle talk, senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bá'b'l-mént. f. Senseless prate.

BABBLER, bá'b'-blúr. f. An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABE, bá'be. f. An infant.

BABERY, bá'-bé-ry. f. Finery to please a babe or child.

BABISH, bá'-blsh. a. Childish.

BABOON, bá-bó'n. f. A monkey of the largest kind.

BABY, bá'-by. f. A child, an infant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bák'-ká-téd. a. Beseet with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bák-ká-ná'-ly-án. f. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bák'-ká-nálz. f. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bák'-kús-bóle. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bák-sí'f-é-rús. a. Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bátsh'-é-lúr. f. A man unmarried; a man who takes

B A C

his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHEIORS BUTTON, bátsh'-é-lúrz-bút'n. f. Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bátsh'-é-lúr-shíp. f. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bák'. f. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of sight; the thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bák'. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

To **BACK**, bák'. v. a. To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.

To **BACKBITE**, bák'-bíte. v. a. To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bák'-bí-túr. f. A privy calumniator, censurer of the absent.

BACKBONE, bák'-bó'n. f. Bone of the back.

BACKDOOR, bák'-dór. f. The door behind the house.

BACKED, bák'. a. Having a back.

BACK-

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- BACKFRIEND**, bák'-frénd. f. An enemy in secret.
- BACKGAMMON**, bák-gám'-mún. f. A play or game with dice and tables.
- BACKHOUSE**, bák'-house. f. The buildings behind the chief part of the house.
- BACKPIECE**, bák'-pès. f. The piece of armour which covers the back.
- BACKROOM**, bák'-ròm. f. A room behind.
- BACKSIDE**, bák'-side. f. The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.
- To BACKSLIDE**, bák'-slide. v. n. To fall off.
- BACKSLIDER**, bák'-slí'-dúr. f. An apostate.
- BACKSTAFF**, bák'-stáf. f. An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.
- BACKSTAIRS**, bák'-stáarz. f. The private stairs in the house.
- BACKSTAYS**, bák'-stáz. f. Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.
- BACKSWORD**, bák'-fórd. f. A sword with one sharp edge.
- BACKWARDS**, bák'-wárdz. ad. With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regressively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.
- BACKWARD**, bák'-wárd. a. Unwilling, averse; hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehensive.
- BACKWARD**, bák'-wárd. ad. The things past.
- BACKWARDLY**, bák'-wárd-lý. ad. Unwillingly, aversely.
- BACKWARDNESS**, bák'-wárd-nès. f. Dulness, sluggishness.
- BACON**, bá'kn. f. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
- BAD**, bád'. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

B A I

- BADE**, bád'. The preter Bid.
- BADGE**, bádzh'. f. A mark or nuzance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark thing.
- To BADGE**, bádzh'. v. a. mark.
- BADGER**, bád'-zhúr. f. A badger animal.
- BADGER**, bád'-zhúr. f. One who buys corn and victuals in one place and carries it into another.
- BADGER-LEGGED**, bád'-légd'. a. Having legs of equal length like those of the badger.
- BADLY**, bád'-lý. ad. Not well.
- BADNESS**, bád'-nls. f. Want of good qualities.
- To BAFFLE**, báfl. v. a. To confound; to crush.
- BAFFLER**, báf'-flúr. f. One who baffles.
- BAG**, bág'. f. A sack, or that part of animals in which particular juices are contained; the poisons of vipers; an animal's purse of silk tied to the hair; a term used to signify things, as a bag of pepper.
- To BAG**, bág'. v. a. To put in a bag; to load with a bag.
- To BAG**, bág'. v. n. To swell a full bag.
- BAGATELLE**, bág-à-tél'. f. A trifle. Not English.
- BAGGAGE**, bág'-gídzh. f. The furniture of an army; a woman.
- BAGNIO**, bán'-nyò. f. A house for bathing and sweating.
- BAGPIPE**, bág'-plpe. f. An instrument, consisting of a leather bag, and pipes.
- BAGPIPER**, bág'-pl-púr. f. One who plays on a bagpipe.
- BAIL**, bá'l. f. Bail is the freeing at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security for his appearance.
- To BAIL**, bá'l. v. a. To give security for another; to admit to bail.

B A L

- BAILABLE**, bá'-lábl. a. That may be set at liberty by bail.
- BAILIFF**, bá'-líf. f. A subordinate officer; an officer whose business it is to execute arrests; an under-steward of a manor.
- BAILIWICK**, bá'-lý-wík. f. The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
- To BAIT**, bá't. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.
- To BAIT**, bá't. v. a. To set dogs upon.
- To BAIT**, bá't. v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.
- BAIT**, bá't. f. Meat set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.
- BAIZE**, bá'z. f. A kind of coarse open cloth.
- To BAKE**, bá'ke. v. a. To heat any thing in a close place; to dress in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.
- To BAKE**, bá'ke. v. n. To do the work of baking.
- BAKEHOUSE**, bá'ke-hous. f. A place for baking bread.
- BAKER**, bá'-kúr. f. He whose trade is to bake.
- BALANCE**, bá'l-láns. f. A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.
- To BALANCE**, bá'l-láns. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.
- To BALANCE**, bá'l-láns. v. n. To hesitate, to fluctuate.
- BALANCER**, bá'l-án-súr. f. The person that weighs.
- BALASS RUBY**, bá'l-ás ró'-bý. f. A kind of ruby.
- BALCONY**, bá'l-kó'-ný. f. A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
- BALD**, bá'ld. a. Without hair;

B A L

- without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.
- BALDERDASH**, bá'l-dér-dásh. f. Rude mixture.
- BALDLY**, bá'ld-lý. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.
- BALDMONY**, bá'ld-mún-ný. f. Gentian, a plant.
- BALDNESS**, bá'ld-nís. f. The want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.
- BALDRICK**, bá'l-drík. f. A girdle; the zodiack.
- BALE**, bá'le. f. A bundle of goods.
- BALEFUL**, bá'le-fúl. a. Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.
- BALEFULLY**, bá'le-fúl-lý. ad. Sorrowfully, mischievously.
- BALK**, bá'k. f. A great beam.
- BALK**, bá'k. f. A bridge of land left unploughed.
- BALK**, bá'k. f. Disappointment when least expected.
- To BALK**, bá'k. v. a. To disappoint, to frustrate; to miss any thing; to omit.
- BALKERS**, bá'-kúrz. f. Men who give a sign which way the shole of herrings is.
- BALL**, bá'l. f. Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundness.
- BALL**, bá'l. f. An entertainment of dancing.
- BALLAD**, bá'l-lád. f. A song.
- BALLAD-SINGER**, bá'l-lád-síng-úr. f. One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.
- BALLAST**, bá'l-lást. f. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.
- BALLETTE**, bá'l-lét. f. A dance.
- BALLOON**, bá'l-ló'n. f. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of palteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.
- BALLOT**, bá'l-lút. f. A little ball

or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bál'-lút. v. n. To choose by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bál-lò-tá'-shùn. f. The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bá'm. f. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM, bá'm. f. The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bá'm of glí'-yád. f. The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.

BALMY, bál'-mý. a. Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, assuasive.

BALNEARY, bál'-ně-à-rý. f. A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bál'-ně-à'-shùn. f. The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bál''-ně-à-túr'-rý. a. Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM, bá'l-sùm. f. Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bá'l-sùm-áp'l. f. An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bál-sám'-i-kál. } a. Unc-

BALSAMICK, bál-sám'-ík. } tuous, mitigating.

BALUSTER, bál'-ús-túr. f. A small column or pilaster.

BALUSTRADE, bál-ús-trá'de. f. Rows of little pillars called balusters.

BAMBOO, bàm'-bò. f. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE, bàm-bò'zl. v. a. To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, bàm-bò'z-lúr. f. A cheat.

BAN, bân'. f. Publick notice given of any thing; a curse, excommunication; interdiction. This word we use chiefly in publishing matrimonial contracts in church before

marriage. Ban of the empire, a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

To BAN, bân'. v. a. To curse, to execrate.

BANANA TREE, bā-nā'-nā-tré. f. Plantain.

BAND, bând'. f. A tye, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND, bând'. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

BANDAGE, bân'-dídzh. f. Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bân'-bòks. f. A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

BANDELET, bân'-dè-lét. f. Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bân'-dít. } f. A man

BANDITTI, bân-dít'-tý. } outlawed.

BANDOG, bân'-dòg. f. A mastiff.

BANDOLEERS, bân-dò-lè'rz. f. Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL, bân'-drùl. f. A little flag or streamer.

BANDY, bân'-dý. f. A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BANDY, bân'-dý. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toss about.

BANDYLEG, bân'-dý-lég. f. A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, bân'-dý-légd. a. Having crooked legs.

BANE, bā'ne. f. Poison; mischief, ruin.

B A N

To **BANE**, bā'ne. v. a. To poison.

BANEFUL, bā'ne-fūl. a. Poisonous; destructive.

BANEFULNESS, bā'ne-fūl-nīs. f. Poisonousness, destructiveness.

BANEWORT, bā'ne-wūrt. f. Deadly nightshade.

To **BANG**, bāng'. v. a. To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, bāng'. f. A blow, a thump.

To **BANGLE**, bāng'l. v. a. To squander away carelessly.

To **BANISH**, bān'-nīsh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bān'-nīsh-ūr. f. He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bān'-nīsh-mēnt. f. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

BANK, bānk'. f. The earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally; the company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK**, bānk'. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to inclose with banks.

BANK-BILL, bānk'-bīl'. f. A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bānk'-ūr. f. One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bānk'-rūp-sy. f. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bānk'-rūpt. f. A person incapable of paying his debts; one against whom a commission of bankruptcy is awarded.

BANKRUPT, bānk'-rūpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, bān'-nūr. f. A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bān'-nē-rēt. f. A knight made in the field.

B A R

BANNEROL, bān'-nē-rōl. f. A little flag or streamer.

BANNIAN, bān-yān'. f. A man's undress, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bān'-nōk. f. A kind of oaten or pease meal cake.

BANQUET, bānk'-kwīt. f. A feast.

To **BANQUET**, bānk'-kwīt. v. n. To feast, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bānk'-kwī-tūr. f. A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bānk'-kwīt-hous. f. A house where banquets are kept.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bānk'-kwē-tīng-hou's. f. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bān'-stīkl. f. A small fish, a stickleback.

To **BANTER**, bān'-tūr. v. a. To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bān'-tūr. f. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bān'-tē-rūr. f. One that banters.

BANTLING, bānt'-līng. f. A little child.

BAPTISM, bāp'-tizm. f. Baptism is given by water, and that pre-script form of words which the church of Christ doth use; baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bāp-tīz'-māl. a. Of or pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bāp'-tīst. f. He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY, bāp'-tīst-ēr-ry. f. The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

To **BAPTIZE**, bāp-tī'ze. v. a. To christen, to administer the sacrament of baptism.

BAPTIZER, bāp-tī'-zūr. f. One that christens, one that administers baptism.

BAR, bā'r. f. A piece of wood laid cross a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt to fasten a door; any obstacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing used

used for prevention ; the place where causes of law are tried ; an inclosed place in a tavern where a housekeeper sits ; in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea ; any thing by which the structure is held together ; bars in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

To BAR, bá'r. v. a. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar ; to hinder, to obstruct ; to prevent ; to shut out from ; to exclude from a claim ; to prohibit ; to except ; to hinder a suit.

BARB, bá'rb. f. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard ; the points that stand backward in an arrow ; the armour for horses.

BARB, bá'rb. f. A Barbary horse.

To BARB, bá'rb. v. a. To shave, to dress out the beard ; to furnish the horse with armour ; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bá'r-bá-kán. f. A fortification placed before the walls of a town ; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bá'r-bá'-dús tshér'-ry. f. A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bá'r-bá'-ryan. f. A man uncivilized, a savage ; a foreigner ; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bá'r-bár'-lk. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bá'r-bár'-izm. f. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language ; ignorance of arts, want of learning ; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility ; cruelty, hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, bá'r-bár'-i-ty. f. Savageness, incivility ; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of speech.

BARBAROUS, bá'r-bá-rús. a. Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized ; unacquainted with arts ; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bá'r-bá-rús-ly. ad. Without knowledge of arts ; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech ; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bá'r-bá-rús-nés. f. Incivility of manners ; impurity of language ; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bá'r-bê-kú. v. a. A term for dressing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bá'r-bê-kú. f. A hog dressed whole.

BARBED, bá'r-bld. particip. a. Furnished with armour ; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bá'rbl. f. A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARBER, bá'r-búr. f. A man who shaves the beard.

To BARBER, bá'r-búr. v. a. To shave, to powder, to dress out.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, bá'r-búr-súr'-jún. f. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade.

BARBER-MONGER, bá'r-búr-múng'-gúr. f. A fop ; a man decked out by his barber.

BARBERRY, bá'r-bér-ry. f. Piperidge bush.

BARD, bá'rd. f. A poet.

BARE, bá're. a. Naked, without covering ; uncovered in respect ; unadorned, plain, simple ; detected, without concealment ; poor, without plenty ; mere ; threadbare, much worn ; not united with any thing else.

To BARE, bá're. v. a. To strip.

BAKE, bá're. preterite of To BEAR.

BAREBONE, bá're-bóne. f. A very lean person.

BAREFACED, bá're-fáft. a. With the face naked, not masked ; shameless, unreserved.

BAREFACEDLY, bá're-fáft-ly. ad. Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.

BAREFACEDNESS, bá're-fáft-nés. f. Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.

BAREFOOT, bá're-fút. a. Without shoes.

BAREFOOTED, bá're-fút-ld. a. Without shoes.

BARE-

BAREGNAWN, bá'r-ná'n. a. Eaten bare.

BAREHEADED, bá're-héd-díd. a. Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, bá're-lý. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bá're-nls. f. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN, bá'r-glín. f. A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

To BARGAIN, bá'r-glín. v. n. To make a contract for sale.

BARGAINEE, bá'r-glín-né'. f. He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bá'r-glín-núr. f. The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bá'rje. f. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bá'r-júr. f. The manager of a barge.

BARK, bá'rk. f. The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship.

To BARK, bá'rk. v. a. To strip trees of their bark.

To BARK, bá'rk. v. n. To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bá'r-kúr. f. One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

BARKY, bá'r-ký. a. Consisting of bark.

BARLEY, bá'r-lý. f. A grain of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bá'r-lý-bráke. f. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bá'r-lý-kórn. f. A grain of barley.

BARLEY-MOW, bá'r-lý-mow'. f. The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

BARM, bá'rm. f. Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bá'r-my. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bá'rn. f. A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE, bá'r-nákl. f. A bird

like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell fish.

BAROMETER, bá-róm'-mè-túr. f. A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bá-rò-mèt'-trí-kál. a. Relating to the barometer.

BARON, bá'r-rún. f. A degree of nobility next to a viscount; Baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; Baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bá'r-rún-ldzh. f. The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bá'r-rún-és. f. A baron's lady.

BARONET, bá'r-rún-ét. f. The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.

BARONY, bá'r-rún-ý. f. That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bá'r-rò-skòpe. f. An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRACAN, bá'r-rá-kán. f. A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bá'r-rák. f. Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, bá'r-rá-túr. f. A wrangler, and encourager of law-suits.

BARRATRY, bá'r-rá-trý. f. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bá'r-ríl. f. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close; a vessel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To BARREL, bá'r-ríl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bá'r-rín. a. Not prolific; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bār'-rln-lý. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNES, bār'-rln-nls. f. Want of the power of procreation ; unfruitfulness, sterility ; want of invention ; want of matter ; in theology, want of sensibility.

BARRENWORT, bār'-rln-würt. f. A plant.

BARRFUL, bār'-fúl. a. Full of obstructions.

BARRICADE, bār-rý-ká'de. f. A fortification made to keep off an attack ; any stop, bar, obstruction.

To BARRICADE, bār-rý-ká'de. v. a. To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bār-rý-ká'-dò. f. A fortification, a bar.

To BARRICADO, bār-rý-ká'-dò. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bār'-ryér. f. A barricade, an entrenchment ; a fortification, or strong place ; a stop, an obstruction ; a bar to mark the limits of any place ; a boundary.

BARRISTER, bār'-rls-túr. f. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW, bār'-rò. f. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bār'-shòt'. f. Two bullets or half bullets joined by a bar, and used chiefly at sea to cut down the masts and riggings of ships.

To BARTER, bār'-túr. v. n. To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bār'-túr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bār'-túr. f. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bār'-té-rúr. f. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bār'-té-rý. f. Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bār'-trám. f. A plant, pellitory.

BASE, bá'se. a. Mean, vile, worthless ; disingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous ; of low station, of mean account ; base-born, born out of

wedlock ; applied to metals, without value ; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bá'se-bárn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bá'se-kòrt. f. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bá'se-mí'n-dld. a. Mean spirited.

BASE-VIOL, bá'se-ví'-úl. f. An instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BASE, bá'se. f. The bottom of any thing ; the pedestal of a statue ; the bottom of a cone ; stockings ; the place from which racers or tilers run ; the string that gives a base sound ; an old rustick play.

BASELY, bá'se-lý. ad. Meanly, dishonourably ; in bastardy, as basely born.

BASENESS, bá'se-nls. f. Meanness, vileness ; vileness of metal ; bastardy ; deepness of sound.

BASHAW, básh-á'. f. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, básh'-fúl. a. Modest, shamefaced, shy.

BASHFULLY, básh'-fúl-lý. ad. Timorously, modestly.

BASHFULNESS, básh'-fúl-nls. f. Modesty ; foolish or rustick shame.

BASIL, báz'-ll. f. The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bá-zíl'-l-ká. f. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bá-zíl'-l-ká. f. The basilick vein.

BASILICK, bá-zíl'-llk. a. Belonging to the basilica.

BASILIKON, bá-zíl'-ý-kòn. f. An ointment called also tetrapharmakon.

BASILISK, báz'-l-llsk. f. A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called Basilisk, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head ; a species of cannon.

BASIN, há'sn. f. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses ; a small pond ; a part of the sea inclosed in rocks ; any hollow place capacious of liquids ; a dock for repairing and building ships ; Basins

B A S

- Basins of a Balance**, the same with the scales.
- BASIS**, bās'-sīs. f. The foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the groundwork.
- To BASK**, bāsk'. v. a. To warm by laying out in the heat.
- To BASK**, bāsk'. v. n. To lie in a place to receive heat.
- BASKET**, bās'-kīt. f. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.
- BASKET-HILT**, bās'-kīt-hīlt. f. A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.
- BASKET-WOMAN**, bās'-kīt-wūm-ūn. f. A woman that plies at markets with a basket.
- BASS**, bās'. a. In musick, grave, deep.
- BASS-VIOL**, bās-vī'-ūl. f. See **BASE-VIOL**.
- BASS**, bās'. f. A mat used in churches.
- BASS-RELIEF**, bās-rē'-līf. f. Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.
- BASSET**, bās'-sīt. f. A game at cards.
- BASSOON**, bās-sō'n. f. A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.
- BASTARD**, bās'-tārd. f. A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.
- BASTARD**, bās'-tārd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.
- To BASTARDIZE**, bās'-tār-dīze. v. a. To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.
- BASTARDLY**, bās'-tārd-lī. ad. In the manner of a bastard.
- BASTARDY**, bās'-tār-dī. f. An unlawful state of birth, which disables the child from succeeding to an inheritance.
- To BASTE**, bā'ste. v. a. To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew slightly.
- BASTINADE**, bās-tī-nā'de. } f. The
BASTINADO, bās-tī-nā'-dō. } act

B A T

- of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.
- To BASTINADE**, bās-tī-nā'de. }
To BASTINADO, bās-tī-nā'-dō. }
v. a. To beat.
- BASTION**, bās'-tīhūn. f. A huge mass of earth, usually faced with fods, standing out from a rampart, a bulwark.
- BAT**, bāt'. f. A heavy stick.
- BAT**, bāt'. f. An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and suckles them.
- BAT-FOWLING**, bāt'-fow-ling. f. Birdcatching in the night-time.
- BATABLE**, bā'-tābl. a. Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.
- BATCH**, bātsh'. f. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.
- BATCHELOR**, bātsh'-ē-lūr. f. See **BACHELOR**.
- BATE**, bā'te. f. Strife, contention.
- To BATE**, bā'te. v. a. To lessen any thing, to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.
- BATEFUL**, bā'te-fūl. a. Contentious.
- BATEMENT**, bā'te-mēt. f. Diminution.
- BATH**, bā'th. f. A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire; a sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.
- To BATHE**, bā'the. v. a. To wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with any thing.
- To BATHE**, bā'the. v. n. To be in the water.
- BATING**, bā'-ting. prep. Except.
- BATLET**, bāt'-lēt. f. A square piece

B A U

- piece of wood used in beating linen.
- BATOON**, bá'-tò'n. f. A staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.
- BATTAILLOUS**, bát'-tê-lûs. a. Warlike, with military appearance.
- BATTALIA**, bát-tál'-lyá. f. The order of battle.
- BATTALION**, bát-tál'-lyùn. f. A division of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.
- To BATTEN**, bát'n. v. a. To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.
- To BATTEN**, bát'n. v. n. To grow fat.
- To BATTER**, bát'-túr. v. a. To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.
- BATTER**, bát'-túr. f. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.
- BATTERER**, bát'-tê-rúr. f. He that batters.
- BATTERY**, bát'-tê-ry. f. The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking of any man.
- BATTLE**, bát'l. f. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.
- To BATTLE**, bát'l. v. n. To contend in fight.
- BATTLE-ARRAY**, bát'l-ár-rá. f. Array, or order of battle.
- BATTLE-AX**, bát'l-áks. f. A weapon, a bill.
- BATTLE-DOOR**, bát'l-dòr. f. An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or a shuttlecock.
- BATTLEMENT**, bát'l-mént. f. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.
- BATTY**, bát'-ty. a. Belonging to a bat.
- BAVAROY**, báv'-á-roy. f. A kind of cloke.
- BAUBEE**, bá'-bê. f. In Scotland, a halfpenny.
- BAULK**. See BA. K.

B A Y

- BAVIN**, báv'-In. f. A stick like those bound up in faggots.
- BAWBLE**, bá'bl. f. A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.
- BAWBLING**, bá'-bling. a. Trifling, contemptible.
- BAWCOCK**, bá'-kòk. f. A fine fellow.
- BAWD**, bá'd. f. A procurer or procuress.
- To BAWD**, bá'd. v. n. To procure.
- BAWDILY**, bá'-dl-ly. ad. Obscenely.
- BAWDINESS**, bá'-dý-nis. f. Obsceneness.
- BAWDRICK**, bá'-drík. f. A belt.
- BAWDRY**, bá'-dry. f. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity.
- BAWDY**, bá'-dý. a. Obscene, unchaste.
- BAWDY-HOUSE**, bá'-dý-house. f. A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.
- To BAWL**, bá'l. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.
- To BAWL**, bá'l. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.
- BAWREL**, bá'-rll. f. A kind of hawk.
- BAWSIN**, bá'-sln. f. A badger.
- BAY**, bá'. a. A colour.
- BAY**, bá'. f. An opening into the land.
- BAY**, bá'. f. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies.
- BAY**, bá'. f. In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a barn or other building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.
- BAY**, bá'. f. A tree.
- BAY**, bá'. f. An honorary crown or garland.
- To BAY**, bá'. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.
- BAY SALT**, bá'-fált. f. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour.
- BAY WINDOW**, bá'-wln'-dò. f. A window jutting outward.
- BAYARD**,

BAYARD, bá'-yárd. f. A bay horse.

BAY-YARN, bá'-yá'rn. f. A term sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

BAYONET, bág'-ún-nét. f. A short sword fixed at the end of a musket.

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

EDELLIUM, dél'-lyúm. f. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.

To BE, bé'. v. n. To have some certain state, condition, quality, as the man is wise; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed; to exist, to have existence.

BEACH, bé'tsh. f. The shore, the strand.

BEACHED, bé'-tshéd. a. Exposed to the waves.

BEACHY, bé'-tshý. a. Having beaches.

BEACON, bé'kn. f. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bé'd. f. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bé'd-tré. f. The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADLE, bé'dl. f. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.

BEADROLL, bé'd-ról. f. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, bé'dz-mán. f. A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bé'gl. f. A small hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, bé'k. f. The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bé'-kéd. a. Having a beak.

BEAKER, bé'-kúr. f. A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, bé'l. f. A whelk or pimple.

BEAM, bé'm. f. The main piece of timber that supports the lofts of a house; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the scales are suspended; a cylindrical piece of wood¹ belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from some luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, bé'm-tré. f. Wild-service.

BEAMY, bé'-mý. a. Radiant, shining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, bé'n. f. The common garden bean; the horse bean.

BEAN-CAPER, bé'n-ká-púr. f. A plant.

To BEAR, bé'r. v. a. To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of distinction; to support, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without sinking; to suffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to support any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to push; to press; To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive; To bear off, to carry away by force; To bear out, to support, to maintain.

To BEAR, bé'r. v. n. To suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be situated with respect to other places; To bear up, to stand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleasing thing.

BEAR, bé'r. f. A rough savage animal; the name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser Bear: in the tail of the lesser Bear is the pole star.

BEAR-BIND, bĕ'r-blnd. f. A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bĕ'r-flŷ. f. An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bĕ'r-gār-dĭn. f. A place in which bears are kept for sport ; any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bĕ'rz-brĭth. f. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or **AURICULA**, bĕ'rz-ĕr. f. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bĕ'rz-fŭt. f. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bĕ'rz-wŭrt. f. An herb.

BEARD, bĕrd'. f. The hair that grows on the lips and chin ; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn ; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bĕrd'. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard ; to oppose to the face.

BEARDED, bĕr'-dĭd. a. Having a beard ; having sharp prickles, as corn ; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bĕrd'-lĭs. a. Without a beard ; youthful.

BEARER, bĕ'-rŭr. f. A carrier of any thing ; one employed in carrying burdens ; one who wears any thing ; one who carries the body to the grave ; one who supports the pall at a funeral ; a tree that yields its produce ; in architecture, a post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bĕ'r-hĕrd. f. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bĕ'-rĭng. f. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else ; gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bĕ'r-wārd. f. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bĕ't. f. An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man ; an irrational animal, opposed to man ; a brutal savage man.

To BEAST, bĕ't. v. a. A term at cards.

BEASTLINESS, bĕ't-lŷ-nĭs. f. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bĕ't-lŷ. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man ; having the nature or form of beasts.

To BEAT, bĕ't. v. a. To strike, to knock ; to punish with stripes ; to mark the time in musick ; to give repeated blows ; to strike ground to rouse game ; to mix things by long and frequent agitation ; to batter with engines of war ; to make a path by treading it ; to conquer, to subdue, to vanquish ; to harass, to over-labour ; to depress ; to deprive by violence ; to move with fluttering agitation ; To beat down, to lessen the price demanded ; To beat up, to attack suddenly ; To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bĕ't. v. n. To move in a pulsatory manner ; to dash, as a flood or storm ; to knock at a door ; to throb, to be in agitation ; to fluctuate, to be in motion ; to try in different ways, to search ; to act upon with violence ; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bĕ't. f. Stroke ; manner of striking.

BEATEN, bĕ'tn. particip. from **BEAT**.

BEATER, bĕ'-tŭr. f. An instrument with which any thing is beaten ; a person much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bĕ-ā-tĭf'-l-kāl. }
BEATIFICK, bĕ-ā-tĭf'-lk. } a.
 Blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bĕ-ā-tĭf'-ŷ-kāl-lŷ. ad. In such a manner as to compleat happiness.

BEATIFICATION, bĕ-āt-ŷ-fl-kā'-shŭn. f. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To BEATIFY, bĕ-āt'-l-fŷ. v. a. To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEATING, bĕ'-tĭng. f. Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bĕ'-āt'-l-tŭde. f. Bless.

Blessedness, felicity, happiness ;
a declaration of blessedness made by
our Saviour to particular vir-
tues.

BEAU, bô'. f. A man of dress.

BEAVER, bé'-vûr. f. An animal,
otherwise named the castor, am-
phibious, and remarkable for his
art in building his habitation ; a
hat of the best kind ; the part of a
helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, bé'-vûrd. a. Cover-
ed with a beaver.

BEAUSH, bô'-îsh. a. Befitting a
beau, foppish.

BEAUTEOUS, bú'-tshûs. a. Fair,
elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bú'-tshûs-lý. ad.
In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bú'-tshûs-nîs.
f. The state of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bú'-tý-fûl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bú'-tý-fûl-lý. ad.
In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bú'-tý-fûl-nîs.
f. The quality of being beauti-
ful.

To BEAUTIFY, bú'-tý-fý. v. a.
To adorn, to embellish.

BEAUTY, bú'-tý. f. That assem-
blage of graces which pleases the
eye ; a particular grace ; a beauti-
ful person.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bú'-tý-spôt. f. A
spot placed to heighten some beau-
ty.

BECAFICO, bé-ká-sî'-kô. f. A
bird like a nightingale, a fig-pec-
ker.

To BECALM, bé-ká'm. v. a. To
still the elements ; to keep a ship
from motion ; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bé-ká'me. The preterite
of BECOME.

BECAUSE, bé-ká'z. conjunct. For
this reason ; for ; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bé-tshâns'. v. n.
To befall, to happen to.

To BECK, bék'. v. a. To make a
sign with the head.

BECK, bék'. f. A sign with the
head, a nod ; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bék'n. v. n. To
make a sign.

To BECLIP, bé-klîp'. v. a. To
embrace.

To BECOME, bé-kûm'. v. a. To
enter into some state or condition ;
'To become of, to be the fate of,
to be the end of.

To BECOME, bé-kûm'. v. a. To
appear in a manner suitable to
something ; to be suitable to the
person ; to besit.

BECOMING, bé-kûm'-mîng. part.
a. That which pleases by an ele-
gant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bé-kûm'-mîng-lý.
ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bé-kûm'-mîng-
nîs. f. Elegant congruity, pro-
priety.

BED, béd'. f. Something made to
sleep on ; lodging ; marriage ;
bank of earth raised in a garden ;
the channel of a river, or any hol-
low ; the place where any thing is
generated ; a layer, a stratum ;
To bring to BED, to deliver of a
child ; 'To make the BED, to put
the bed in order after it has been
used.

To BED, béd'. v. a. To go to bed
with ; to be placed in bed ; to be
made partaker of the bed ; to sow,
or plant in earth ; to lay in a place
of rest ; to lay in order, in strata.

To BED, béd'. v. n. To coha-
bit.

To BEDABBLE, bé-dáb'l. v. a. To
wet, to besprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, bé-dâg'l. v. a.
To bemire.

To BEDASH, bé-dâsh'. v. a. To
bespatter.

To BEDAWB, bé-dâ'b. v. a. To
besmear.

To BEDAZZLE, bé-dâz'l. v. a. To
make the sight dim by too much
lustre.

BEDCHAMBER, béd'-tshâm-bûr. f.
'The chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCLOATHS, béd'-clôz. f. Co-
verlets spread over a bed.

BEDDING, béd'-dîng. f. The ma-
terials of a bed.

To BEDECK, bé-dék'. v. a. To
deck, to adorn.

B E D

To **BEDREW**, bē-dū'. v. a. To moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, bēd'-fēl-lō. f. One that lies in the same bed.

To **BEDIGHT**, bē-dī't. v. a. To adorn, to dress.

To **BEDIM**, bē-dīm'. v. a. To obscure, to cloud, to darken.

To **BEDIZEN**, bē-dī'zn. v. a. To dress out. A low term.

BEDLAM, bēd'-lām. f. A madhouse; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, bēd'-lā-mīte. f. A madman.

BEDMAKER, bēd'-mā-kūr. f. A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, bēd'-māte. f. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, bēd'-mōl-dīng. f. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, bēd'-pōst. f. The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, bēd'-prēs-sūr. f. A heavy lazy fellow.

To **BEDRAGGLE**, bē-drāg'l. v. a. To soil the cloaths.

To **BEDRENCH**, bē-drēntsh'. v. a. To drench, to soak.

BEDRID, bēd'-rīd. a. Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

BEDRITE, bēd'-rīte. f. The privilege of the marriage bed.

To **BEDROP**, bē-drōp'. v. a. To besprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTAFF, bēd'-stāf. f. A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to prevent the clothes from falling off.

BEDSTEAD, bēd'-stīd. f. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, bēd'-strā. f. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWERVER, bēd'-swer-vūr. f. One that is false to the bed.

BEDTIME, bēd'-tīme. f. The hour of rest.

To **BEDUNG**, bē-dūng'. v. a. To cover with dung.

To **BEDUST**, bē-dūst'. v. a. To sprinkle with dust.

B E E

BEDWARD, bēd'-wārd. ad. Toward bed.

To **BEDWARF**, bē-dwā'rf. v. a. To make little, to stunt.

BEDWORK, bēd'-wūrkh. f. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bē'. f. The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person.

BEE-EATER, bē'-ē-tūr. f. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bē'-flōw-ūr. f. A species of fool-stones.

BEE-GARDEN, bē'-gār-dīn. f. A place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bē'-hīve. f. The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bē'-mās-tūr. f. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bē'tsh. f. A tree.

BEECHEN, bē'-tshīn. a. Consisting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bē'f. f. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *Beeves*.

BEEF-EATER, bē'f-ē-tūr. f. A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bīn'. The participle preterite of To *Be*.

BEER, bē'r. f. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEESTINGS, bē's-tīngz. f. See *BIESTINGS*.

BEE-T, bē't. f. The name of a plant.

BEE-TLE, bē'tl. f. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

To **BEE-TLE**, bē'tl. v. n. To jut out; to hang over.

BEE-TLEBROWED, bē'tl-browd'. a. Having prominent brows.

BEE-TLEHEADED, bē'tl-hēd'-īd. a. Loggerheaded, having a stupid head.

BEE-TLESTOCK, bē'tl-stōk. f. The handle of a beetle.

BEE-TRAVE, bē'r-rāve. } f.

BEE-T-RADISH, bē'r-rād-īsh. } Beet.

BEEVES, bē'vz. f. Black cattle, oxen.

To

B E G

- To BEFALL**, bĕ-fā'l. v. n. To happen to ; to come to pass.
- To BEFIT**, bĕ-flt'. v. a. To suit, to be suitable to.
- To BEFOOL**, bĕ-fō'l. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.
- BEFORE**, bĕ-fō're. prep. Further onward in place ; in the front of, not behind ; in the presence of ; under the cognizance of ; preceding in time ; in preference to ; prior to ; superior to.
- BEFORE**, bĕ-fō're. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time ; in time past ; in some time lately past ; previously to ; to this time, hitherto ; further onward in place.
- BEFOREHAND**, bĕ-fō're-hānd. ad. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation ; previously, by way of preparation ; in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended ; at first, before any thing is done.
- BEFORETIME**, bĕ-fō're-tīme. ad. Formerly.
- To BEFORTUNE**, bĕ-fā'r-tūne. v. n. To betide.
- To BEFOUL**, bĕ-fou'l. v. a. To make foul, to soil.
- To BEFRIEND**, bĕ-frĕnd'. v. a. To favour ; to be kind to.
- To BEFRINGE**, bĕ-frĭnj'e. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.
- To BEG**, bĕg'. v. n. To live upon alms.
- To BEG**, bĕg'. v. a. To ask, to seek by petition ; to take any thing for granted.
- BEGAN**, bĕ-gān'. Irregular preterite of the verb **BEGIN** ; which see.
- To BEGET**, bĕ-gĕt'. v. a. To generate, to procreate ; to produce, as effects ; to produce, as accidents.
- BEGETTER**, bĕ-gĕt'-tūr. f. He that procreates, or begets.
- BEGGAR**, bĕg'-gūr. f. One who lives upon alms ; a petitioner ; one who assumes what he does not prove.
- To BEGGAR**, bĕg'-gūr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish ; to deprive ; to exhaust.

B E H

- BEGGARLINESS**, bĕg'-gūr-lĭ-nĭs. f. The state of being beggarly.
- BEGGARLY**, bĕg'-gūr-lŷ. a. Mean, poor, indigent.
- BEGGARY**, bĕg'-gūr-ŷ. f. Indigence.
- To BEGIN**, bĕ-gĭn'. v. n. To enter upon something new ; to commence any action or state ; to enter upon existence ; to have its original ; to take rise ; to come into act.
- To BEGIN**, bĕ-gĭn'. v. a. To do the first act of any thing ; to trace from any thing as the first ground ; To begin with, to enter upon.
- BEGINNER**, bĕ-gĭn'-nūr. f. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing ; an unexperienced attempter.
- BEGINNING**, bĕ-gĭn'-ning. f. The first original, or cause ; the entrance into act or being ; the state in which any thing first is ; the rudiments, or first grounds ; the first part of any thing.
- To BEGIRD**, bĕ-gĕrd'. v. a. To bind with a girdle ; to surround, to encircle ; to shut in with a siege, to beleague.
- To BEGIRT**, bĕ-gĕrt'. See **BEGIRD**.
- BEGLERBEG**, bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg. f. The chief governor of a province among the Turks.
- To BEGNAW**, bĕ-nā'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.
- BEGONE**, bĕ-gōn'. interject. Go away, hence, away.
- BEGOT**, bĕ-gōt'. } The part.
- BEGOTTEN**, bĕ-gōt'n. } passive of the verb **BEGET**.
- To BEGREASE**, bĕ-grĕ'ze. v. a. To soil or dawb with fat matter.
- To BEGRIME**, bĕ-grĭ'me. v. a. To soil with dirt deep impressed.
- To BEGUILE**, bĕ-gyl'l. v. a. To impose upon, to delude ; to deceive, to evade ; to deceive pleasingly, to amuse.
- BEGUN**, bĕ-gūn'. The part. passive of **BEGIN**.
- BEHALF**, bĕ-hā'f. f. Favour, cause ; vindication, support.

To BEHAVE, bē-hā've. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bē-hā've. v. n. To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, bē-hā'-vyūr. f. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; external appearance; gesture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulness; conduct, general practice, course of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bē-hēd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bē-hēld'. particip. passive from BEHOLD.

BEHEMOTH, bē-hēm'-mōth. f. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

BEHEST, bē-hēst'. f. Command, precept.

BEHIND, bē-hī'nd. prep. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of something else; remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bē-hī'nd. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bē-hī'nd-hānd. ad. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.

To BEHOLD, bē-hō'ld. v. a. To view, to see.

BEHOLD, bē-hō'ld. interject. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bē-hō'ldn. part. a. Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bē-hō'l-dūr. f. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bē-hō'l-dīng. a. Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bē-hō'l-dīng. part. from the verb BEHOLD. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bē-hō'f. f. Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOVE, bē-hō've. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Used only impersonally with It.

BEHOOVEFUL, bē-hō've-fū. Useful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hō've-lý. ad. Profitably, usefully.

To BEHOWL, bē-how'l. v. a. howl at.

BEING, bē'-īng. f. Existence posed to non-entity; a partial state or condition; the persisting.

BEING, bē'-īng. conjunct. Si

BE IT SO, bē'-it-sō. A phrase pose it to be so; let it be so.

To BELABOUR, bē-lā'-būr. To beat, to thump.

BELACE, bē-lā'se. v. a. To so as to prevent a rope from running out any farther; to be cant word,

BELAMIE, bēl'-ā-mý'. f. A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bēl'-ā-mō'r. f. gallant, consort.

BELATED, bē-lā'-tīd. a. Beated,

To BELAY, bē-lā'. v. a. To up, to stop the passage; to in ambush.

To BELCH, bēltsh'. v. n. To the wind from the stomach; to out by eructation.

BELCH, bēltsh'. f. The act of eructation; a cant term for quor.

BELDAM, bēl'-dām. f. An old woman; a hag.

To BELEAGUER, bē-lē'-gūr. To besiege, to block up a place.

BELEAGURER, bē-lē'-gūr-ūr. One that besieges a place.

BELFLOWER, bēl'-flowr. f. A plant.

BELFOUNDER, bēl'-foun-dūr. He whose trade it is to found bells.

BELFRY, bēl'-frý. f. The tower where the bells are rung.

To BELIE, bē-lý'. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimic; to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood; to calumniate; to give a false representation of something.

BELIEF, bē-lē'f. f. Credit

to something which we know not of ourselves ; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion ; religion, the body of tenets held ; persuasion, opinion ; the thing believed ; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bẻ-lẻ'-vẻbl. a. Credible.

To **BELIEVE**, bẻ-lẻ'v. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another ; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To **BELIEVE**, bẻ-lẻ'v. v. n. To have a firm persuasion of any thing ; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.

BELIEVER, bẻ-lẻ'-vẻr. f. He that believes, or gives credit ; a professor of Christianity.

BELIEVINGLY, bẻ-lẻ'-vẻng-lẻ. ad. After a believing manner.

BELIKE, bẻ-lẻ'ke. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps ; sometimes in a sense of irony.

BELL, bẻl'. f. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument striking against it ; it is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

To **BELL**, bẻl'. v. n. To grow in buds or flowers in the form of a bell.

BELLE, bẻl'. f. A young lady.

BELL-FASHIONED, bẻl'-fẻsh'-ủnd. a. Having the form of a bell.

BELLES LETTRES, bẻl'-lẻt'r. f. Polite literature.

BELLIGERANT, bẻl'-lẻdzh'-ẻrẻnt. a. Waging war.

BELLIGEROUS, bẻl'-lẻdzh'-ẻrẻnt. a. Waging war.

BELLIPOTENT, bẻl'-lẻp'-ẻỏ-tẻnt. a. Mighty in war.

To **BELLOW**, bẻl'-lẻỏ. v. n. To make a noise as a bull ; to make any violent outcry ; to vociferate, to clamour ; to roar as the sea, or the wind.

BELLOWS, bẻl'-lẻỏ. f. The instrument used to blow the fire.

BELLUINE, bẻl'-lẻ-lẻne. a. Beastly ; brutal.

BELLY, bẻl'-lẻ. f. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels ; the womb ; that part of a man which requires food ; that part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity ; any place in which something is inclosed.

To **BELLY**, bẻl'-lẻ. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.

BELLYACHE, bẻl'-lẻ-ẻke. f. The cholick.

BELLYBOUND, bẻl'-lẻ-bound. a. Costive.

BELLYFUL, bẻl'-lẻ-fủl. f. As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD, bẻl'-lẻ-gỏd. f. A glutton.

BELLY-TIMBER, bẻl'-lẻ-tẻm'-bẻr. f. Food to support the belly.

BELMAN, bẻl'-mẻn. f. He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

BELMETAL, bẻl'-mẻtẻl. f. The metal of which bells are made.

To **BELOCK**, bẻ-lẻỏk'. v. a. To fasten.

To **BELONG**, bẻ-lẻng'. v. n. To be the property of ; to be the province or business of ; to adhere, or be appendant to ; to have relation to ; to be the quality or attribute of.

BELOVED, bẻ-lẻủv'-ẻd. a. Dear.

BELOW, bẻ-lẻỏ. prep. Under in place, not so high ; inferior in dignity ; inferior in excellence ; unworthy of, unbecoming.

BELOW, bẻ-lẻỏ. ad. In the lower place ; on earth, in opposition to heaven ; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

To **BELOWT**, bẻ-lẻỏw't. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.

BELSWAGGER, bẻl'-swẻg-gẻr. f. A whoremaster.

BELT, bẻl't. f. A girdle, a cincture.

BELWETHER, bẻl'-wẻth-ẻr. f. A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck : hence, To bear the bell,

B E N

To BELY. See **BELIE.**
To BEMAD, bê-mâd'. v. a. To make mad.
To BEMIRE, bê-mî're. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.
To BËMOAN, bê-mô'n. v. a. To lament, to bewail.
BEMOANER, bê-mô'-nûr. f. A lamenter.
To BEMOCK, bê-môk'. v. a. To treat with mocks; to make a jest of
To BEMOIL, bê-moi'l. v. a. To bedrabble, to bemire.
To BEMONSTER, bê-môns'-tûr. v. a. To make monstrous.
BEMUSED, bê-mû'zd. a. Overcome with musing.
BENCH, bëntsh'. f. A seat; a seat of justice; the persons sitting upon a bench.
BENCHER, bën'-tshûr. f. The senior members of the society of the inns of court.
To BEND, bënd'. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive.
To BEND, bënd'. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.
BEND, bënd'. f. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.
BENDABLE, tén'-dâbl. a. That may be bent.
BENDER, bën'-dûr. f. The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.
BENDWITH, bënd'-wlth. f. An herb.
BENEAPED, tē-nē'pt. a. A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.
BENEATH, bê-nē'th. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
BENEATH, bê-nē'th. ad. In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.
BENEDICT, bën'-ê-dîkt. a. Having mild and salubrious qualities.

B E N

BENEDICTION, bën-ê-dîk f. Blessing, a decretory proclamation of happiness; the stage conferred by blessing knowledgments for blessing received; the form of institut abbot.
BENEFACTION, bën-ê-fâk f. The act of conferring a fit; the benefit conferred.
BENEFACTOR, bën-ê-fâk'-l He that confers a benefit.
BENEFACTRESS, bën-ê-fâl f. A woman who confers a fit.
BENEFICE, bën'-ê-fls. f. A stage conferred on another. word is generally used for all fiastical livings.
BENEFICED, bën'-ê-flst. a. fessed of a benefice.
BENEFICENCE, bê-néf'-l-sê Active goodness.
BENEFICENT, bê-néf'-l-sér Kind, doing good.
BENEFICIAL, bën-ê-flsh'-âl Advantageous, conferring fits, profitable; helpful, m nal.
BENEFICIALLY, bën-ê-flsh'-ad. Advantageously, helpfi
BENEFICIALNESS, bën-ê-fl nls. f. Usefulness, profit.
BENEFICIARY, bën-ê-flsh'-â Holding something in subordi to another.
BENEFICIARY, bën-ê-flsh'-â He that is in possession of a be
BENEFIT, bën'-ê-flt. f. A nefs, a favour conferred; a tage, profit, use; in law, l of clergy is, that a man being guilty of such felony as this t is granted for, is burnt in the and set free, if the ordinary's missioner standing by, do say git ut clericus.
To BENEFIT, bën'-ê-flt. v. a do good to.
To BENEFIT, bën'-ê-flt. v. n gain advantage.
To BENET, bê-nét'. v. a. T snare.
BENEVOLENCE, bê-név'-vô-
 6.

f. Disposition to do good, kindness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bē-nēv'-vō-lēnt. a. Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bē-nēv'-vō-lēnt-nis. f. The same with Benevolence.

BENGAL, bēn-gā'l. f. A sort of thin light stuff.

BENJAMIN, bēn'-jā-mīn. f. The name of a tree.

To **BENIGHT**, bē-nī'te. v. a. To surprise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.

BENIGN, bē-nī'ne. a. Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bē-nīg'-nī-tē. f. Graciousness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality.

BENIGNLY, bē-nī'ne-lē. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bēn'-nī-sūn. f. Blessing, benediction.

BENNET, bēn'-nīt. f. An herb.

BENT, bēnt'. f. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination, fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency, flexion; a stalk or grass, called the Bent-grass.

BENT, bēnt'. part. of the verb To Bend. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bēn'-tīng-time. f. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To **BENUM**, bē-nūm'. v. a. To make torpid; to stupify.

BENZOIN, bēn-zoi'n. f. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To **BEPAIN**, bē-pā'nt. v. a. To cover with paint.

To **BEPINCH**, bē-pln'tsh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.

To **BEPISS**, bē-pls'. v. a. To wet with urine.

To **BEQUEATH**, bē-kwē'th. v. a. To leave by will to another.

BEQUEATHMENT, bē-kwē'th-mēnt. f. A legacy.

BEQUEST, bē-kwēst'. f. Something left by will.

To **BERATTLE**, bē-rāt'l. v. a. To rattle off.

BERBERRY, bā'r-bēr-rē. f. A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

To **BEREAVE**, bē-rē've. v. a. To strip off, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREAVEMENT, bē-rē'v-mēnt. f. Deprivation.

BEREFT, bē-rēft'. part. pass. of Bereave.

BERGAMOT, bēr'-gā-mōt. f. A sort of pear, commonly called Burgamot; a sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock; a sort of snuff.

To **BERHYPE**, bē-rī'me. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verses.

BERLIN, bēr-līn'. f. A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bēr'-rē. f. Any small fruit with many seeds.

To **BERRY**, bēr'-rē. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bēr'-trām. f. Bastard pellitory.

BERYL, bēr'-rīl. f. A kind of precious stone.

To **BESCREEN**, bē-skre'n. v. a. To shelter, to conceal.

To **BESEECH**, bē-sē'tsh. v. a. To entreat, to supplicate, to implore; to beg, to ask.

To **BESEEM**, bē-sē'm. v. n. To become, to be fit.

To **BESIEGE**, bē-sē't. v. a. To besiege, to hem in; to embarrass, to perplex; to waylay, to surround; to fall upon, to harass.

To **BESHREW**, bē-shrō'. v. a. To wish a curse to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } prep. At the
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } side of another, near; over and above; not

according

according to, though not contrary ; out of, in a state of deviation from.

BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } ad. Over and
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } above ; not
in this number, beyond this class.

To BESIEGE, bē-lē'je. v. a. To
besiege, to lay siege to, to beset
with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bē-lē'-jūr. f. One em-
ployed in a siege.

To BESLUBBER, bē-flōb'-būr. v. a.
To dawb, to smear.

To BESMEAR, bē-smē'r. v. a. To
bedawb ; to soil, to foul.

To BESMIRCH, bē-smērtsh'. v. a.
To soil, to discolour.

To BESMOKE, bē-smō'ke. v. a. To
foul with smoke ; to harden or dry
in smoke.

To BESMUT, bē-smūt'. v. a. To
blacken with smoke or soot.

BESOM, bē-z-ūm. f. An instru-
ment to sweep with.

To BESORT, bē-sā'rt. v. a. To
suit, to fit.

BESORT, bē-sā'rt. f. Company,
attendance, train.

To BESOT, bē-sōt'. v. a. To in-
fatuate, to stupify ; to make to
doat.

BESOUGHT, bē-sā't. part. pass. of
BESEECH ; which see.

To BESPANGLE, bē-spāng'l. v. a.
To adorn with spangles, to be-
sprinkle with something shining.

To BESPATTER, bē-spāt'-tūr. v. a.
To spot or sprinkle with dirt or
water.

To BESPRAWL, bē-spā'l. v. a. To
dawb with spittle.

To BESPEAK, bē-spē'k. v. a. To
order or entreat any thing before-
hand ; to make way by a previous
apology ; to forebode ; to speak
to, to address ; to betoken, to shew.

BESPEAKER, bē-spē'-kūr. f. He
that bespeaks any thing.

To BESPECKLE, bē-spēk'l. v. a.
To mark with speckles or spots.

To BESPEW, bē-spū'. v. a. To
dawb with spew or vomit.

To BESPICE, bē-spl'se. v. a. To
season with spices.

To BESPIT, bē-spt'. v. a. To
dawb with spittle.

BESPOKE, bē-spō'k. } Irregular
BESPAKE, bē-spā'k. } preterite
of BESPEAK.

BESPOKE, bē-spō'k. } Irregular
BESPOKEN, bē-spō'kn. } participle
of BESPEAK ; which see.

To BESPOT, bē-spōt'. v. a. To
mark with spots.

To BESPREAD, bē-sprēd. v. a. To
spread over.

To BESPRINKLE, bē-sprink'l. v. a.
To sprinkle over.

To BESPUTTER, bē-spūt'-tūr. v. a.
To sputter over something, to
dawb any thing by sputtering.

BEST, bēst'. a. Most good.

BEST, bēst'. ad. In the highest de-
gree of goodness ; fittest.

To BESTAIN, bē-stā'n. v. a. To
mark with stains, to spot.

To BESTEAD, bē-stēd. v. a. To
profit ; to treat, to accommo-
date.

BESTIAL, bēs' tshāl. a. Belonging
to a beast ; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, bēs'tshāl'-i-ty. f.
The quality of beasts.

BESTIALLY, bēs'-tshāl-ly. ad. Bru-
tally.

To BESTICK, bē-flk'. v. a. To
stick over with any thing.

To BESTIR, bē-flūr'. v. a. To put
into vigorous action.

To BESTOW, blf'-tō'. v. a. To
give, to confer upon ; to give as
charity ; to give in marriage ; to
give as a present ; to apply ; to lay
out upon ; to lay up, to flow, to
place.

BESTOWER, blf'-tō'-ūr. f. Giver,
disposer.

BESTRAUGHT, bē-strā't. particip.
Distracted, mad.

To BESTREW, bē-strō'. v. a. To
sprinkle over.

To BESTRIDE, bē-strī'de. v. a. To
stride over any thing ; to have any
thing between one's legs ; to step
over.

To BESTUD, bē-flūd'. v. a. To
adorn with studs.

BET, bēt'. f. A wager.

To

B E T

To **BET**, bét'. v. a. To wager, to stake at a wager.
 To **BETAKE**, bé-tá'ke. v. a. To take, to seize; to have recourse to.
 To **BETEEM**, hé-té'm. v. a. To bring forth; to bestow; to give.
 To **BETHINK**, bé-think'. v. a. To recel to reflection.
BETHLEHEM. See **BEDLAM**.
 To **BETHRAL**, bé-thrá'l. v. a. To enslave, to conquer.
 To **BETHUMP**, bé-thúmp'. v. a. To beat.
 To **BETIDE**, bé-tí'de. v. n. To happen to, to besal; to come to pass, to fall out.
BETIME, bé-tí'me. } ad. Season-
BETIMES, bé-tí'mz. } ably, early; soon, before long time has passed; early in the day.
 To **BETOKEN**, hé-tó'kn. v. a. To signify, to mark, to represent; to foreshew, to presignify.
BETONY, bét'-tò-ný. f. A plant.
BETOOK, bé-túk'. irreg. pret. from **BETAKE**.
 To **BETOSS**, bé-tòs'. v. a. To disturb, to agitate.
 To **BETRAY**, bé-trá'. v. a. To give into the hands of enemies; to discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy; to make liable to something inconvenient; to show, to discover.
BETRAYER, bé-trá'-úr. f. He that betrays, a traitor.
 To **BETRIM**, bé-trím'. v. a. To deck, to dress, to grace.
 To **BETROTH**, bé-trá'th. v. a. To contract to any one, to affiancé; to nominate to a bishoprick.
 To **BETRUST**, bé-trúst'. v. a. To entrust, to put into the power of another.
BETTER, bét'-túr. a. Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else.
BETTER, bét'-túr. ad. Well in a greater degree.
 To **BETTER**, bét'-túr. v. a. To improve, to meliorate; to surpass, to exceed, to advance.
BETTER, bét'-túr. f. Superior in goodness.

B E Z

BETTOR, bét'-túr. f. One that lays bets or wagers.
BETTY, bét'-ty. f. An instrument to break open doors.
BETWEEN, bé-twé'n. prep. In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.
BETWIXT, bé-twíx't. prep. Between.
BEVEL, } bév'-ll. } f. In masonry
BEVIL, } and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.
BEVER. See **BEAVER**.
BEVERAGE, bév'-ér-ídz. f. Drink, liquor to be drunk.
BEVY, bév'-ý. f. A flock of birds; a company; an assembly.
 To **BEWAIL**, bé-wá'l. v. a. To hemoan, to lament.
 To **BEWARE**, bé-wá're. v. n. To regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.
 To **BEWEEP**, bé-wé'p. v. a. To weep over or upon.
 To **BEWET**, bé-wét'. v. a. To wet, to moisten.
 To **BEWILDER**, bé-wíl'-dúr. v. a. To lose in pathless places, to puzzle.
 To **BEWITCH**, bé-wítsh'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.
BEWITCHERY, bé-wítsh'-é-ry. f. Fascination, charm.
BEWITCHMENT, bé-wítsh'-mént. f. Fascination.
 To **BEWRAY**, bé-rá'. v. a. To betray, to discover perfidiously; to shew, to make visible.
BEWRAYER, hé-rá'-úr. f. Betrayer, discoverer.
BEYOND, bé-yónd'. prep. Before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; farther onward than; past, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the sphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.
BEZOAR, bé'-zòr. f. A medicinal

stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bē-zō-ā'r-dīk. a. Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bī-āng'-gū-lā-tīd. } a.

BIANGULOUS, bī-āng'-gū-lūs. } a.

Having two corners or angles.

BIAS, bī'-ās. f. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the strait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular course; propension, inclination.

To BIAS, bī'-ās. v. a. To incline to some side.

BIB, bīb'. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths.

To BIB, bīb'. v. n. To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

BIBACIOUS, bī-bā'-shūs. a. Much addicted to drinking.

BIBBER, bīb'-būr. f. A tippler.

BIBLE, bībl. f. The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bīb-lī-ōg'-grā-fūr. f. A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bīb-lyō-thē'-kāl. a. Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, bīb'-ū-lūs. a. That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

BICAPSULAR, bī-kāp'-sū-lār. a. A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bīse. f. A colour used in painting.

BICIPITAL, bī-sīp'-ī-tāl. } a.

BICIPITOUS, bī-sīp'-ī-tūs. } a. Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BICKER, bīk'-kūr. v. n. To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

BICKERER, bīk' kē-rūr. f. A skirmisher.

BICKERN, bīk'-kūr. f. An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, bī'-kōrn. } a.

BICORNOUS, bī-kā'r-nūs. } a. Having two horns.

BICORPORAL, bī-kā'r-pō-rāl. Having two bodies.

To BID, bīd'. v. a. Irregular; terite, BADE, bād'; partic passive, BIDDEN: To desire, ask; to command, to order; offer, to propose; to promise to declare; to denounce.

BIDDEN, bīd'n. part. pass. of BID. Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, bīd'-dūr. f. One who offers or proposes a price.

BIDDING, bīd'-dīng. f. Command, order.

To BIDE, bīde. v. a. To endure to suffer.

To BIDE, bīde. v. n. To dwell, live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

BIDENTAL, bī-dēn'-tāl. a. Having two teeth.

BIDING, bī'-dīng. f. Residence, habitation.

BIENNIAL, bī-ēn'-nyāl. a. Of continuance of two years.

BIER, bē'r. f. A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIESTINGS, bē's-tīngz. f. The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bī-fā'-ryūs. a. Twofold.

BIFEROUS, bīf'-fē-rūs. a. Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID, bī'-fīd.

BIFIDATED, bīf'-fy-dā-tīd. } Opening with a cleft.

BIFOLD, bī'-fōld. a. Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, bī-fārmēd. a. Composed of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bī-fūr'-kā-tīd. Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, bī-fūr'-kā-shū Division into two.

BIG, bīg'. a. Great in bulk, large, teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swollen; great in air and mien, proud; great in spirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, bīg'-gā-mīst. f. One who has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bīg'-gā-mý. f. The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLED, blg'-bél-lýd. a. Pregnant.

BIGGIN, blg'-gín. f. A child's cap.

BIGLY, blg'-lý. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, blg'-nls. f. Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

BIGOT, blg'-gút. f. A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED, blg'-gút-ld. a. Blindly prepossessed in favour of something.

BIGOTRY, blg'-gút-trý. f. Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, blg'-swóln. a. Turgid.

BILANDER, bíl'-án-dúr. f. A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bíl'-bér-rý. f. Whortleberry.

BILBO, bíl'-bó. f. A rapier, a sword.

BILBOES, bíl'-bóz. f. A sort of stocks.

BILE, bí'le. f. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

BILE, bí'le. f. A sore angry swelling.

To BILGE, bílj'e. v. n. To spring a leak.

BILIARY, bíl'-lyá-rý. a. Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSATE, bíl'-língz-gáte. f. Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bí-líng'-gwús. a. Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bíl'-lyús. a. Consisting of bile.

To BILK, bílk'. v. a. To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bíl'. f. The beak of a fowl.

BILL, bíl'. f. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

BILL, bíl'. f. A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

To BILL, bíl'. v. n. To caress, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bíl'. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.

BILLET, bíl'-lét. f. A small paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a soft Billet, a love letter.

BILLET, bíl'-lít. f. A small log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, bíl'-lít. v. a. To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

BILLIARDS, bíl'-lyérdz. f. A kind of play.

BILLOW, bíl'-lò. f. A wave swollen.

To BILLOW, bíl'-lò. v. n. To swell, or roll as a wave.

BILLOWY, bíl'-lò-ý. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bín'. f. A place where bread, oats, or wine, is repositied.

BINARY, bí'-ná-rý. Two double.

To BIND, bínd. v. a. Irregular preterite, bou'nd. Participle, bound or bou'ndn. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to cover a wound with dressings; to compel, to constrain; to oblige by stipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make costive; to restrain; To bind to, to oblige to serve some one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To BIND, bínd. v. n. To contract, to grow stiff; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bí'n-dúr. f. A man whose trade it is to bind books; a man that binds sheaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind with.

BINDING, bí'n-díng. f. A bandage.

BINDWEED, bínd-wéd. f. The name of a plant.

BINOCLE, bí'n-òkl. f. A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.

BINOCULAR, bí-nòk'-ù-lúr. a. Having two eyes.

BIOGRAPHER, bí-òg'-grá-fúr. f. A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bí-òg'-grá-fý. f. Writing the lives of men is called Biography.

BIPAROUS, bí-rà-rús. a. Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE, bí-pár-títe. a. Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTITION, bí-pár-tísh'-ún. f. The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bí-péd. f. An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bí-pé'-dál. a. Two feet in length.

BIPENNATED, bí-pén'-ná-tíd. a. Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bí-pét'-tá-lús. a. Consisting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bí-qwá'-dráte. } f.

BIQUADRATICK, bí-qwá'-drát'-lk. } f.

The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BIRCH, búrtsh'. f. A tree.

BIRCHEN, búrtsh'-ln. a. Made of birch.

BIRD, búrd'. f. A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

To BIRD, búrd'. v. n. To catch birds.

BIRDCAGE, búrd'-káje. f. An inclosure made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

BIRDBOLT, búrd'-bólt. f. A small arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, búrd'-kátsh'-úr. f. One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, búrd'-úr. f. A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, búrd'-ing-pés. f. A gun to shoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, búrd'-líme. f. A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BIRDMAN, búrd'-mán. f. A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, búrdz'-í. f. The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT, búrdz'-fút. f. A plant.

BIRDSNEST, búrdz'-nést. f. An herb.

BIRDSNEST, búrdz'-nést. f. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, búrdz'-túng. f. An herb.

BIRGANDER, bér'-gándhr. fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT, [*pronounced*] brít'. f. of the turbot kind.

BIRTH, bérth'. f. The act of coming into life; extraction, the rank which is inherited by one at the condition in which any one is born; thing born; the bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bérth'-dâ. f. day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bérth'-dúm. f. privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bérth'-nít. f. night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bérth'-pláse. f. where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bérth'-rítt. f. rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of inheritance.

BIRTHSTRANGLER, búrtsh'-strángle. a. Strangled in birth.

BIRTHWORT, bérth'-wúrt. name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bls'-kít. f. A hard dry bread, made to be dried to sea; a composition of flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISECT, bls'-fék't. v. to divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bls'-fék'-shún. geometrical term, signifying division of any quantity into equal parts.

BISHOP, blsh'-úp. f. One in the highest order of the clergy.

BISHOP, blsh'-úp. f. A car for a mixture of wine, orange, and sugar.

BISHOPRICK, blsh'-úp-rik. diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPWEED, blsh'-úp-wé. plant.

BISK, blsk'. f. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, blz'-múth. f. a white, brittle, metallic substance, of a metalline taste, found at Misnia.

BISSEXTILE, bls'-feks'-tíl. f. year.

BISSON, bls'-sún. a. Blind

B I T

- BISTORT**, bls'-tört. f. A plant called snakeweed.
- BISTOURY**, bls'-túr-ý. f. A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.
- BISULCOUS**, bl-súl'-kús. a. Cloven-footed.
- BIT**, blt'. f. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.
- BIT**, blt'. f. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West India silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.
- To BIT**, blt'. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.
- BITCH**, bltsh'. f. The female of the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.
- To BITE**, bl'te. v. a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.
- BITE**, bl'te. f. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.
- BITER**, bl'-túr. f. He that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; a trickster, a deceiver.
- BITTACLE**, blt'-tákl. f. A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.
- BITTEN**, blt'n. part. pass. of the verb **To BITE**; which see.
- BITTER**, blt'-túr. a. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.
- BITTERGOURD**, blt'-túr-górd. f. A plant.
- BITTERLY**, blt'-túr-lý. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.
- BITTERN**, blt'-térn. f. A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.
- BITTERNESS**, blt'-túr-nls. f. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, se-

B L A

- verity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.
- BITTERSWEET**, blt'-túr-swét. f. An apple which has a compounded taste.
- BITTERVETCH**, blt'-túr-vétsh. f. A plant.
- BITTERWORT**, blt'-túr-wúrt. f. An herb.
- BITTOUR**, blt'-tór. f. See **BITTERN**.
- BITUMEN**, bl-tú'-mèn. f. A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.
- BITUMINOUS**, bl-tú'-mí-nús. a. Compounded of bitumen.
- BIVALVE**, bl'-válv. a. Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.
- BIVALVULAR**, bl'-vál'-vú-lár. a. Having two valves.
- BIXWORT**, blk'-f-wúrt. f. An herb.
- BIZANTINE**, blz'-án-tlne. f. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days.
- To BLAB**, bláb'. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept secret.
- To BLAB**, bláb'. v. n. To tattle, to tell tales.
- BLAB**, bláb'. f. A teltale.
- BLABBER**, bláb'-búr. f. A tattler, a teltale.
- BLACK**, blák'. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, sullen; horrible, wicked; dismal, mournful.
- BLACK-BRYONY**, blák-brí'-ò-ný. f. The name of a plant.
- BLACK-CATTLE**, blák'-kátł. f. Oxen, bulls, and cows.
- BLACK-GUARD**, blág-gá'rd. f. A dirty fellow. A low term.
- BLACK-LEAD**, blák-léd'. f. A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils.
- BLACK-PUDDING**, blák-púd'-dlng. f. A kind of food made of blood and grain.
- BLACK-ROD**, blák-ród'. f. The usher belonging to the order of the garter;

garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.

BLACK, blāk'. f. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blāk'. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMoor, blāk'-ā-mōr. f. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blāk'-bēr-ry. f. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blāk'-būrd. f. The name of a bird.

BLACK-BROWED, blāk'-browd. a. Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal.

To BLACKEN, blāk'n. v. n. To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blāk'n. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blāk'-ish. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blāk'-mōr. f. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blāk'-nis. f. Black colour; darkness.

BLACKSMITH, blāk'-smith. f. A smith that works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

BLACKTAIL, blāk'-tāl. f. The ruff or pope. A small fish.

BLACKTHORN, blāk'-thōrn. f. The haw.

BLADDER, blād'-dūr. f. That vessel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a pustule.

BLADDER-NUT, blād'-dūr-nūt. f. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blād'-dūr-sēn-ā. f. A plant.

BLADE, blā'de. f. The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.

BLADE, blā'de. f. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blā'de-bōne. f. The scapula, or scapular bone.

BLADED, blā'-dīd. a. Having blades or spires.

BLAIN, blā'n. f. A pustule, a blister.

BLAMEABLE, blā'-mābl. a. pable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blā'-mābl. f. Fault.

BLAMEABLY, blā'-mā-blý. ad. pably.

To BLAME, blā'me. v. a. To asure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blā'me. f. Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blā'me-fūl. a. minal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blā'me-līs. a. less, innocent.

BLAMELESSLY, blā'me-lēs-lý. ad. Innocently.

BLAMELESSNESS, blā'me-līs. f. Innocence.

BLAMER, blā'm-ūr. f. A surer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blā'me-wōrth. a. Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blānt'sh. v. a. To whiten; to strip or peel such as have husks; to obliterate, to remove.

BLANCHER, blān'-tshūr. f. A whitener.

BLAND, blānd'. a. Soft, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blān'-dīsh. v. a. To smooth, to soften.

BLANDISHMENT, blān'-dīsh-mēt. f. Act of fondness, effusion of tenderness by gesture or words, kind speeches; kindness.

BLANK, blānk'. a. White, unwritten; confused; without order.

BLANK, blānk'. f. A void space, a lot, by which nothing is given; a paper unwritten; the position of an arrow or shot is called.

BLANKET, blānk'-īt. f. A linen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blānk'-īt. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to to blanket.

BLANKLY, blānk'-lý. ad. In a manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To BLASPHEME, blāf-fē'm. v. a.

BLE

- To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God ; to speak evil of.
- To **BLASPHEME**, blás-fé'm. v. n. To speak blasphemy.
- BLASPHEMER**, blás-fé'-múr. f. A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.
- BLASPHEMOUS**, blás'-fé-mús. a. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.
- BLASPHEMOUSLY**, blás'-fé-múf-lý. ad. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.
- BLASPHEMY**, blás'-fé-my. f. Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.
- BLAST**, blást'. f. A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind musick; the stroke of a malignant planet.
- To **BLAST**, blást'. v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.
- BLASTMENT**, blást'-ment. f. Sudden stroke of infection.
- BLATANT**, blá'-tánt. a. Bellowing as a calf.
- To **BLATTER**, blát'-túr. v. n. To roar.
- BLAY**, blá'. f. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.
- BLAZE**, blá'ze. f. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.
- To **BLAZE**, blá'ze. v. n. To flame; to be conspicuous.
- To **BLAZE**, blá'ze. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.
- BLAZER**, blá'-zúr. f. One that spreads reports.
- To **BLAZON**, bláz'n. v. a. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make publick.
- BLAZONRY**, bláz'-ún-ry. f. The art of blazoning.
- To **BLEACH**, blé'th. v. a. To whiten.

BLE

- BLEAK**, blé'k. a. Pale; cold, chill.
- BLEAK**, blé'k. f. A small river fish.
- BLEAKNESS**, blé'k-nls. f. Coldness, chillness.
- BLEAKY**, blé'-ký. a. Bleak, cold, chill.
- BLEAR**, blé'r. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.
- BLEAREDNESS**, blé'-red-nls. f. The state of being dimmed with rheum.
- To **BLEAT**, blé't. v. n. To cry as a sheep.
- BLEAT**, blé't. f. The cry of a sheep or lamb.
- BLEB**, bléb'. f. A blister.
- BLED**, bléd'. Preterite and participle of the verb **To BLEED**; which see.
- To **BLEED**, bléd'. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop, as blood.
- To **BLEED**, bléd'. v. a. To let blood.
- To **BLEMISH**, blém'-ish. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.
- BLEMISH**, blém'-ish. f. A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.
- To **BLENCH**, bléntsh'. v. n. To shrink, to start back.
- To **BLEND**, blénd'. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.
- BLENT**, blént'. The obsolete participle of **BLEND**.
- To **BLESS**, blés'. v. a. To make happy, to prosper; to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.
- BLESSED**, blés'-séd. particip. a. Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.
- BLESSEDLY**, blés'-séd-lý. ad. Happily.
- BLESSEDNESS**, blés'-séd-nls. f. Happiness, felicity; sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.
- BLESSER**, blés'-súr. f. He that blesses.

BLESS-

B L I

BLESSING, blés'-slog. f. Benedic-
tion ; the means of happiness ; Di-
vine favour.

BLEST, blést'. part. a. Happy.

BLEW, blú'. The preterite from
Blow.

BLIGHT, blí't. f. Mildew ; any
thing nipping, or blasting.

To BLIGHT, blí't. v. a. To blast,
to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blí'nd. a. Without sight,
dark ; intellectually dark ; unseen,
private ; dark, obscure.

To BLIND, blí'nd. v. a. To make
blind ; to darken ; to obscure to
the eye ; to obscure to the under-
standing.

BLIND, blí'nd. f. Something to
hinder the sight ; something to
mislead.

To BLINDFOLD, blí'nd-föld. v. a.
To hinder from seeing by blinding
the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blí'nd-föld. a. Hav-
ing the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blí'nd-lý. ad. Without
sight ; implicitly, without exami-
nation ; without judgment or di-
rection.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blí'nd-mánz-
búf'. f. A play in which some
one is to have his eyes covered,
and hunt out the rest of the com-
pany.

BLINDNESS, blí'nd-nls. f. Want
of sight ; ignorance, intellectual
darkness.

BLINDSIDE, blí'nd-sí'de. f. Weak-
ness, foible.

BLINDWORM, blí'nd-wúrm. f.
A small viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blínk'. v. n. To wink ;
to see obscurely.

BLINKARD, blínk'-érd. f. One
that has bad eyes ; something
twinkling.

BLISS, blís'. f. The highest degree
of happiness ; the happiness of
blessed souls ; felicity in gene-
ral.

BLISSFUL, blís'-fúl. a. Happy in
the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blís'-fúl-lý. ad. Hap-
pily.

B L O

BLISSFULNESS, blís'-fúl-nls. f.
Happiness.

BLISTER, blís'-túr. f. A pustule
formed by raising the cuticle from
the cutis ; any swelling made by
the separation of a film or skin from
the other parts.

To BLISTER, blís'-túr. v. n. To
rise in blisters.

To BLISTER, blís'-túr. v. a. To
raise blisters by some hurt.

BLITHE, blí'the. a. Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blí'th-lý. ad. In a blithe
manner.

BLITHENESS, blí'th-nls. f.

BLITHSOMENESS, blí'th-súm-
nls. f. The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blí'th-súm. a. Gay,
cheerful.

To BLOAT, blò'te. v. a. To
swell.

To BLOAT, blò'te. v. n. To grow
turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blò'-téd-nls. f.
Turgidness ; swelling.

BLOBBER, blòb'-búr. f. A bub-
ble.

BLOBBERLIP, blòb'-búr-líp. f. A
thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blòb'-búr-
lípt. a.

BLOBLIPPED, blòb'-lípt. a.
Having swelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blòk'. f. A short heavy
piece of timber ; a rough piece of
marble ; the wood on which hats
are formed ; the wood on which
criminals are beheaded ; an ob-
struction, a stop ; a sea term for a
pully ; a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blòk'. v. a. To shut
up, to enclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blòk'-house. f. A
fortress built to obstruct or block
up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, blòk'-tín'. f. Tin
pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blòk-ká'de. f. A
siege carried on by shutting up the
place.

To BLOCKADE, blòk-ká'de. v. a.
To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blòk'-héd. f. A
stupid

stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blɒk'-hɛd'-ɪd. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blɒk'-ɪʃ. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blɒk'-ɪʃ-ly. ad. In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blɒk'-ɪʃ-nɪs. f. Stupidity.

BLOOD, blʊd'. f. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.

To BLOOD, blʊd'. v. a. To stain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.

BLOOD-BOILTERED, blʊd'-bɔɪl-tɜrd. a. Blood sprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blʊd'-stɒn. f. The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blʊd'-θɜrst-ty. a. Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blʊd'-flaʊr. f. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blʊd'-gɪlt'-y-nɪs. f. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blʊd'-haʊnd. f. A hound that follows by the scent of blood.

BLOODILY, blʊd'-ɪ-ly. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blʊd'-y-nɪs. f. The state of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blʊd'-lɪs. a. Without blood, dead; without slaughter.

BLOODSHED, blʊd'-ʃɛd. f. The crime of blood, or murder; slaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blʊd'-ʃɛd-dɜr. f. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blʊd'-ʃɒt'.
BLOODSHOT EEN, blʊd'-ʃɒt'n. } a.
 Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

BLOODSUCKER, blʊd'-sʊk-ɜr. f. A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a murderer.

BLOOD-VESSEL, blʊd'-vɛs-sɪl. f. Any vessel in which the blood circulates in an animal; a vein, an artery.

BLOODY, blʊd'-y. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOODY-FLUX, blʊd'-y-flʊk's. f. A looseness attended with a discharge of blood.

BLOODY-MINDED, blʊd'-y-mɪnd-ɪd. a. Cruel; inclined to murder.

BLOOM, blɒm. f. A blossom; the state of immaturity.

To BLOOM, blɒm. v. n. To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.

BLOOMY, blɒ'-my. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blɒs'-sʊm. f. The flower that grows on any plant.

To BLOSSOM, blɒs'-sʊm. v. n. To put forth blossoms.

To BLOT, blɒt'. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace; to disfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blɒt'. f. An obliteration of something written; a blur, a spot; a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blɒtʃ'. f. A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To BLOTTE, blɒ'te. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

BLOW, blɒ'. f. A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in flesh.

To BLOW, blɒ'. v. n. To move with a current of air; this word is used sometimes impersonally with it, as, It blows; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom, to blossom; To blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To BLOW, blɒ'. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect

To BOIL, *boi'l. v. a.* To seeth ; to heat by putting into boiling water ; to dress in boiling water.

BOILER, *boi'-lûr. f.* The person that boils any thing ; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, *boi'f-tê-rûs. a.* Violent, loud, roaring, stormy ; turbulent, furious ; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, *boi'f-tê-rûs-lý. ad.* Violently, tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *boi'f-tê-rûs-nls. f.* Tumultuousness ; turbulence.

BOLARY, *bô'-là-ry. a.* Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, *bô'ld. a.* Daring, brave, stout ; executed with spirit ; confident, not scrupulous ; impudent, rude ; licentious ; standing out to the view ; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, *bô'ldn. v. n.* To make bold.

BOLDFACE, *bô'ld-fâse. f.* Impudence, sauciness.

BOLDFACED, *bô'ld-fâst. a.* Impudent.

BOLDLY, *bô'ld-lý. ad.* In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, *bô'ld-nls. f.* Courage, bravery ; exemption from caution ; assurance, impudence.

BOLE, *bô'les. f.* The body or trunk of a tree ; a kind of earth ; a measure of corn containing six bushels.

BOLIS, *bô'-lis. f.* Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, *bô'l. f.* A round stalk or stem.

To BOLL, *bô'l. v. n.* To rise in a stalk.

BOLSTER, *bô'l-stûr. f.* Something laid in the bed, to support the head ; a pad, or quilt ; compress for a wound.

To BOLSTER, *bô'l-stûr. v. a.* To support the head with a bolster ; to afford a bed to ; to hold wounds together with a compress ; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, *bô'lt. f.* An arrow, a dart ;

a thunderbolt ; Bolt upright is, upright as an arrow ; the a door ; an iron to fasten the a spot or stain.

To BOLT, *bô'lt. v. a.* To fasten with a bolt ; to blur to fetter, to shackle ; to separate with a sieve ; to ex to try out ; to purify, to pur

To BOLT, *bô'lt. v. n.* To out with speed and suddenne

BOLTER, *bô'l-rûr. f.* A sieve to separate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, *bô'lt-hêd. f.* A strait-necked glass vessel, a receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, *bô'l-house. f.* The place where is sifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, *sprit. f.* A mast running the head of a ship, not standing right, but alope.

BOLUS, *bô'-lûs. f.* A mass made up into a soft mass, than pills.

BOMB, *bôm'. f.* A loud noise hollow iron ball, or shell, with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or a tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a

BOMB-CHEST, *bôm'-tthêst. f.* A kind of chest filled with powder, placed under-ground, to blow in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, *bôm'-kêts. f.*

BOMB-VESSEL, *bôm'-vês'-s. f.* A kind of ship, strongly built to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, *bôm'-bârd. f.* A gun ; a barrel for wine.

To BOMBARD, *bôm-bâ'rd. v. a.* To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, *bôm-bâr-dê. f.* The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, *bôm-mênt. f.* An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, *bôm-bâ-zê'n. f.* A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, *bôm-bâst. f.* Bombast big words.

B O N

BOMBAST, bôm-băst'. a. High sounding.

BOMBULATION, bôm-bũ-lă'-shũn. f. Sound, noise.

BOMBYCINOUS, bôm-bĩs'-sỹ-nũs. a. Silken, made of silk.

BONAROA, bô'-nă-rô'-bă. f. A whore.

BONASUS, bô-nă'-sũs. f. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bôn-krét'-tshyên. f. A species of pear.

BOND, bônd'. f. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bôn'-dĩdzh. f. Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bônd'-măd. f. A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bônd'-măn. f. A man slave.

BONDSERVANT, bônd'-fêr-vănt. f. A slave.

BONDSERVICE, bônd'-fêr-vĩs. f. Slavery.

BONDSLAVE, bônd'-flăve. f. A man in slavery.

BONDSMAN, bônd'z-măn. f. One bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bônd'-wũm-ũn. f. A woman slave.

BONE, bô'ne. f. The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice. To BONE, bô'ne. v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE, bô'ne-lăfe. f. Flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bô'ne-lĩs. a. Without bones.

To BONESET, bô'ne-fêt. v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESETTER, bô'ne-fêt-tũr. f. One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bô'a-flre. f. A fire made for triumph.

B O O

BONGRACE, bô'n-grăs. f. A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bôn'-nĩt. f. A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bôn'-nĩts. f. Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainfail, and forefail.

BONNILY, bôn'-nỹ-lỹ. ad. Gaily, handsomely.

BONNINESS, bôn'-nỹ-nĩs. f. Gayety, handsomeness.

BONNY, bôn'-nỹ. a. Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bôn-nỹ-klăb'-bũr. f. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bô'-nũm-măg'-nũm. f. A great plum.

BONY, bô'-nỹ. a. Consisting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bô'-bỹ. f. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BOOK, bô'k. f. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To BOOK, bô'k. v. a. To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bô'k-kêp-ing. f. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bô'k-bĩn-dũr. f. A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bô'k-fũl. a. Crowded with undigested knowledge.

BOOKISH, bô'-klĩh. a. Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bô'k-lĩh-nĩs. f. Overstudiousness.

BOOKLEARNED, bôk-lêr'-nĩd. a. Versed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bôk-lêr'-nĩng. f. Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.

BOOKMAN, bô'k-măn. f. A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, bô'k-măte. f. School-fellow.

BOOKSELLER, bô'k-fêl-lũr. f. A man whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOK-

BOOKWORM, bô'k-wûrm. f. A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOM, bô'm. f. In sea-language, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer; a bar laid cross a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

To BOOM, bô'm. v. n. To rush with violence.

BOON, bô'n. f. A gift, a grant.

BOON, bô'n. a. Gay, merry.

BOOR, bô'r. f. A lout, a clown.

BOORISH, bô'r-ish a. Clownish, rustick.

BOORISHLY, bô'r-ish-ly. ad. After a clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, bô'r-ish-nis. f. Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, bô'z. f. A stall for an ox, or a cow.

To BOOSE, bô'z. v. n. To drink, to guzzle. Not much used.

BOOSY, bô'-zy. a. Merry, a little in drink.

To BOOT, bô't. v. a. To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

BOOT, bô't. f. Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty or plunder.

BOOT, bô't. f. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

BOOT of a Coach, bô't. f. The place under the coach-box.

BOOT-HOSE, bô't-hôze. f. Stockings to serve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bô't-trée. f. Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BOOTCATCHER, bô't-kâtsh-ûr. f. The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

BOOTED, bô't-id. a. In boots.

BOOTH, bô'th. f. A house built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bô't-lis. a. Useless, unavailing; without success.

BOOTY, bô'-ty. f. Plunder, pilage; things gotten by robbery

To play booty, to lose by sign.

BOPEEP, bô-pe'p. f. To peep, is to look out, and back, as if frightened.

BORACHIO, bô-rât'-tshô'. f. drunkard.

BORABLE, bô'-rábl. a. That be bored.

BORAGE, bûr'-ridzh. f. A salt, prepared from sal arm nitre, calcined tartar, sea sal alum, dissolved in wine.

BORDEL, bôr-dél'. f. A bawdy-house.

BORDER, bô'r-dûr. f. The part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the out-edge of a garment adorned with work; a bank raised round a den, and set with flowers.

To BORDER, bô'r-dûr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach to.

To BORDER, bô'r-dûr. v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach to.

BORDERER, bô'r-dê-rûr. f. That dwells on the borders.

To BORE, bô're. v. a. To bore in a hole.

To BORE, bô're. v. n. To bore a hole; to push forwards to a point.

BORE, bô're. f. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of a hole.

BOKE, bô're. The pretence.

BEAR.

BOREAL, bô'-ryál. a. Northern.

BOREAS, bô'-ryás. f. The north wind.

BOREE, bô'-ré. f. A step in dancing.

BORER, bô'-rûr. f. A piercing instrument to make holes with.

BORN, bô'rn. Come into life; the participle of the verb To BEAR, sense of bringing forth.

BORN, bô'rn. Part. passive of BEAR, when it signifies to

B O T.

sustain, suffer, &c. See To BEAR.

BORNE, bô'rne. Carried, supported, endured.

BOROUGH, búr'-rô. f. A town with a corporation.

To **BORROW**, bôr'-rô. v. a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

BORROWER, bôr'-rô-úr. f. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bôs'-kâje. f. Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bôs'-kÿ. a. Woody.

BOSOM, búz'-úm. f. The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an inclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

To **BOSOM**, búz'-úm. v. a. To inclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bô'sn. f. Corrupted from BOATSWAIN.

BOSS, bôs'. f. A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bôs'-sâje. f. Any stone that has a projecture.

BOSVEL, bôz'-vll. f. A species of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bô-tân'-l-kál. } a.

BOTANICK, bô-tân'-nik. } Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bôt'-â-nist. f. One skilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bô-tân-ôl'-ô-jÿ. f. A discourse upon plants.

BOTANY, bôt'-â-ny. f. The science of plants.

BOTARGO, bô-tâ's-gô. f. A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish.

BOTCH, bôtsh'. f. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

B O U

To **BOTCH**, bôtsh'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHER, bôtsh'-úr. f. A mender of old cloaths.

BOICHIY, bôt'-tshÿ. a. Marked with botches.

BOTH, bô'th. a. The two.

BOTH, bô'th. conj. As well.

BOTS, bôt's. f. Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, bôt'l. f. A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

To **BOTTLE**, bôt'l. v. a. To inclose in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bôt'l-flow-úr. f. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bôt'l-skro. f. A screw to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bôt'-túm. f. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

To **BOTTOM**, bôt'-túm. v. a. To build upon, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.

To **BOTTOM**, bôt'-túm. v. n. To rest upon as its support.

BOTTOMED, bôt'-túmd. a. Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bôt'-túm-lis. a. Without a bottom, fathomless.

BOTTOMRY, bôt'-túm-ry. f. The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BOUD, bou'd. f. An insect which breeds in malt.

To **BOUGE**, bou'je. v. n. To swell out.

BOUGH, bow'. f. An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bâ't. Preterite of To Buy.

To **BOULT**. See BOLT.

B O U

To **BOUNCE**, bou'nse. v. n. To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

BOUNCE, bou'nse. f. A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

BOUNCER, bou'n-sür. f. A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bou'nd. f. A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.

To **BOUND**, bou'nd. v. a. To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To **BOUND**, bou'nd. v. n. To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bou'nd. Part. passive of **BIND**.

BOUND, bou'nd. a. Destined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bou'n-dá-ry. f. Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bou'n-dén. Part. pass. of **BIND**.

BOUNDING-STONE, bou'n-ding-stone. } f.

BOUND-STONE, bou'nd-stone. } A stone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bou'nd-lés-nis. f. Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bou'nd-lis. a. Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bou'n-tyús. a. Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bou'n-tyúf-lý. ad. Liberally, generously.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bou'n-tyúf-nis. f. Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bou'n-tý-fúl. a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bou'n-tý-fúl-lý. ad. Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bou'n-tý-fúl-nis. f. The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

BOUNTIHEAD, bou'n-tý-héd. } f.

BOUNTYHOOD, bou'n-tý-húd. } Goodness, virtue.

BOUNTY, bou'n-tý. f. Generosity, liberality, munificence.

B O W

To **BOURGEON**, búr-júr. To sprout, to shoot into bud.

BOURN, bó'rn. f. A boundary; a brook, a torrent.

To **BOUSE**, bó'ze. v. n. To drink lavishly.

BOUSY, bó'-zy. a. Drunk.

BOUT, bou't. f. A turn, a period of an action as is performed in a time.

To **BOW**, bow'. v. a. To bow, to incline; to bend the body of respect or submission; or incline, in condescendence to depress, to crush.

To **BOW**, bow'. v. n. To bow, to suffer flexure; to make a bow, to stoop; to find pressure.

BOW, bow'. f. An act of bowing or submission.

BOW, bó'. f. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string-instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; The bow of a ship, that part of her which projects at the loof, and ends at the prow; the most parts of the fore-castle.

BOW-BENT, bó'-bént. a. Bent, curved.

BOW-HAND, bó'-hánd. f. The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bó'-légd. a. Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, bó'-shót. f. The distance which an arrow may pass in flight from a bow.

BOWELS, bow'-lis. f. The intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.

BOWER, bow'-úr. f. A room, a place; it seems to signify, in Spanish, a blow, a stroke.

To **BOWER**, bow'-úr. v. a. To close, as in a bower. Little used. The verb **EMBOWER** is more common.

BOWER, bow'-úr. f. A room, a place called.

BOWERY, bow'-úr-ry. a. Full of bowers.

To **BOWGE**. See To BOW.

BOY

BOWL, bô'l. f. A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, or fountain.

BOWL, bô'l. f. Round mafs rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, bô'l. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER, bô'-lûr. f. He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bow'-lîe. f. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'-lîng-grên. f. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bô'-mân. f. An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bô'-sprît. f. Boltspirit, which see.

BOWSTRING, bô'-string. f. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOWYER, bô'-yér. f. An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks'. f. A tree; the wood of the tree.

BOX, bôks'. f. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariners compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the playhouse.

To BOX, bôks'. v. a. To inclose in a box.

BOX, bôks'. f. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bôks'. v. n. To fight with the fist.

BOXEN, bôk'sn. a. Made of box, resembling box.

BOXER, bôks'-ûr. f. A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, boy'. f. A male child, not a girl; one in the state of adolescence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

To BOY, boy'. v. n. To act like a boy.

BOYHOOD, boy'-hûd. f. The state of a boy.

BOYISH, boy'-îsh. a. Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

BOYISHLY, boy'-îsh-lý. ad. Childishly, triflingly.

BRA

BOYISHNESS, boy'-îsh-nîs. f. Childishness, triflingness.

BOYISM, boy'-îzm. f. Puerility, childishness.

BRABBLE, bráb'l. f. A clamorous contest.

To BRABBLE, bráb'l. v. n. To contest noisily.

BRABBLER, bráb'-lûr. f. A clamorous noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brá'se. v. a. To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

BRACE, brá'se. f. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line inclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

BRACE, brá'se. f. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brás'-lît. f. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brá'-sûr. f. A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brát'sh. f. A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brák'-yál. a. Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brá-kîg'-grá-fý. f. The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brák'. f. A breach.

BRACKET, brák'-kît. f. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRACKISH, brák'-îsh. a. Salt, something salt.

BRACKISHNESS, brák'-îsh-nîs. f. Saltness.

BRAD, brád'. f. A sort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brág'. v. n. To boast, to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, brág'. f. A boast, a proud expression; the thing boasted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brág-gá-dô'-shô. f. A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGARDISM, brág'-gâr-dîzm. f. Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAGGART, brág'-gárt. a. Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGART, brág'-gárt. f. A boaster.

BRAGGER, brág'-gúr. f. A boaster.
BRAGLESS, brág'-lls. a. Without a boast.
BRAGLY, brág'-ly. ad. Finely. Little used.
To BRAID, brá'd. v. a. To weave together.
BRAID, brá'd. f. A texture, a knot.
BRAILS, brá'lz. f. Small ropes reeved through blocks.
BRAIN, brá'n. f. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.
To BRAIN, brá'n. v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.
BRAINISH, brá'n-ish. a. Hotheaded, furious.
BRAINLESS, brá'n-lls. a. Silly.
BRAINPAN, brá'n-pan. f. The skull containing the brains.
BRANSICK, brá'n-sík. a. Addle-headed, giddy.
BRAINSICKLY, brá'n-sík-ly. ad. Weakly, headily.
BRAINSICKNESS, brá'n-sík-nls. f. Indiscretion, giddiness.
BRAKE, brá'k. The preterite of **BREAK**.
BRAKE, brá'k. f. Fern, brambles.
BRAKE, brá'k. f. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.
BRAKY, brá'-ky. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.
BRAMBLE, brám'bl. f. Blackberry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.
BRAMBLING, brám'-bling. f. A bird called also a mountain chaffinch.
BRAN, brán'. f. The husks of corn ground.
BRANCH, brántsh'. f. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.
To BRANCH, brántsh'. v. n. To

spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.
To BRANCH, brántsh'. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.
BRANCHER, bránt'-shúr. f. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.
BRANCHINESS, brán'-tshý-nls. f. Fullness of branches.
BRANCHLESS, brántsh'-lls. a. Without shoots or boughs; naked.
BRANCHY, bránt'-shý. a. Full of branches spreading.
BRAND, bránd'. f. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.
To BRAND, bránd'. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.
BRANDGOOSE, bránd'-gós. f. A kind of wild fowl.
To BRANDISH, brán'-dsh. v. a. To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.
BRANDLING, bránd'-llag. f. A particular worm.
BRANDY, brán'-dy. f. A strong liquor distilled from wine.
BRANDY-WINE, brán'-dy-wí'ne. f. The same as brandy.
BRANGLE, bráng'l. f. Squabble, wrangle.
To BRANGLE, bráng'l. v. n. To wrangle, to squabble.
BRANGLEMENT, bráng'l-mént. f. The same with **BRANGLE**.
BRANK, bránk'. f. Buckwheat.
BRANNY, brán'-ny. a. Having the appearance of bran.
BRASEN, brá'zn. See **BRAZEN**.
BRASIER, brá'-zhúr. f. A manufacturer that works in bras.
BRASIER, brá-zhúr. f. A pan to hold coals.
BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brá-zé'l. f. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.
BRASS, brás'. f. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

B R A

- BRASSINESS**, brás'-sý-nís. f. An appearance like brass.
- BRASSY**, brás'-sý. a. Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.
- BRAT**, brát'. f. A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.
- BRAVADO**, brá-vá'-dò. f. A boast, a brag.
- BRAVE**, brá've. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.
- BRAVE**, brá've. f. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.
- To BRAVE**, brá've. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.
- BRAVELY**, brá've-lý. ad. In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.
- BRAVERY**, brá'-vù-rý. f. Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.
- BRAVO**, brá'-vò. f. A man who murders for hire.
- To BRAWL**, brá'l. v. n. To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.
- BRAWL**, brá'l. f. Quarrel, noise, scurrility.
- BRAWLER**, brá'-lùr. f. A wrangler.
- BRAWN**, brá'n. f. The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.
- BRAWNER**, brá'-nùr. f. A boar killed for the table.
- BRAWNINESS**, brá'-ný-nés. f. Strength, hardness.
- BRAWNY**, brá'-ný. a. Muscular, fleshy, bulky.
- To BRAY**, brá'. v. a. To pound, or grind small.
- To BRAY**, brá'. v. n. To make a noise, as an ass; to make an offensive noise.
- BRAY**, brá'. f. Noise, sound.
- BRAYER**, brá'-ùr. f. One that

B R E

- brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.
- To BRAZE**, brá'ze. v. a. To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.
- BRAZEN**, brá'zn. a. Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.
- To BRAZEN**, brá'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.
- BRAZENFACE**, brá'zn-fáse. f. An impudent wretch.
- BRAZENFACED**, brá'zn-fá'st. a. Impudent, shameless.
- BRAZENESS**, brá'zn-nís. f. Appearing like brass; impudence.
- BRAZIER**, brá'-zyùr. f. See **BRA-SIER**.
- BREACH**, bré'tsh. f. The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.
- BREAD**, bréd'. f. Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.
- BREAD-CHIPPER**, bréd'-tshíp-ùr. f. A baker's servant.
- BREAD-CORN**, bréd'-kòrn. f. Corn of which bread is made.
- BREADTH**, bréd'th. f. The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.
- To BREAK**, bré'k. v. a. To burst or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or appal the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To

break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break up, to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, bré'k. v. n. To part in two; to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open, as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; To break from, to separate from with some vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break loose, to escape from captivity; To break off, to desist suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become dissolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.

BREAK, bré'k. f. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKER, bré'-kúr. f. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. v. n. To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brék'-fást. f. The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, bré'k-nék. f. A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, bré'k-próm-ís. f. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAKVOW, bré'k-vow. f. that practises the breach of v
BREAM, bré'm. f. The nam
fish.

BREAST, brést'. f. The
part of the human body, be
the neck and the belly; th
or teats of women which c
the milk; the part of a bea
is under the neck, betwee
forelegs; the heart; the
ence; the passions.

To BREAST, brést'. v. a. T
in front.

BREASTBONE, brést'-bó'ne.
bone of the breast, the sternu
BREASTHIGH, brést'-hý'. a
to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brést'-hól
With shipwrights, the com
timbers before, that help to str
en the stem, and all the fe
of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brést'-nót.
knot or bunch of ribbands w
the women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brést'-plá
Armour for the breast.

BREASTPLOUGH, brést'-pl
A plough used for paring
driven by the breast.

BREASTWORK, brést'-wúr
Works thrown up as high
breast of the defendants.

BREATH, bréth'. f. The air
in and ejected out of the body
respiration; respite, pause,
ation; breeze, moving air; a
act, an instant.

BREATHABLE, bré'th-áb
Which may be breathed
breathable air.

To BREATHE, bré'th. v. n
draw in and throw out the
the lungs; to live; to rest;
breath; to inject by breathin
eject by breathing; to ex
to move or actuate by brea
utter privately; to give air or

BREATHER, bré'-thúr. f.
that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, bré'-thíng. f.
piration, secret prayer; bre
place, vent.

B R E

- BREATHLESS**, bréth'-lîs. a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.
- BRED**, bréd'. Part. pass. from **TO BREED**.
- BREDE**, bréd'. f. See **BRAID**.
- BREECH**, brîsh'. f. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
- TO BREECH**, brîsh'. v. a. To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as, to breech a gun.
- BREECHES**, brîsh'-tshîz. f. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.
- TO BREED**, bréd'. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occasion, to cause, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.
- TO BREED**, bréd'. v. n. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.
- BREED**, bréd'. f. A cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.
- BREEDBATE**, bréd'-bâte. f. One that breeds quarrels.
- BREEDER**, bréd'-dûr. f. That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.
- BREEDING**, bréd'-ding. f. Education, instructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.
- BREEZE**, bréz'. f. A stinging fly.
- BREEZE**, bréz'. f. A gentle gale.
- BREEZY**, bréz'-zy. a. Fanned with gales.
- BRET**, brét'. f. A fish of the turbot kind.
- BRETHREN**, bréth'-rén. f. The plural of **BROTHER**.
- BREVIARY**, bré'-vyâ-ry. f. An abridgment, an epitome; the

B R I

- book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
- BREVIAT**, bré'-vyât. f. A short compendium.
- BREVIATURE**, bré'-vyâ-tûre. f. An abbreviation.
- BREVITY**, brév'-l-tý. f. Conciseness, shortness.
- TO BREW**, brô'. v. a. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.
- TO BREW**, brô'. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.
- BREWAGE**, brô'-ldzh. f. Mixture of various things.
- BREWER**, brô'-ûr. f. A man whose profession it is to make beer.
- BREWHOUSE**, brô'-house. f. A house appropriated to brewing.
- BREWING**, brô'-ing. f. Quantity of liquor brewed.
- BREWIS**, brô'-ls. f. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRÍAR**, brî'-ûr. f. See **BRIER**.
- BRIBE**, brî'be. f. A reward given to pervert the judgment.
- TO BRIBE**, brî'be. v. a. To give bribes.
- BRIBER**, brî'-bûr. f. One that pays for corrupt practices.
- BRIBERY**, brî'-bé-ry. f. The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.
- BRICK**, brîk'. f. A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.
- TO BRICK**, brîk'. v. a. To lay with bricks.
- BRICKBAT**, brîk'-bât. f. A piece of brick.
- BRICKCLAY**, brîk'-klâ. f. Clay used for making brick.
- BRICKDUST**, brîk'-dûst. f. Dust made by pounding bricks.
- BRICK-EARTH**, brîk'-êrth'. f. Earth used in making brick.
- BRICK-KILN**, brîk'-kîl. f. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.
- BRICKLAYER**, brîk'-lâ-ûr. f. A brick-mason.
- BRICKMAKER**, brîk'-mâ-kûr. f. One whose trade is to make bricks.
- BRIDAL**,

B R I

BRIDAL, brí'-dál. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, brí'de. f. A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, brí'de-béd. f. Marriage-bed.

BRIDECAKE, brí'de-káke. f. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, brí'de-gróm. f. A new married man.

BRIDEMEN, brí'de-mén. } f.

BRIDEMAIDS, brí'de-mádz. } f. The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE, brí'de-fláke. f. A post set in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, brí'de-wél. f. A house of correction.

BRIDGE, brídzh'. f. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE, brídzh'. v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, brí'dl. f. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

To BRIDLE, brí'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.

To BRIDLE, brí'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, brí'dl-hánd. f. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, bré'f. a. Short, concise; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, bré'f. f. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in musick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, bré'f-lý. ad. Concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS, bré'f-nls. f. Conciseness, shortness.

B R I

BRIER, brí'-úr. f. A plant.

BRIERY, brí'-é-ry. a. Rough, full of briers.

BRIG, brig'. f. A ship with two masts.

BRIGADE, brí-gá'de. f. A division of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER General, brig-á-dé' f. An officer, next in order below a major general.

BRIGANDINE, brig'-án-díne. }

BRIGANTINE, brig'-án-tíne. } A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

BRIGHT, brí't. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident, illustrious, as, a bright reign, witty, acute, as, a bright genius.

To BRIGHTEN, brí'tn. v. a. To make bright, to make to shine, to make luminous by light from without; to make gay or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, brí'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brí't-lý. ad. Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, brí't-nls. f. Lustre, splendour; acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, bríll'-lyán-fý. Lustre, splendour.

BRILLIANT, bríll'-lyánt. a. Shining, sparkling.

BRILLIANT, bríll'-lyánt. f. A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, bríll'-lyánt-nls. f. Splendour, lustre.

BRIM, brím'. f. The edge of anything; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bark of a fountain.

To BRIM, brím'. v. a. To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brím'. v. n. To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brím'-fúl'. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brím'-fúl'-nls. Fulness to the top.

BRIMMER, brím'-múr. f. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brím'-flóne. f. Sulphur.

BRIM

B R I

BRIMSTONY, brim'-stō-nŷ. a. Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brin'-dīd. a. Streaked, mottled.

BRINDLE, brīnd'l. f. The state of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brīnd'ld. a. Brinded, streaked.

BRINE, brī'ne. f. Water impregnated with salt; the sea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brī'ne-plt. f. Pit of salt water.

To BRING, brīng'. v. a. To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to shew; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, brīng'-ŭr. f. The person that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brī'-nīsh. a. Having the taste of brine, salt.

BRINISHNESS, brī'-nīsh-nīs. f. Saltiness.

BRINK, brīnk'. f. The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brī'-nŷ. a. Salt.

BRIONY. See **BRYONY**.

BRISK, brīsk'. a. Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, brīs'-klt. f. The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, brīsk'-lŷ. ad. Actively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brīsk'-nīs. f. Liveliness, vigour, quickness, gayety.

BRISTLE, brīs'l. f. The stiff hair of swine.

To BRISTLE, brīs'l. v. a. To erect in bristles.

B R O

To BRISTLE, brīs'l. v. a. To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, brīs'-lŷ. a. Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, brīs'-tō-stōne. f. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brīt'. f. The name of a fish.

BRITTLE, brīt'l. a. Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brīt'l-nīs. f. Aptness to break.

BRIZE, brī'ze. f. The gadfly.

BROACH, brō'tsh. f. A spit.

To BROACH, brō'tsh. v. a. To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, or utter any thing.

BROACHER, brō'-tshŭr. f. A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brā'd. a. Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, brād'-clō'th. f. A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brā'dn. v. a. To grow broad.

BROAD-EYED, brā'd-ēde. a. Having a wide survey.

BROAD-LEAVED, brā'd-lēvd. a. Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, brā'd-lŷ. ad. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brā'd-nīs. f. Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, brā'd-shō'l-dērd. a. Having a large space between the shoulders.

BROADSIDE, brā'd-slde. f. The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, brā'd-sōrd. f. A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brā'd-wīze. ad. According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brō-kā'de. f. A filken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brō'-kā'-dīd. a. Dressed in

in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brô'-kîdzh. f. The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brôk'-kô-lý. f. A species of cabbage.

BROCK, brôk'. f. A badger.

BROCKET, brôk'-kîf. f. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brô'g. f. A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.

To BROIDER, broi'-dûr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, broi'-dê-ry. f. Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, broi'l. f. A tumult, a quarrel.

To BROIL, broi'l. v. a. To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

To BROIL, broi'l. v. n. To be in the heat.

To BROKE, brô'ke. v. n. To contract business for others.

BROKEN, brô'kn. Part. pass. of **BREAK**.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brô'kn-hâ'r-td. a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brô'kn-lý. ad. Without any regular series.

BROKEN-MEAT, brô'kn-mé't. f. Fragments of meat from the table.

BROKER, brô'-kûr. f. A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match maker.

BROKERAGE, brô'-kûr-îdzh. f. The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, brôn'-kô-kél. f. A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, brôn'-kyâl. } a. Be-

BRONCHICK, brôn'-kîk. } long-
ing to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brôn-kôf'-tô-mý. f. That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONZE, brôn'ze. f. Brass; a medal.

BROOCH, brô'tsh. f. A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To BROOCH, brô'tsh. v. a. To adorn with jewels.

To BROOD, brô'd. v. n. To sit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.

To BROOD, brô'd. v. a. To cherish by care, to hatch.

BROOD, brô'd. f. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, brô'-dý. a. In a state of sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brô'k. f. A running water, a rivulet.

To BROOK, brô'k. v. a. To bear, to endure.

To BROOK, brô'k. v. n. To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, brô'k-lîme. f. A sort of water; an herb.

BROOM, brô'm. f. A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, brô'm-lând. f. Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, brô'm-stáf. f. The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMSTICK, brô'm-stîk. f. The same with **BROOMSTAFF**.

BROOMY, brô'-mý. a. Full of broom.

BROTH, brá'th. f. Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brôth'-îl.

BROTHELHOUSE, brôth'-îl- } f.
house.
A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, brúth'-ûr. f. One born of the same father or mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brúth'-êr-húð. f. The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

B R U

BROTHERLY, brúth'-ér-lý. a. Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.

BROUGHT, brá't. Part. pass. of **BRING**.

BROW, brow'. f. The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

To BROW, brow'. v. a. To limit, to edge.

To BROWBEAT, brow'-bét. v. a. To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, brow'-bound. a. Crowned.

BROWSICK, brow'-sík. a. Dejected.

BROWN, brow'n. a. The name of a colour.

BROWNISH, brow'n-ísh. a. Somewhat brown.

BROWNBILL, brow'n-bíll. f. The ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNNES, brow'n-nísh. f. A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, brow'n-stúd'-ý. f. Gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, brow'ze. v. a. To eat branches, or shrubs.

To BRUISE, bró'ze. v. a. To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, bró'ze. f. A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, bró'ze-wúrt. f. Comfrey.

BRUIT, bró't. f. Rumour, noise, report.

To BRUIT, bró't. v. a. To noise abroad; to spread rumours.

BRUMAL, bró'-mál. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, bró-nét'. f. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brúnt'. f. Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brúsh'. f. An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

To BRUSH, brúsh'. v. a. To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

To BRUSH, brúsh'. v. n. To move

B U B

with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brúsh'-úr. f. He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brúsh'-wúd. f. Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brúsh'-ý. a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

To BRUSTLE, brús'l. v. n. To crackle.

BRUTAL, bró'-tál. a. That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, bró-tál'-l-tý. f. Savageness, churlishness.

To BRUTALIZE, bró'-tál-líze. v. n. To grow brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, bró'-tál-lý. ad. Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, bró't. a. Senseless, unconscious; savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, bró't. f. A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS, bró't-nísh. f. Brutality.

To BRUTIFY, bró'-tl-fý. v. a. To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, bró'-tlsh. a. Bestial, resembling a beast; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, bró'-tlsh-lý. ad. In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, bró'-tlsh-nísh. f. Brutality, savageness.

BRYONY, brý'-ó-ný. f. A plant.

BUB, búb'. f. Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, búb'l. f. A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

To BUBBLE, búb'l. v. n. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

To BUBBLE, búb'l. v. a. To cheat.

BUBBLER, búb'-blúr. f. A cheat.

BUBBY, búb'-bý. f. A woman's breast.

BUBO, bú'-bó. f. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

B U D

- BUBUKLE**, bú'-búkl. f. A red pimple.
- BUCANIERS**, búk-à-nè'rz. f. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.
- BUCK**, búk'. f. The liquor in which cloaths are washed; the cloaths washed in the liquor.
- BUCK**, búk'. f. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.
- To BUCK**, búk'. v. a. To wash cloaths.
- To BUCK**, búk'. v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.
- BUCKBASKET**, búk'-báf-kít. f. The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash.
- BUCKBEAN**, búk'-bén. f. A plant, a sort of trefoil.
- BUCKET**, búk'-kít. f. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
- BUCKLE**, búk'l. f. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.
- To BUCKLE**, búk'l. v. a. To fasten with a buckle; to confine; to curl hair.
- To BUCKLE**, búk'l. v. n. To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.
- BUCKLER**, búk'-lúr. f. A shield.
- To BUCKLER**, búk'-lúr. v. a. To defend; to protect.
- BUCKMAST**, búk'-máft. f. The fruit or mast of the beech tree.
- BUCKRAM**, búk'-rám. f. A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.
- BUCKSHORN**, búks'-hörn. f. A plant.
- BUCKTHORN**, búk'-thörn. f. A tree.
- BUCKWHEAT**, búk'-hóé't. f. A plant; French wheat.
- BUCOLICK**, bú-kól'-ík. a. Pastoral.
- BUD**, búd'. f. The first shoot of a plant, a germ.

B U G

- To BUD**, búd'. v. n. To put young shoots, or germs; to the bloom.
- To BUD**, búd'. v. a. To i late.
- To BUDGE**, búdzh'. v. n. stir.
- BUDGE**, búdzh'. a. Stiff, for
- BUDGER**, búd'-júr. f. One moves or stirs.
- BUDGET**, búd'-jít. f. A bag as may be easily carried; a or stock.
- BUFF**, búf'. f. Leather pre from the skin of the buffalo, for waist belts, pouches, &c. litary coat.
- To BUFF**, búf'. v. a. To stri
- BUFFALO**, búf'-fá-lò. f. A of wild bull or cow.
- BUFFET**, búf'-flt. f. A blow the fist.
- BUFFET**, búf'-fét'. f. A ki cupboard.
- To BUFFET**, búf'-flt. v. n. box, to beat.
- To BUFFET**, búf'-flt. v. n. play a boxing-match.
- BUFFETER**, búf'-fl-túr. f. A l
- BUFFLE**, búf'l. f. The same buffalo.
- To BUFFLE**, búf'l. v. n. puzzle; to be at a loss.
- BUFFLEHEADED**, búf'l-héd. Dull, stupid.
- BUFFOON**, búf-fò'n. f. A whose profession is to make by low jests and antick postu jackpudding; a man that pr indecent raillery.
- BUFFOONRY**, búf-fò'n-é-ry. f. practice of a buffoon; low scurrile mirth.
- BUG**, búg'. f. A stinking i bred in old household stuff.
- BUGBEAR**, búg'-bér. f. A f ful object, a false terrour.
- BUGGINESS**, búg'-gl-nís. f. state of being infected with b
- BUGGY**, búg'-gy. a. Abou with bugs.
- BUGLE**, bú'gl.
- BUGLEHORN**, bú'gl-hörn. } ing horn.

B U L

BUGLE, bú'gl. f. A shining bead of glass.

BUGLE, bú'gl. f. A plant.

BUGLOSS, bú'-glós. f. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, bíld'. v. a. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.

To BUILD, bíld'. v. n. To depend on, to rest on.

BUILDER, bíl'-dúr. f. He that builds, an architect.

BUILDING, bíl'-d'ing. f. A fabrick, an edifice.

BUILT, bílt'. f. The form, the structure.

BULB, búlb'. f. A round body, or root.

BULBACEOUS, búl-bá'-shús. a. The same with **BULBOUS**.

BULBOUS, búl'-bús. a. Containing bulbs.

To BULGE, búl'je. v. n. To take in water, to founder; to jut out.

BULK, búlk'. f. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick.

BULK, búlk'. f. A part of a building jutting out.

BULKHEAD, búlk'-héd. f. A partition made across a ship with boards.

BULKINESS, búl'-kl-n'is. f. Greatness of stature, or size.

BULKY, búl'-ký. a. Of great size or stature.

BULL, búl'. f. The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; a letter or mandate published by the pope; a blunder.

BULLBAITING, búl'-bá-t'ing. f. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEEF, búl'-bé'f. f. The flesh of bulls; coarse beef.

BULL-BEGGAR, búl'-bég-úr. f. Something terrible.

BULL-CALF, búl'-ká'f. f. A he-calf; a term of reproach applied to a stupid fellow.

BULL-DOG, búl'-dóg. f. A dog

B U M

of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-FINCH, búl'-f'ntsh. f. A small singing bird.

BULL-HEAD, búl'-héd. f. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish.

BULL-TROUT, búl'-trout'. f. A large kind of trout.

BULL-WEED, búl'-wéd. f. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, búl'-wúrt. f. Bishop's-weed.

BULLACE, búl'-lis. f. A wild sour plum.

BULLET, búl'-lit. f. A round ball of metal.

BULLION, búl'-lyún. f. Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.

BULLITION, búl'-l'ish'-ún. f. The act or state of boiling.

BULLOCK, búl'-lúk. f. A young bull.

BULLY, búl'-lý. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.

To BULLY, búl'-lý. v. a. To overbear with noise and threats.

To BULLY, búl'-lý. v. n. To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULRUSH, búl'-rúsh. f. A large rush.

BULWARK, búl'-wúrk. f. A fortification, a citadel; a security.

BUM, búm'. f. The part on which we sit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.

BUMBAILIFF, búm-bá'-l'if. f. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.

BUMBARD, búm-bá'rd. f. Bombard.

BUMBAST, búm-bá'st'. f. Bombast.

BUMP, búmp'. f. A swelling, a protuberance.

To BUMP, búmp'. v. a. To make a loud noise.

BUMPER, búm'-púr. f. A cup filled.

BUMPKIN, búmp'-kín. f. An awkward heavy rustick.

BUMPKINLY, búmp'-kín-lý. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

B U T

BUSK, búsk'. f. A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

BUSKIN, búskín. f. A kind of half boot, a shoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, búskínd. a. Dressed in buskins.

BUSKY, búský. a. Woody.

BUSS, búss'. f. A kiss, a salute with lips; a boat for fishing.

To BUSS, búss'. v. a. To kiss.

BUST, búst'. f. A statue representing a man to his breast.

BUSTARD, bústérd. f. A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, búsl. v. n. To be busy, to stir.

BUSTLE, búsl. f. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, búslúr. f. An active stirring man

BUSY, blz'-zy. a. Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, blz'-zy. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, blz'-zy-bód-y. f. A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

BUT, bút'. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; But for, had not this been.

BUT-END, bút-énd. f. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bút'-tshúr. f. One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood.

To BUTCHER, bút'-tshúr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bút'-tshér-ly-nls. f. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bút'-tshér-ly. a. Bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bút'-tshé-ry. f. The

B U T

trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed

BUTLER, bútlúr. f. A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bút'-mént. f. The part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bút'. f. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bút'. f. A vessel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bút'. v. a. To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bút'-túr. f. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bút'-túr. v. a. To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw at gaming.

BUTTERBUMP, bút'-túr-búmp. f. A fowl, the bittourn.

BUTTERBUR, bút'-túr-búr. f. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bút'-túr-flowúr. f. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bút'-túr-flý. f. A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bút'-tér-rls. f. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bút'-túr-mílk. f. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bút'-túr-prínt. f. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bút'-túr-tóth. f. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bút'-túr-wómán. f. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bút'-túr-wúrt. f. A plant, fanicle.

BUTTERY, bút'-tér-y. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bút'-tér-y. f. The room where provisions are laid up.

BUT

B Y

BUTTOCK, búť'-úk. f. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, búť'n. f. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, búť'n. v. a. To dress, to cloath; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, búť'n-hóle. f. The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BUTRESS, búť'-trís. f. A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

To BUTRESS, búť'-trís. v. a. To prop.

BUXOM, búk'-súm. a. Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, búk'-súm-lý. ad. Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, búk'-súm-nís. f. Wantonness, amorousness.

To BUY, bý'. v. a. To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To BUY, bý'. v. n. To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bý'-úr. f. He that buys, a purchaser.

To BUZZ, búz'. v. n. To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, búz'-zúrd. f. A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, búz'-zúr. f. A secret whisperer.

BY, { bý'. } prep. It notes the agent; { bý. } it notes the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the abience of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of; noting substitution.

BY, bý'. ad. Near, at a small dis-

B Y Z

tance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, bý'-ánd-bý'. ad. In a short time.

BY, bý'. f. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE, bý'-kóf'-fý-hous. f. A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bý''-kón-sérn'-mènt. f. An affair which is not the main business.

BY-DEPENDENCE, bý''-dè-pén'-dèns. f. Something accidentally depending on another.

BY-DESIGN, bý'-dè-sí'ne. f. An incidental purpose.

BY-END, bý'-énd'. f. Private interest, secret advantage.

BY-GONE, bý'-gón. a. Past.

BY-LAW, bý'-lá'. f. By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, bý'-nâme. f. A nickname.

BY-PATH, bý'-páth. f. A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, bý'-rès-pèkt'. f. Private end or view.

BY-ROAD, bý'-rô'd. f. An obscure unfrequented road.

BY-ROOM, bý'-rô'm. f. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bý'-spè'tsh. f. An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, bý'-stán-dúr. f. A looker-on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bý'-stré't. f. An obscure street.

BY-VIEW, bý'-vù'. f. Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, bý'-wá'k. f. Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bý'-wá'. f. A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, bý'-wèst'. a. Westward, to the west of.

BY-WORD, bý'-wúrd. f. A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

BYZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C A B

CAB, káb'. f. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, ká-bál'. f. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

To CABAL, ká-bál'. v. n. To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, káb'-á-líst. f. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, káb'-á-líst'-tí. } kál.

CABALLISTICK, káb'-á-líst'-tík. }
a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, ká-bál'-lúr. f. He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABARET, káb'-á-ré. f. A tavern.

CABBAGE, káb'-bldzh. f. A plant.

To CABBAGE, káb'-bldzh. v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, káb'-bldzh-tré. f. A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, káb'-bldzh-wúrm. f. An insect.

CABIN, káb'-bln. f. A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.

To CABIN, káb'-bln. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, káb'-bln. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, káb'-blnd. a. Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, káb'-ln-ét. f. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which consultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, káb'-ln-ét-kou'n-síl. f. A council held in a private manner.

C A D

CABINET-MAKER, káb'-ln-ét-má-kúr. f. One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, ká'bl. f. The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHECTICAL, ká-két'-tý-kál. }
CACHECTICK, ká-kék'-tík. }

a. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, ká'-kék-sý. f. Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHINNATION, ká-kín-ná'-shún. f. A loud laughter.

CKEREL, kák'-é-rl. f. A fish.

To CACKLE, kák'l. v. n. To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kák'l. f. The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kák'-lúr. f. A fowl that cackles; a teltale, a tatler.

CACOCHEMICAL, ká-kò-kím'-ý-kál. }

CACOCHEMICK, ká-kò-kím'-ík. }
a. Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHEMY, ká-kòk'-ý-mý. f. A depravation of the humours from a sound state.

CACOPHONY, ká-kòf'-fò-ný. f. A bad sound of words.

To CACUMINATE, ká-kú'-ml-náte. v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, ká-dáv'-é-rús. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CADDIS, kád'-dís. f. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE,

C A K

CADE, ká'de. a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.
CADE, ká'de. f. A barrel.
CADENCE, ká'-dèns. } f. Fall,
CADENCY, ká'-dèn-sý. } state of
 sinking, decline; the fall of the
 voice; the flow of verses, or pe-
 riods; the tone or sound.
CADENT, ká'-dént. a. Falling down.
CADET, ká-dét'. f. The younger
 brother; the youngest brother; a
 volunteer in the army, who serves
 in expectation of a commission.
CADGER, kád'-júr. f. A huckster.
CADI, ká'-dý. f. A magistrate a-
 mong the Turks.
CADILLACK, ká-dil'-lák. f. A
 sort of pear.
CÆSIAS, sè'-syás. f. A wind from
 the north-east.
CESAREAN. See **CESAREAN**.
CESURA, sè'-sú'-rá. f. A figure in
 poetry, by which a short syllable
 after a complete foot is made long;
 a pause in verse.
CAFTAN, káf'-tán. f. A Persian
 vest or garment.
CAG, kág'. f. A barrel or wooden
 vessel, containing four or five gallons.
CAGE, ká'je. f. An inclosure of
 twigs or wire, in which birds are
 kept; a place for wild beasts; a
 prison for petty malefactors.
To CAGE, ká'je. v. a. To inclose
 in a cage.
CAIMAN, ká'-mán. f. The Ame-
 rican name of a crocodile.
To CAJOLE, ká-jó'le. v. a. To
 flatter, to soothe.
CAJOLER, ká-jó'-lúr. f. A flat-
 terer, a wheedler.
CAJOLERY, ká-jó'-lè-ry. f. Flat-
 tery.
CAISSON, ká-sò'n. f. A chest of
 bombs or powder, laid in the ene-
 my's way, to be fired at their ap-
 proach; a wooden case in which
 the piers of bridges are built within
 the water.
CAITIFF, ká'-tif. f. A mean vil-
 lain, a despicable knave.
CAKE, ká'ke. f. A kind of deli-
 cate bread; any thing of a form
 rather flat than high.

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C A L

To CAKE, ká'ke. v. n. To harden
 as dough in the oven.
CALABASH, kal'-à-básh. f. A spe-
 cies of a larger gourd.
CALABASH TREE, kal'-à-básh-
 trè". f. A tree of which the she-
 ds are used by the negroes for cups;
 as also for instruments of musick.
CALAMANCO, kal'-à-mánk'-ò. f.
 A kind of woollen stuff.
CALAMINE, kal'-à-mine. f. A
 kind of fossil bituminous earth,
 which being mixed with copper,
 changes it into brass.
CALAMINT, kal'-à-mint. f. The
 name of a plant.
CALAMITOUS, ká-lám'-i-tús. a.
 Miserable, involved in distress,
 unhappy, wretched.
CALAMITOUSNESS, ká-lám'-i-
 tús-nis. f. Misery, distress.
CALAMITY, ká-lám'-i-tý. f. Mis-
 fortune, cause of misery.
CALAMUS, kal'-à-mús. f. A sort
 of reed or sweet-scented wood, men-
 tioned in scripture.
CALASH, ká-lásh'. f. A small
 carriage of pleasure.
CALCARIOUS, kal-ká'-ryús. a.
 Partaking of the nature of calx.
CALCEATED, kal'-sè-á-tíd. a.
 Shod, fitted with shoes.
CALCEDONIUS, kal-sè-dò'-nyús.
 f. A kind of precious stone.
CALCINATE. See **To CALCINE**.
CALCINATION, kal-sý-ná'-shún.
 f. Such a management of bodies
 by fire, as renders them reducible
 to powder; chymical pulverization.
CALCINATORY, kal'-sin-ná-túr-ý.
 f. A vessel used in calcination.
To CALCINE, kal-sí'ne. v. a. To
 burn in a fire to a calx, or sub-
 stance easily reduced to powder;
 to burn up.
To CALCINE, kal-sí'ne. v. n. To
 become a calx by heat.
To CALCULATE, kal'-kú-láte. v. a.
 To compute, to reckon; to adjust,
 to project for any certain end.
CALCULATION, kal-kú-lá'-shún.
 f. A practice, or manner of rec-
 koning, the art of numbering; the
 result of arithmetical operation.

U

CAL-

CALCULATOR, kál'-kù-lá-túr. f. A computer.

CALCULATORY, kál'-kù-lá-túr'-y. a. Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kál'-kùle. f. Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kál'-kù-ló'se. }
CALCULOUS, kál'-kù-lús. } a. Stony, gritty.

CALCULUS, kál'-kù-lús. f. The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kál'-drùn. f. A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

CALEFACTION, kál'-ě-fák'-shùn. f. The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kál'-ě-fák'-tív. a. That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kál'-ě-fák'-túr'-y. a. That which heats.

To CALEFY, kál'-ě-fý. v. n. To grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kál'-In-dúr. f. A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

To CALENDER, kál'-In-dúr. v. a. To dress cloth.

CALENDER, kál'-In-dúr. f. A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDREER, kál'-In-drúr. f. The person who calenders.

CALENDs, kál'-Indz. f. The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kál'-In-túre. f. A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, ká'f. f. The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, ká'-lě'-búr. f. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALICE, kál'-ls. f. A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kál'-y-kò. f. An Indian stuff made of cotton.

CALID, kál'-ld. a. Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, ká-liu'-ěi-tý. f. Heat.

CALIF, } ká'-llf. } f. A title assumed by the

successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, ká-ly-gá'-shùn. f. Darkness, cloudiness.

CALIGINOUS, ká-ldzh'-y-nús. a. Obscure, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, ká-ldzh'-y-nús-nls. f. Darkness.

CALIGRAPHY, ká-llg'-grá-fý. f. Beautiful writing.

CALIVER, kál'-y-vúr. f. A handgun, a harquebuse, an old musket.

To CALK, ká'k. v. a. To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, ká'-kúr. f. The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To CALL, kál'. v. a. To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kál'. f. A vocal address; requisition; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand; a claim; an instrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, } kál'-llt. f. A trull.

CALLET, }

CALLING, kál'-llng. f. Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kál'-ly-pěrz. f. Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOsITY, kál'-lòs'-sl-tý. f. A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kál'-lús. a. Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kál'-lús-nls. f. Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

C A L

- CALLOW**, kál'-lò. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.
- CALLUS**, kál'-lús. f. An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.
- CALM**, ká'm. a. Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.
- CALM**, ká'm. f. Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.
- To CALM**, ká'm. v. a. To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.
- CALMER**, ká'm-úr. f. The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.
- CALMLY**, ká'm-lý. ad. Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.
- CALMNESS**, ká'm-nls. f. Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.
- CALOMEL**, kál'-ò-mél. f. Mercury six times sublimed.
- CALORIFICK**, kál'-ò-rí'-lk. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.
- CALOTTE**, ká-lòt'. f. A cap or coif.
- CALTROPS**, kál'-tròps. f. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus.
- To CALVE**, ká'v. v. n. To bring forth a calf, spoken of a cow.
- To CALUMNIATE**, ká-lúm'-nyáte. v. a. To slander.
- CALUMNIATION**, ká-lúm'-nyá'-shùn. f. A malicious and false representation of words or actions.
- CALUMNIATOR**, ká-lúm'-nyá-túr. f. A forger of accusation, a slanderer.
- CALUMNIOUS**, ká-lúm'-nyús. a. Slandorous, falsely reproachful.
- CALUMNY**, kál'-úm'-ny. f. Slander, false charge.
- CALX**, kálk's. f. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.
- CALYCLE**, kál'-lkl. f. A small bud of a plant.

C A M

- CAMAIEU**, ká-má'-yò. f. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.
- CAMBER**, kám'-búr. f. A piece of timber cut arch-wise.
- CAMBRICK**, kám'-brík. f. A kind of fine linen.
- CAME**, ká'me. The preterite of **To COME**.
- CAMEL**, kám'-il. f. A beast of burden.
- CAMELOPARD**, kám'-è-lò-párd. f. An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.
- CAMELOT**, } kám'-ilt. { f. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.
- CAMLET**, }
- CAMERA OBSCURA**, kám'-è-rá-òb-skù'-rá. f. An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.
- CAMERADE**, kúm'-ráde. f. A bosom companion. See **COMRADE**.
- CAMERATED**, kám'-èr-á-tíd. a. Arched.
- CAMERATION**, kám'-èr-á'-shùn. f. A vaulting or arching.
- CAMISADO**, kám'-ý-fá'-dò. f. An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.
- CAMISATED**, kám'-ý-fá-tíd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.
- CAMLET**, kám'-ilt. f. See **CAMELOT**.
- CAMMOCK**, kám'-múk. f. An herb, petty whin, or restharrow.
- CAMOMILE**, kám'-mò-míle. f. A plant.
- CAMP**, kámp'. f. The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.
- To CAMP**, kámp'. v. n. To lodge in tents.
- CAMPAIGN**, kám-pá'n. f. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kām-pān'-nỹ-fōrm. a. A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kām-pān'-ū-lāte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kām-pēs'-trāl. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kām'-fỹr. f. A kind of resin produced by a chemical process from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kām'-fỹr-trē. f. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kām'-fō-rāte. a. Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kām'-pyūn. f. A plant.

CAN, kām'. f. A cup.

To CAN, kām'. v. n. Pret. COULD. To be able, to have power: it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILE, kām-nāl'. f. The lowest people.

CANAL, kām-nāl'. f. A basin of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL, kām-nāl-kōl. f. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kām-ā-līk'-ū-lā-tīd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, kām-nā'-rỹ. f. Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

CANARY-BIRD, kām-nā'-rỹ-būrd. f. An excellent singing bird.

To CANCEL, kām'-sīl. v. a. To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLED, kām'-sēl-lā-tīd. a. Cross-barred.

CANCELLATION, kām-sēl-lā'-shūn. f. An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CANCER, kām'-sūr. f. A crabfish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To CANCERATE, kām'-sē-rāte. v. n. To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kām-sē-rā'-shūn. f. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kām'-sē-rūs. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kām'-sē-rūs-nēs. f. The state of being cancerous.

CANCERINE, kām'-krīne. f. Having the qualities of a cancer.

CANDENT, kām'-dēt. a. Growing white.

CANDICANT, kām'-dỹ. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kām'-dīd. a. Fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kām'-dī-dāt. f. A competitor, one that advances.

CANDIDLY, kām'-dīd-lỹ. ad. Ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kām'-dīd-nēs. f. Ingenuousness, openness.

To CANDIFY, kām'-dī-fỹ. v. a. To make white.

CANDLE, kām-d'l. f. A piece of wax or tallow, furnished with a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kām-dēl-bēr-rỹ-trē. f. Sweet-gum tree.

CANDLEHOLDER, kām-dēl-hōldēr. f. He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kām-dēl-līt. f. The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kām-dēl-mās. f. The feast of the purification of the Virgin, which was celebrated with many churches.

CANDLESTICK, kām-dēl-sīk. f. The instrument that holds the candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kām-dēl-sūf. f. Grease, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kām-dēl-wās-ter. f. A spendthrift.

CANDOCK, kām'-dōk. f. A reed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kām'-dūr. f. The softness of temper, purity, ingenuousness.

To CANDY, kām'-dỹ. v. a. To preserve with sugar; to freeze.

To CANDY, kām'-dỹ. v. a. To grow congealed.

CANE, kām-ne. f. A kind of reed; the plant which yields sugar; a lance; a reed.

To CANE, kām-ne. v. a. To strike with a cane or stick.

C A N

CANICULAR, ká-ník'-ù-làr. a. Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, ká-ní'ne. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kán'-íř-túr. f. A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kánk'-kúr. f. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.

To CANKER, kánk'-kúr. v. n. To grow corrupt.

To CANKER, kánk'-kúr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kánk'-úr-blít. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kán'-ná-bíne. a. Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kán'-ný-bál. f. A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kán'-ný-bál-lý. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kán'-ní-púrř. f. Calipers.

CANNON, kán'-nún. f. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kán'-nún-bál. }
CANNON-SHOT, kán'-nún-shót. }
 f. The balls which are shot from great guns.

To CANNONADE, kán-nó-ná'de. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kán-nó-né'r. f. The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOT, kán'-nót. v. n. of CAN and NOT. To be unable.

CANOA, } kán-nó. } f. A boat
CANOE, } kán-nó. } made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kán'-ón. f. A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter,

C A N

CANONESS, kán'-ò-nés. f. In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, kán-ón'-ý-kál. a. According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, ká-nón'-ý-kál-lý. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, ká-nón'-ý-kál-nls. f. The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kán'-nó-níst. f. A professor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kán-nó-ný-zá'-shún. f. The act of declaring a saint.

To CANONIZE, kán'-nó-níze. v. a. To declare any one a saint.

CANONRY, kán'-ún-rý } f. An
CANONSHIP, kán'-ún-shíp. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kán'-ò-pýd. a. Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kán'-ò-pý. f. A covering spread over the head.

To CANOPY, kán'-ò-pý. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, ká-nó'-rús. a. Musical, tuneful.

CANT, kánt'. f. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.

To CANT, kánt'. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kánt'. v. a. To toss or fling away.

CANTATA, kán-tá'-tá. f. A song.

CANTATION, kán-tá'-shún. f. The act of singing.

CANTER, kán'-túr. f. A hypocrite; a short gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kán-thár'-ý-déz. f. Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kán'-thús. f. The corner of the eye.

CAN-

C A P

CANTICLE, kán'-tikl. f. A song; the Song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kán'tl. f. A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kánt'-lit. f. A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kán'-tò. f. A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kán'-tún. f. —A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

To **CANTON**, kán'-tún. v. a. To divide into little parts.

To **CANTONIZE**, kán'-tò-níze. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions.

CANVASS, kán'-vás. f. A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.

To **CANVASS**, kán'-vás. v. a. To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To **CANVASS**, kán'-vás. v. n. To solicit.

CANY, ká'-ny. a. Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CANZONET, kán-zò-nét'. f. A little song.

CAP, káp'. f. The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To **CAP**, káp'. v. a. To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP A' PE', káp-à-pé'. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, káp'-pá-púr. f. A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, ká-pá-bli'-l-ty'. f. Capacity.

CAPABLE, ká'-pábl. a. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, ká'-pábl-nls. f. The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, ká-pá'-shús. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great design.

C A P

CAPACIOUSNESS, ká-pá'-sh f. The power of holding, nefs.

To **CAPACITATE**, ká-pás'-v. a. To enable, to qualify

CAPACITY, ká-pás'-l-ty'. f. power of containing; the power of the mind; power, ty; room, space; state, character.

CAPARISON, ká-pár'-ý-sún. sort of cover for a horse.

To **CAPARISON**, ká-pár'-v. a. To dress in caparison dress pompously.

CAPE, ká'pe. f. Headland, montory; the neck-piece of or coat.

CAPER, ká'-púr. f. A leap jump.

CAPER, ká'-púr. f. An acid

CAPER-BUSH, ká'-púr-búf. This plant grows in the south of France, the buds are pickled eating.

To **CAPER**, ká'-púr. v. n. dance frolicsomely; to seek merriment.

CAPERER, ká'-pé-rúr. f. A caper.

CAPIAS, ká'-pyás. f. A writ execution.

CAPILACEOUS, ká-pli-lá'-sh The same with **CAPILLARY**.

CAPILLAIRE, ká-pli-lá'r. f. A sort of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, ká-pli'-lá-f. Small threads or hairs grow up in the middle of a finger.

CAPILLARY, ká-pli'-lá-ry. a. resembling hairs, small, minute

CAPILLATION, ká-pli'-lá-sh A small ramification of vessels

CAPITAL, káp'-l-tál. a. Relative to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects chief, principal; applied to letters, large, such as are written the beginning or heads of books

Capital stock, the principal original stock of a trading company

CAPITAL, káp'-l-tál. f. The upper part of a pillar; the chief of a nation.

C A P

CAPITALLY, káp'-l-tál-lý. ad. In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, káp-l-tá'-shún. f. Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, ká-plt'-ú-lár. f. The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, ká-plt'-ú-láte. v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield, or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, ká-plt'-ú-lá'-shún. f. Stipulations, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, ká-pe'-vý-tré. f. A balsam tree.

CAPON, ká'pn. f. A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, ká-pò-nyé'r. f. A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, ká-pòt'. f. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPRICE, ká-prí's. f. Freak, fancy, whim.

CAPRICHIO, ká-prí'-tshò. f. The same as **CAPRICE**.

CAPRICIOUS, ká-prísh'-ús. a. Whimsical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, ká-prísh'-ús-lý. ad. Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, ká-prísh'-ús-nís. f. Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, káp'-prý-kòrn. f. One of the signs of the zodiack, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, káp'-ry'-òle. f. Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, káp'-stán. f. A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, káp'-sù-lár. } a.

CAPSULARY, káp'-sù-lár-ý. } a.

Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, káp'-sù-láte. } a.

CAPSULATED, káp'-sù-lá-tíd. } a.

Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, káp'-tín. f. A chief commander; the commander of a

C A R

company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, káp'-tín-ý. f. The power over a certain district, the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, káp'-tín-shíp. f. The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, káp-tá'-shún. f. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, káp'-shún. f. The act of taking any person.

CAPTICUS, káp'-shús. a. Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, káp'-shús-lý. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, káp'-shús-nís. f. Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, káp'-tí-váte. v. a. To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, káp-tí-vá'-shún. f. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, káp'-tív. f. One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, káp'-tív. a. Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, káp-tív'-l-tý. f. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, káp'-túr. f. He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, káp'-tshúr. f. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, káp-ú-shí'n. f. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, ká'r. f. A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, ká'r-bíne. f. A small sort of fire-arms.

CARENIER, kár-bí-ní'r. f. A sort of light horseman.

CARRACK, kár'-ák. f. A large ship of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kár'-át. } f. A weight

CARACT, } of four grains; } a man-

a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CARAVAN, kár'-à-vân. f. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kár'-à-vân'-sà-rý. f. A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kár'-à-wá. f. A plant.

CARBONADO, kár-bỏ-nả'-dỏ. f. Meat cut across, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kár-bỏ-nả'-dỏ. v., a. To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, kár-bủnkl. f. A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kár-bủnkld. a. Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kár-bủnk'-ủ-lủr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kár-bủnk-ủ-lả'-shủn. f. The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kár'-kà-nẻt. f. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kár'-kás. f. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kár'-ẻlẻ-lẻdzh. f. Prison fees.

CARD, kárd. f. A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kárd. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOM, kár'-dả-mủm. f. A medicinal seed.

CARDER, kár'-dủr. f. One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kár-dẻ'-ả-kẻl. } a.

CARDIACK, kár-dẻ'-ảk. } a. Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kár-dẻ-nẻl. a. Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kár-dẻ-nẻl. f. One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kár-dẻ-nẻl-lẻt. }

CARDINALSHIP, kár-dẻ-nẻl-shẻp. }

The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kárd-mẻtsh. f. match made by dipping a piece of card in melted sulphur; a party cards.

CARE, kẻre. f. Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kẻre. v. n. To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kẻre-kẻrẻd. a. Broken with care and solicitude.

To CAREEN, kẻ-rẻn. v. a. To caulk, to stop up leaks.

CAREER, kẻ-rẻr. f. The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion, course of action.

To CAREER, kẻ-rẻr. v. n. To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, kẻre-fủl. a. Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kẻre-fủl-lẻy. ad. In a manner that shews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kẻre-fủl-nẻs. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, kẻre-lẻẻ-lẻy. ad. Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESNESS, kẻre-lẻẻ-nẻs. Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, kẻre-lẻẻ. a. Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful; cheerful, undisturbed, unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kẻ-rẻẻ'. v. a. To caress, to fondle.

CARESS, kẻ-rẻẻ'. f. An act of caressing, dearment.

CARET, kẻ'-rẻẻt. f. A note which shews where something interlined should be read, as A.

CARGO, kẻr'-gỏ. f. The load of a ship.

CARICATURA, kẻr-i-kẻ-tủ'-ẻẻ.

Exaggerated resemblance in drawings.
CARIES, ká'-ryès. f. Rotteness.
CARIOSITY, kár-ý-òs'-l-ty. f. Rotteness.
CARIOUS, ká'-ryús. a. Rotten.
CARK, ká'rk. f. Care, anxiety.
To CARK, ká'rk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.
CARLE, ká'rl. f. A rude, brutal man, churl.
CARLINE THISTLE, ká'-líne-ílls'l. f. A plant.
CARLINGS, ká'-língz. f. In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.
CARMAN, ká'-mán. f. A man whose employment it is to drive cars.
CARMELITE, ká'-mè-líte. f. A sort of pear; one of the order of white friars.
CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'-à-tív. f. Carminatives are such things as dispel wind, and promote insensible perspiration.
CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'-à-tív. a. Belonging to carminatives.
CARMINE, ká'-míne. f. A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.
CARNAGE, ká'-nldzh. f. Slaughter, havock; heaps of flesh.
CARNAL, ká'-nál. a. Fleshly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.
CARNALITY, kár-nál'-l-ty. f. Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.
CARNALLY, ká'-nál-ly. ad. According to the flesh, not spiritually.
CARNALNESS, ká'-nál-nls. f. Carnality.
CARNATION, kár-ná'-shùn. f. The name of the natural flesh colour.
CARNELION, kár-né'-lyùn. f. A precious stone.
CARNEOUS, ká'-né-ús. a. Fleishy.
To CARNIFY, ká'-ny'-fý. v. n. To breed flesh.
CARNIVAL, ká'-ny'-vál. f. The feast held in popish countries before Lent.
CARNIVOROUS, kár-nlv'-vò-rús. a. Flesh-eating.
CARNOSITY, kár-nòs'-sý-ty. f. Fleishy excrescence.

CARNOUS, ká'-nús. a. Fleishy.
CAROB, ká'-rób. f. A plant.
CAROL, kár'-rúl. f. A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.
To CAROL, kár'-rúl. v. n. To sing, to warble.
To CAROL, kár'-rúl. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.
CAROTID, ká-ròt'-ld. a. Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.
CAROUSAL, ká-rou'-zál. f. A festival.
To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. n. To drink, to quaff.
To CAROUSE, ká-rou'z. v. a. To drink.
CAROUSER, ká-rou'-zúr. f. A drinker, a toper.
CARP, ká'rp. f. A pond fish.
To CARP, ká'rp. v. n. To censure, to cavil.
CARPENTER, ká'-pln-túr. f. An artificer in wood.
CARPENTRY, ká'-pin-try. f. The trade of a carpenter.
CARPER, ká'-púr. f. A caviller.
CARPET, ká'-plt. f. A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.
To CARPET, ká'-plt. v. a. To spread with carpets.
CARPING, ká'-plng. part. a. Captious, censorious.
CARPINGLY, ká'-plng-ly. ad. Captiously, censoriously.
CARRIAGE, kár'-rldzh. f. The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.
CARRIER, kár'-ry'-úr. f. One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeons.
CARRION, kár'-ryùn. f. The carcase of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

C A R

- CARRION**, kár'-ryún. a. Relating to carcases.
- CARROT**, kár'-rút. f. Garden root
- CARROTINESS**, kár'-rút-ý-nís. f. Redness of hair.
- CARROTY**, kár'-út-ý. a. Spoken of red hair.
- To CARRY**, kár'-ry. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to support to the last.
- To CARRY**, kár'-ry. v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
- CART**, ká'rt. f. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
- To CART**, ká'rt. v. a. To expose in a cart.
- To CART**, ká'rt. v. n. To use carts for carriage.
- CART-HORSE**, ká'rt-hórse. f. A coarse unwieldy horse.
- CART-LOAD**, ká'rt-lód. f. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.
- CARTWAY**, ká'rt-wá. f. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.
- CARTE BLANCHE**, ká'rt-blánt'sh. f. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.
- CARTEL**, kár-tél'. f. A writing containing stipulations.
- CARTER**, kár-túr. f. The man who drives a cart.
- CARTILAGE**, kár'-tí-lídzh. f. A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.
- CARTILAGINEOUS**, kár-tý-lá-jý'-nyús. }
CARTILAGINOUS, kár-tý-ládzh'-i-nús. } a.
Consisting of cartilages.

C A S

- CARTOON**, kár-tó'n. f. A painting or drawing upon large paper.
- CARTOUCH**, kár-tó'tsh. f. A piece of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is made out of a hobit or small mortar.
- CARTRAGE**, } ká'r-trídzh.
CARTRIDGE, } of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the expedition in charging guns.
- CARTRUT**, ká'rt-rút. f. The wheel made by a cart wheel.
- CARTULARY**, ká'r-tó-lá-ry. f. A place where papers are kept.
- CARTWRIGHT**, ká'rt-rít. f. A maker of carts.
- To CARVE**, ká'rv. v. a. To cut wood or stone; to cut meat at a table; to engrave; to chuse one's own part.
- To CARVE**, ká'rv. v. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of serving the company.
- CARVER**, ká'r-vúr. f. A sculいた that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.
- CARVING**, ká'r-víng. f. The art of carving, figures carved.
- CARUNCLE**, ká'r-únkl. f. A protuberance of flesh.
- CASCADE**, kás-ká'de. f. A rapid, a water-fall.
- CASE**, ká'se. f. A covering, a sheath; the outer part of a building unfurnished.
- CASE-KNIFE**, ká'se-nífe. f. A large kitchen-knife.
- CASE-SHOT**, ká'se-shót. f. Shots inclosed in a case.
- CASE**, ká'se. f. Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, the state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, or health; contingent question relating to particular persons or things; representation of any question or state of body, or affairs; the variation of a case. In case, if it should happen.
- To CASE**, ká'se. v. a. To provide a case or cover; to cover as a coat; to strip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, ká'se-hárdn. v. a. To harden on the outside.
CASEMATE, ká'se-máte. f. A kind of vault or arch of stone work.
CASEMENT, ká'ze-mént. f. A window opening upon hinges.
CASEWORM, ká'se-wúrm. f. A grub that makes itself a case.
CASH, kásh'. f. Money, ready money.
CASH-KEEPER, kásh'-ké-púr. f. A man entrusted with the money.
CASHEWNUT, ká-shò'-núť. f. A tree.
CASHIER, káf-shě'r. f. He that has charge of the money.
To CASHIER, ká-shě'r. v. a. To discard, to dismiss from a post.
CASK, kásk'. f. A barrel.
CASQUE, kásk'. f. A helmet, armour for the head.
CASKET, kás'-kít. f. A small box or chest for jewels.
To CASSATE, kás'-sáte. v. a. To vacate, to invalidate.
CASSATION, káf-sá'-shún. f. A making null or void.
CASSAVI, kás'-sá-vý. } f. An A-
CASSADA, kás'-sá-dá. } merican plant.
CASSIA, kás'-shyá. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses; the name of a tree.
CASSIOWARY, kás'-shò-wá-ry. f. A large bird of prey.
CASSOCK, kás'-súk. f. A close garment.
CASSWEED, kas'-wéd. f. Shepherd's pouch.
To CAST, kást'. v. a. Pret. and part. **CAST**. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to

direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.
To CAST, kást'. v. n. To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.
CAST, kást'. f. The act of casting or throwing, a throw; state of any thing cast or thrown; a stroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the cast of dice; a mould, a form; a shade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.
CASTANET, kás'-tá-nét. f. Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
CASTAWAY, kást'-á-wá. f. A person lost, or abandoned by providence.
CASTELLAIN, káf-tél'-lén. f. Constable of a castle.
CASTER, kás'-túr. f. A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.
To CASTIGATE, kás'-tí-gáte. v. a. To chastise, to chasten, to punish.
CASTIGATION, káf-tí-gá'-shún. f. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.
CASTIGATORY, kás"-tí-gá-túr'-ý. a. Punitive.
CASTING-NET, kás'-tíng-nét. f. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.
CASTLE, kás'l. f. A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.
CASTLE SOAP, káf-tíl'-sóp. f. A kind of soap.
CASTLED, kás'ld. a. Furnished with castles.
CASTLING, kást'-líng. f. An abortive.

C A T

CASTOR, kās'-tūr. f. A beaver.
CASTOREUM, kās'-tō'-ryūm. f. In pharmacy, a liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.
CASTRAMETATION, kās'-trā-mē-tā'-shūn. f. The art or practice of encamping.
To CASTRATE, kās'-trāte. v. a. To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.
CASTRATION, kās'-trā'-shūn. f. The act of gelding.
CASTERIL, } kās'-trīl. { f. A mean
CASTREL, } or dege-
 nerate kind of hawk.
CASTRENSIAN, kās'-trēn'-shān. a. Belonging to a camp.
CASUAL, kās'-ū-āl. a. Accidental, arising from chance.
CASUALLY, kās'-ū-āl-ý. ad. Accidentally, without design.
CASUALNESS, kās'-ū-āl-nīs. f. Accidentalsness.
CASUALTY, kās'-ū-āl-ty. f. Accident, a thing happening by chance.
CASUIST, kās'-ū-īst. f. One that studies and settles cases of conscience.
CASUISTICAL, kās'-ū-īst'-tī-kāl. a. Relating to cases of conscience.
CASUISTRY, kās'-ū-īst-try. f. The science of a casuist.
CAT, kāt'. f. A domestick animal that catches mice.
CAT, kāt'. f. A sort of ship.
CAT O' NINE TAILS, kāt-ā-nīne-tālz. f. A whip with nine lashes.
CATACHRESIS, kāt-ā-krē'-sis. f. The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.
CATACHRESTICAL, kāt-ā-krēs'-tý-kāl. a. Forced, far fetched.
CATACLYSM, kāt-ā-klīzm. f. A deluge, an inundation.
CATACOMBS, kāt-ā-kō'mz. f. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.
CATALEPSIS, kāt-ā-lēp'-sis. f. A

C A T

disease, wherein the patient is out sense, and remains in the posture in which the disease left him.
CATALOGUE, kāt'-ā-lōg. f. Enumeration of particulars.
CATAMOUNTAIN, kāt-ā-tān. f. A fierce animal, resembling a cat.
CATAPHRACT, kāt'-ā-frākt. f. A horseman in complete armor.
CATAPLASM, kāt'-ā-plāzm. f. A poultice.
CATAPULT, kāt'-ā-pūlt. f. A machine used anciently to throw stones.
CATARACT, kāt'-ā-rākt. f. A fall of water from on high, a cataract.
CATARACT, kāt'-ā-rākt. f. An inspissation of the crystalline humor of the eye; sometimes a little that hinders the sight.
CATARRH, kāt'-ār. f. A secretion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.
CATARRHAL, kāt'-ār-rāl. f. Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.
CATASTROPHE, kāt'-ās'-trōf. f. The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or event of a dramatick piece; an event, generally unhappy.
CATCAL, kāt'-kāl. f. A square instrument, used in the play to condemn plays.
To CATCH, kātsh'. v. a. To hold on with the hand; to seize any thing flying; to seize any by pursuit; to stop, to intercept falling; to ensnare, to intangle a snare; to receive suddenly fasten suddenly upon, to seize please, to seize the affection charm; to receive any contagion or disease.
To CATCH, kātsh'. v. n. To be contagious, to spread infection.
CATCH, kātsh'. f. Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of catching quickly; a song sung in succession, the posture of seizing an advantage taken, hold laid

C A T

the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift sailing ship.

CATCHER, kát'sh-úr. f. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kát'sh-flý. f. A plant, campion.

CATCHPOLL, kát'sh-pól. f. A serjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kát'sh-wúrd. f. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kát-ê-két'-ý-kál. a. Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, kát-ê-két'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In the way of question and answer.

To CATECHISE, kát'-ê-kíze. v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kát'-ê-kí-zúr. f. One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kát'-ê-kízm. f. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kát'-ê-kíst. f. One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kát-ê-kú'-mén. f. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kát-ê-kú-mén'-ý-kál. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kát-ê-gór'-l-kál. a. Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kát-ê-gór'-lk-ál-ý. ad. Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kát'-ê-gúr-ry. f. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kát-ê-ná'-ryan. a. Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kát'-ê-náte. v. a. To chain.

CATENATION, kát-ê-ná'-shún. f. Link, regular connexion.

C A T

To CATER, ká'-túr. v. n. To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, ká'-túr. f. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, ká'-túr-kúz'n. f. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, ká'-tê-rúr. f. The providore or purveyor.

CATERESS, ká'-tê-rês. f. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kát'-têr-pll-lúr. f. A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kát'-têr-wál. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, ká'ts. f. Viands, food, dish of meat.

CATFISH, kát'-flsh. f. A sea-fish in the West Indies.

CATHARTICAL, ká-thá'r-tí-kál. }
CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. }
 a. Purgative.

CATHARTICK, ká-thá'r-tík. f. A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thá'r-tí-kál-nís. f. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kát'-héd. f. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fiddle.

CATHEDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. a. Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, ká-thé'-drél. f. The head church of a diocese.

CATHERINE-PEAR, káth'-ê-rín-pê'r. f. See PEAR.

CATHETER, ká-thé'-túr. f. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kát'-hólz. f. In a ship, two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICISM, ká-thól'-l-sízm. f. Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK, káth'-ò-llk. a. Universal or general.

CATHOLICON, ká-thól'-l-kón. f. An universal medicine.

CATKINS, kát'-kínz. f. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kát'-líng. f. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; catgut, fiddle strings.

CATMINT, kát'-mínt. f. The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kát-óp'-trí-kál. a. Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kát-óp'-tríks. f. That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE, kát'-pípe. f. Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kát's-l. f. A stone.

CATS-FOOT, kát's-fút. f. An herb, alehoof, groundivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kát's-héd. f. A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kát'-síl-vúr. f. A kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, kát's-tál. f. A long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, kát'sh-úp. f. A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kát'l. f. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

CAVALCADE, káv-ál-ká'de. f. A procession on horseback.

CAVALIER, káv-á-lé'r. f. A horseman, a knight; a gay sprightly military man; the appellation of the party of king Charles the first.

CAVALIER, káv-á-lé'r. a. Gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; disdainful, haughty.

CAVALIERLY, káv-á-lé'r-lý. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.

CAVALRY, káv'-ál-rý. f. Horse troops.

To CAVATE, ká'-váte. v. a. To hollow.

CAVAZION, ká-vá'-zhún. f. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, ká'dl. f. A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

CAVE, ká've. f. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.

CAVEAT, ká'-vyát. f. A is an intimation given to ordinary or ecclesiastical judges, fying to him, that he ought to be ware how he acts.

CAVERN, káv'-úr. f. A place in the ground.

CAVERNED, káv'-úrnd. a. of caverns, hollow, excavated, habiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, káv'-úr-nús. of caverns.

CAVESSON, káv'-éf-sún. f. band.

CAUF, ká'f. f. A chest with to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUGHT, ká't. part. past. To CATCH.

CAVIARE, ká-ví'r. f. The roe of a sturgeon salted.

To CAVIL, káv'-íl. v. n. To captious and frivolous object.

To CAVIL, káv'-íl. v. a. To receive or treat with objection.

CAVIL, káv'-íl. f. A false or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, káv'-íl-l. f. The disposition to malicious objection.

CAVILLER, káv'-víl-úr. f. An unfair adversary, a captious antagonist.

CAVILLINGLY, káv'-íl-l. ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, káv'-víl-lús. of objections.

CAVITY, káv'-í-tý. f. Hollow, hollow.

CAUK, ká'k. f. A coarse tail.

CAUL, ká'l. f. The net in which women inclose their hair, the under part of a woman's cap.

CAULIFEROUS, ká-líf-sé. A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kól'-lý. f. A species of cabbage.

To CAULK. See CALK.

CAUSABLE, ká'-zábl. a. which may be caused.

C A U

CAUSAL, ká'-zál. a. Relating to causes.

CAUSALITY, ká'-zál'-l-tý. f. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

CAUSATION, ká'-zál'-shún. f. The act or power of causing.

CAUSATIVE, ká'-zál'-l-v. a. That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, ká'-zál'-túr. f. A causer, an author.

CAUSE, ká'z. f. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.

To CAUSE, ká'z. v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, ká'z-lí-lý. ad. Without cause, without reason.

CAUSELESS, ká'z-lís. a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.

CAUSER, ká'-zúr. f. He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, } ká'f-wá. } f. A
CAUSEWAY, } way
 raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.

CAUSTICAL, ká'f-tý-kál. } a. Be-
CAUSTICK, ká'f-tík. } long-
 ing to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTICK, ká'f-tík. f. A caustick or burning application.

CAUTEL, ká'-tél. f. Caution, scruple.

CAUTELOUS, ká'-tè-lús. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, ká'-tè-lús-lý. ad. Cunningly, sily, cautiously, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, ká'-tè-rí-zál'-shún. f. The act of burning with hot irons.

To CAUTERIZE, ká'-tè-ríze. v. a. To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, ká'-tè-rý. f. Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.

C E L

CAUTION, ká'-shún. f. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisionary precept; warning.

To CAUTION, ká'-shún. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, ká'-shò-nér-ý. a. Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, ká'-shús. a. Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, ká'-shús-lý. ad. In a wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, ká'-shús-nís. f. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.

To CAW, ká'. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAYMAN, ká'-mán. f. American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE, fè'se. v. n. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To CEASE, fè'se. v. a. To put a stop to.

CEASE, fè'se. f. Extinction, failure. Obs.

CEASELESS, fè's-lís. a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, fè'-sít-ý. f. Blindness, privation of sight.

CECUTIENSY, fè-kú'-shén-sý. f. Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR, fè'-dúr. f. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

To CEDE, fè'd. v. a. To yield, to resign, to give up to another.

CEDRINE, fè'-dríne. a. Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, fè'l. v. a. To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, fè'-líng. f. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, fèi'-án-díne. f. A plant.

CELATURE, fèi'-lá-túre. f. The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, fèi'-lè-bráte. v. a. To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.

CELEBRATION, fèi'-è-brá'-shún. f. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, fèi'-lè'-bryús. a. Famous, renowned.

CELE-

C E M

CELEBRIOUSLY, sê-lê'-bryûf-lý. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê-lê'-bryûf-nîs. f. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sê-lêb'-brî-tý. f. Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sê-lê'-ryák. a. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sê-lêr'-rî-tý. f. Swift-ness, speed, velocity.

CELERY, sêl'-ê-ry. f. A species of parsley.

CELESTIAL, sê-lês'-tshál. a. Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sê-lês'-tshál. f. An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sê-lês'-tshál-lý. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sê-lês'-tî-fý. v. a. To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sê'-lyák. a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sêl'-ý-bâ-sý. f. Single life.

CELIBATE, sêl'-ý-bât. f. Single life.

CELL, sêl'. f. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.

CELLAR, sêl'-lûr. f. A place under ground, where stores are deposited; where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sêl'-lâr-ldzh. f. The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sêl'-lâ-rîst. f. The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, sêl'-lû-lér. a. Consisting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sêl'-sý-tûde. f. Height.

CEMENT, sêm'-mênt. f. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

To CEMENT, sê-mênt'. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.

C E N

To CEMENT, sê-mênt'. v. To come into conjunction, to cement.

CEMENTATION, sê-mên-tâshun. f. The act of cementing.

CEMENTER, sê-mên'-târ. f. A person or thing that unites.

CEMETERY, sêm'-mê-têr. f. A place where the dead are buried.

CENATORY, sê'-nâ-tûr-ý. f. A table relating to supper.

CENOBITICAL, sê'-nô-bî-tî-kal. a. Living in community.

CENOTAPH, sên'-ô-táf. f. A monument for one elsewhere.

CENSE, sên'se. f. Public opinion.

To CENSE, sên'se. v. a. To condemn with odours.

CENSER, sên'-fêr. f. A vessel in which incense is burned.

CENSION, sên'-syûn. f. A tax or assessment.

CENSOR, sên'-sûr. f. A magistrate of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one given to censure.

CENSORIAN, sên'-sô'-ryân. f. A law relating to the censor.

CENSORIOUS, sên'-sô'-ryû. f. A disposition to censure, severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, sên'-sô'-ryû. ad. In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sên'-sô'-ryû-nîs. f. Disposition to reprove.

CENSORSHIP, sên'-sûr-shîp. f. The office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, sên'-sû'-râ-bl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sên'-sû'-râ-bl-nîs. f. Blameableness.

CENSURE, sên'-shûr. f. A reprimand, reproach; judgment of opinion; judicial sentence; capital punishment.

To CENSURE, sên'-shûr. v. a. To blame, to brand publicly, to condemn.

CENSURER, sên'-shûr-ûr. f. A person that blames.

CENT, sênt'. f. A hundredth part, that is, five in a thousand.

CENTAUR, sên'-târ. f. A being, supposed to be con-

C E P

of a man and a horse ; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sĕn'-tō-rŷ. f. A plant.

CENTENARY, sĕn'-tē-nēr-ŷ. f. The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sĕn'-tēs'-i-māl. f. Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIOUS, sĕn'-tŷ-fō'-lyūs. a. Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sĕn'-tŷ-pēde. f. A poisonous insect.

CENTO, sĕn'-tō. f. A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sĕn'-trāl. a. Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sĕn'-tūr. f. The middle.

To CENTRE, sĕn'-tūr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sĕn'-tūr. v. n. To rest on, to repose on ; to be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTRICK, sĕn'-trik. a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sĕn-trif'-ū-gāl. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sĕn-trip'-ē-tāl. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sĕn'-trŷ. f. See **SENTINIAL**.

CENTUPLE, sĕn'-tūpl. a. An hundredfold.

To CENTUPLICATE, sĕn-tū'-plŷ-kāte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sĕn-tū'-ryāte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sĕn-tū-rŷ-ā'-tūr. f. A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURION, sĕn-tū'-ryūn. f. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sĕn'-tū-rŷ. f. An hundred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

CEPHALALGY, kĕf'-ā-lāl-jŷ. f. The headach.

CEPHALICK, sĕ-sāl'-lik. a. That which is medicinal to the head.

C E R

CERASTES, sĕ-rās'-tēz. f. A serpent having horns.

CERATE, sĕ'-rāt. f. A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sĕ'-rā-tīd. a. Waxed.

To CERE, sĕ're. v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sĕr'-ē-bēl. f. Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sĕ're-clōth. f. Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sĕ're-mēnt. f. Cloaths dipped in melted wax; with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyāl. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite ; formal observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyāl. f. Outward form, external rite ; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyāl-nīs. f. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyūs. a. Consisting of outward rites ; full of ceremony ; attentive to the outward rites of religion ; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyūs-lŷ. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sĕr'-ē-mō'-nyūs-nīs. f. Fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sĕr'-ē-mān-ŷ. f. Outward rite, external form in religion ; forms of civility ; outward forms of state.

CEROTE, sĕr'-rāt. f. See **CERATE**.

CERTAIN, sĕr'-tĭn. a. Sure, indubitable ; determined ; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this ; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, sĕr'-tĭn-lŷ. ad. Indubitably, without question ; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sĕr'-tĭn-tŷ. f. Exemption from doubt ; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sĕr'-tēz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sĕr-tĭf'-l-kĕt. f. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony. To **CERTIFY**, sĕr'-tĭ-fy. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTIORARI, sĕr-shō-ră'-rĭ. f. A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sĕr'-tĭ-tûde. f. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sĕr'-vĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sĕ-rû'-lyân. } a. Blue,
CERULEOUS, sĕ-rû'-lyûs. } sky-coloured.

CERULIFICK, sĕ-rû-lĭf'-lk. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sĕ-rû'-mĕn. f. The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sĕr'-ûse. f. White lead.

CESARIAN, sĕ-ză'-ryân. a. The Cæsarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sĕs'. f. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates. To **CESS**, sĕs'. v. a. To lay charge on, to assess.

CESSATION, sĕs-să'-shûn. f. A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSANT, sĕs-să'-vĭt. f. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-l-ty. f. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sĕs'-sĭbl. a. Easy to give way.

CESSION, sĕs'-shûn. f. Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕs'-shō-nĕr-y. a. Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs'-mĕnt. f. An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs'-shĭr. f. He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sĕs'-tûs. f. The girdle of *Venus*.

CETACEOUS, sĕ-tă'-shûs. a. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, tshăd'. f. A sort of fish.

CHACE. See **CHASE**.

To **CHAFE**, tshă'fe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To **CHAFE**, tshă'fe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, tshă'fe. f. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshă'fe-wăks. f. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who sits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, tshăf'-ûr. f. An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tshăf'. f. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.

To **CHAFFER**, tshăf'-fûr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tshăf'-fĕr-rĕr. f. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tshăf'-flntsh. f. A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tshăf'-lls. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tshăf'-wĕd. f. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tshăf'-fy. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tshă'-flng-dĭsh. f. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shă-grĕ'n. f. Ill humour, vexation.

To **CHAGRIN**, shă-grĕ'n. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshă'n. f. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To **CHAIN**, tshă'n. v. a. To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tshă'n-pûmp. f. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAIN-

CHAINSHOT, tshā'n-shōt. f. Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshā'n-wŭrk. f. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, tshā'r. f. A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle born by men, a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, tshā'r-mán. f. The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHaise, tshā'ze. f. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kál-kòg'-grá-fŭr. f. An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kál-kòg'-grá-fŭ. f. Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, } tshā'-drŭn. } f. A

CHAUDRON, } dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaudron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshāl'-ls. f. A cup, a bowl, a communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshāl'-lŭt. a. Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshā'k. f. A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the bóles.

To CHALK, tshā'k. v. a. To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshā'k-kút-tŭr. f. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tshā'-kŭ. a. Consisting of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tshāl'-lŭje. v. a. To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshāl'-lŭje. f. A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshāl'-lŭ-jŭr. f.

One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, ká-lŭ-byét. a. Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, tshā-má'd. f. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshám'-bŭr. f. An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tshám'-bŭr. v. n. To be wanton, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshám'-bŭr-ŭr. f. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshám'-bŭr-fél-lò. f. One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshám'-bŭr-lŭn. f. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshám'-bŭr-lŭn-shŭp. f. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshám'-bŭr-má'd. f. A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horse, kám'-rŭl. f. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, ká-mé'-lyŭn. f. A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kám'-lŭt. f. See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, tshá-mol'. f. An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kám'-ò-mŭle. f. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tshámp'. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To **CHAMP**, tshâmp'. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shâm-pâ'ne. f. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tshâm-pâ'n. f. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shôm-pln'-nyôn. f. A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshâm'-pyûn. f. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To **CHAMPION**, tshâm'-pyûn. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tshân'se. f. Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

To **CHANCE**, tshân'se. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-méd'ly. f. In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshân'-sâbl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshân'-sêl. f. The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshân'-sêl-lûr. f. An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshân'-sêl-lûr-shîp. f. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshân'-sêr-y. f. The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, shânk'-ûr. f. An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shânk'-rûs. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELER, shôn-dê-lê'r. f. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshând'-lûr. f. An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

To **CHANGE**, tshâ'nje. v. a. To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the

fake of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the disposition or mind.

To **CHANGE**, tshâ'nje. v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshâ'nje. f. An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshâ'nje-êbl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshâ'nje-êbl-nls. f. Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshâ'nje-êb-ly. ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshâ'nje-fûl. a. Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tshâ'nje-lîng. f. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshâ'n-jûr. f. One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshân'-nîl. f. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To **CHANNEL**, tshân'-nîl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To **CHANT**, tshânt'. v. a. To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

To **CHANT**, tshânt'. v. n. To sing.

CHANT, tshânt'. f. Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshân'-tûr. f. A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshân'-tý-klêr. f. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshân'-trîs. f. A woman singer.

CHANTRY,

CHANTRY, tshán'-try. f. Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, ká'-ós. f. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, ká'-ót'-tik. a. Resembling chaos, confused.

To CHAP, tshóp'. v. a. To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

CHAP, tshóp'. f. A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tshóp'. f. The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, tshá'pe. f. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tsháp'-ll. f. A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a Chapel of ease.

CHAPELESS, tshá'pe-lls. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tsháp'-pll-lén-ny. f. A chapellany is founded within some other church.

CHAPELRY, tsháp'-pll-ry. f. The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tshóp'-fáln. a. Having the mouth shrunk.

CHAPLAIN, tsháp'-lin. f. He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tsháp'-lin-shíp. f. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshóp'-lls. a. Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tsháp'-lit. f. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Romish church; in architecture, a little moulding curved into round heads.

CHAPMAN, tsháp'-mán. f. A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshóp's. f. The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT, } tshóp't. { part. pass.
CHAPPED, } Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tsháp'-túr. f. A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tsháp'-trll. f. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. A fish found only in Winander meer in Lancashire.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshá'r. f. Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tshá'r. v. n. To work at other's houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshá'r-wúm-ún. f. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. f. A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kár'-ák-túr. v. a. To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tl-kál. }

CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tik. }

Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tl-kál-nls. f. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kár'-ák-té-ris'-tik. f. That which constitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kár'-ák-té-rize. v. a. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kâr'-âk-tûr-lis. a. Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kâ-râk'-tê-ry. f. Impression, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshâr'-kûl. f. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, -tshârd'. f. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

To CHARGE, tshâr'je. v. a. To entrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshâr'je. f. Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing entrusted to care or management; expence, cost; onser, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a sort of ointment applied to the shoulder-splaits and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshâr'-jâbl. a. Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshâr'-jâbl-nis. f. Expence, cost, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, tshâr'-jâb-ly. ad. Expensively.

CHARGER, tshâr'-jûr. f. A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshâr'-ry-ly. ad. Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tshâr' ry-nis. f. Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tshâr'-yût. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOTEER, tshâr-yû-tê'r. f. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tshâr'-yût-râse. f. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshâr'-î-tâbl. in giving alms; kind in ; of others.

CHARITABLY, tshâr'-î-tâb. Kindly, liberally; benevol

CHARITY, tshâr'-î-ty. f. nefs, kindness, love; god benevolence; the theologie tue of universal love; li to the poor; alms, relief g the poor.

To CHARK, tshâr'k. v. a. to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, tshâr'-lâ-tân. quack, a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, tshâr'-y-kâl. a. Quackish, igno

CHARLATANRY, tshâr'-lâ f. Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tsh wâ'n. f. The northern c tion, called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshâr'-lôk. f. growing among the corn yellow flower.

CHARM, tshâr'm. f. W philtres, imagined to hav occult power; something c to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tshâr'm. v. a. tify with charms against c make powerful by charms; due by some secret power; due by pleasure.

CHARMED, tshâr'-méd. a chanted.

CHARMER, tshâr'-mûr. f. that has the power of cha enchantments; one that c the heart.

CHARMING, tshâr'-ming. Pleasing in the highest deg

CHARMINGLY, tshâr'-mîn. In such a manner as to pl ceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tshâr'-n f. The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshâr'-nîl. a. ing flesh or carcases.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshâr'-i f. The place where the the dead are repositied.

CHART, kâ'rt or tshâr't. f. neation of coasts.

C H A

- CHARTER**, tshá'r-túr. f. A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.
- CHARTER-PARTY**, tshá'r-túr-pá'r-ty. f. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.
- CHARTERED**, tshá'r-túrd. a. Privileged.
- CHARY**, tshá'-ry. a. Careful, cautious.
- To CHASE**, tshá'se. v. a. To hunt; to pursue as an enemy; to drive.
- CHASE**, tshá'se. f. Hunting, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted; the Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.
- CHASE-GUN**, tshá'se-gún. f. Guns in the fore-part of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.
- CHASER**, tshá'-súr. f. Hunter, pursuer, driver.
- CHASM**, káz'm. f. A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacancy.
- CHASTE**, tshá'st. a. Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage-bed.
- To CHASTEN**, tshá'stn. v. a. To correct, to punish.
- To CHASTISE**, tshás-tí'ze. v. a. To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.
- CHASTISEMENT**, tshás-tíz-mént. f. Correction, punishment.
- CHASTISER**, tshás-tí'-zúr. f. A punisher, a corrector.
- CHASTITY**, tshás-tí-ty. f. Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.
- CHASTLY**, tshá'st-lý. ad. Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

C H E

- CHASTNESS**, tshá'st-nls. f. Chastity, purity.
- To CHAT**, tshát'. v. n. To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.
- CHAT**, tshát'. f. Idle talk, prate.
- CHATELLANY**, shát'-tél-lén-ý. f. The district under the dominion of a castle.
- CHATTEL**, tshát'l. f. Any moveable possession.
- To CHATTER**, tshát'-túr. v. n. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.
- CHATTER**, tshát'-túr. f. Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.
- CHATTERER**, tshát'-tér-rúr. f. An idle talker.
- CHAVENDER**, tsháv'-ln-dúr. f. The chub, a fish.
- CHAUMENTELLE**, shó-món-tél'. f. A sort of pear.
- To CHAW**, tshá'. v. a. To masticate, to chew.
- CHAWDRON**, tshá'-drún. f. Entrails.
- CHEAP**, tshé'p. a. To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.
- To CHEAPEN**, tshé'pn. v. a. To attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.
- CHEAPLY**, tshé'p-lý. ad. At a small price, at a low rate.
- CHEAPNESS**, tshé'p-nls. f. Lowness of price.
- CHEAR**. See **CHEER**.
- To CHEAT**, tshé't. v. a. To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
- CHEAT**, tshé't. f. A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.
- CHEATER**, tshé'-túr. f. One that practises fraud.
- To CHECK**, tshék'. v. a. To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reasoning.
- To CHECK**, tshék'. v. n. To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.

CHECK,

CHECK, tshék'. f. Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.

To CHECKER, } tshék'-úr. } v. a.
To CHEQUER, } To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshék'-ér-wúrk. f. Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tshék-mát'. f. The movement on the chess-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tshék'. f. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshék'-tò'th. f. The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshér'. f. Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tshér'. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inspirit; to comfort, to console, to gladden.

To CHEER, tshér'. v. n. To grow gay or gladsome.

CHEERER, tshér'-úr. f. Gladner, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tshér'-fúl. a. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

CHEERFULLY, tshér'-fúl-lý. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshér'-fúl-nís. f. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshér'-lís. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshér'-lý. a. Gay, cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tshér'-lý. ad. Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshér'-ry. a. Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshéz'. f. A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tshéz'-káke. f. A

cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tshéz'-mún-gúr. f. One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEPRESS, tshéz'-prés. f. The press for the curds.

CHEESEVAT, tshéz'-vát. f. The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEESY, tshéz'-zy. a. Having the nature or form of cheese.

CHEMISTRY. See **CHYMISTRY**.

CHEQUER. See **CHECKER**.

To CHERISH, tshér'-rísh. v. a. To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshér'-rísh-úr. f. An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshér'-rísh-mén. f. Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshér'-ry. f. }
CHERRY-TREE, tshér'-ry-tré. } A tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tshér'-ry. a. Resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshér'-ry-bá. f. Laurel.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tshér'-ry tshékd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, tshér'-ry-plít. f. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, kér'-sò-né'se. f. A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshér'-úb. f. A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshér'-rú'-blík. a. Angelical, relating to the cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshér'-ú-blím. f. The same as **CHERUB**.

CHERUBIN, tshér'-ú-blín. a. Angelical.

CHERVIL, tshér'-vil. f. An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tshér'-úp. v. n. To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshés'. f. A game.

CHESS-APPLE, tshés'-ápl. f. A service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshés'-bórd. f. The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

- CHESS-MAN**, tshés'-mán. f. A puppet for chess.
- CHESSOM**, tshés'-súm. f. Mellow earth.
- CHEST**, tshést'. f. A box of wood or other materials.
- CHESTED**, tshést'-tld. a. Having a chest.
- CHESTNUT**, tshés'-núť. } f.
- CHESTNUT-TREE**, tshés'-núť-tré. } f. A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.
- CHEVALIER**, shév'-á-lir. f. A knight.
- CHEVAUX DE FRIS**, shév'-ô-dé-frí'ze. f. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used in defending a passage; a turnpike, or tourniquet.
- CHEVEN**, tshév'n. f. A river fish, the same with chub.
- CHEVERIL**, tshév'-ér-ll. f. A kid, kid leather.
- To CHEW**, { tshó'. } v. a. To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.
- To CHEW**, tshó'. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.
- CHICANE**, shý-ká'n. f. The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.
- To CHICANE**, shý-ká'n. v. n. To prolong a contest by tricks.
- CHICANER**, shý-ká'-núť. f. A petty sophister, a wrangler.
- CHICANERY**, shý-ká'-núť-ý. f. Sophistry, wrangle.
- CHICK**, tshík'. } f. The young
- CHICKEN**, tshík'-ln. } of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.
- CHICKENHEARTED**, tshík'-ln-há'r-tld. a. Cowardly, fearful.
- CHICKENPOX**, tshík'-ln-pókə. f. A pustulous distemper.
- CHICKLING**, tshík'-llng. f. A small chicken.
- CHICKPEAS**, tshík'-péz. f. An herb.
- CHICKWEED**, tshík'-wéd. f. A plant.
- CHID**, tshíd'. Pret. of To CHIDE.
- CHIDDEN**, tshíd'n. Part. pret. of To CHIDE.
- To CHIDE**, tshí'dé. v. a. Pret. CHID. Part. pret. CHIDDEN. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.
- To CHIDE**, tshí'dé. v. n. To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.
- CHIDER**, tshí'-dúr. f. A rebuker, a reprover.
- CHIEF**, tshé'f. a. Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.
- CHIEF**, tshé'f. f. A commander, a leader.
- CHIEFLESS**, tshé'f-lis. a. Without a head.
- CHIEFLY**, tshé'f-lý. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.
- CHIEFRIE**, tshé'f-ry. f. A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
- CHIEFTAIN**, tshé'f-tén. f. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
- CHIEVANCE**, tshé'-vánse. f. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.
- CHILDBLAIN**, tshíl'-blán. f. Sores made by frost.
- CHILD**, tshí'ld. f. An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.
- To CHILD**, tshí'ld. v. n. To bring children. Little used.
- CHILDBEARING**, tshí'ld-bé-ríng. part. The act of bearing children.
- CHILDBED**, tshí'ld-béd. f. The state of a woman bringing a child.
- CHILDBIRTH**, tshí'ld-bérth. f. Travail, labour.
- CHILDED**, tshí'l-dld. a. Furnished with a child. Little used.
- CHILDERMASS-DAY**, tshíl'-dér-múf-dá'. f. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to

the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshí'ld-húq. f. The state of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tshí'l-dísh. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshí'l-dísh-lý. ad. In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshí'l-dísh-nísh. f. Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshí'ld-lísh. a. Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshí'ld-lísh. a. Becoming or befitting a child.

CHILE. See **CHYLE**, and its derivatives.

CHILIAD, kí'-lyád. f. A thousand.

CHILIAEDRON, kí'-ly-á-é'-drón. f. A figure of a thousand fides.

CHILL, tshí'í. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

CHILL, tshí'í. f. Chilness, cold.

To **CHILL**, tshí'í. v. a. To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshí'í-lý-nísh. f. A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshí'í-lý. a. Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshí'í-nísh. f. Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshí'me. f. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

To **CHIME**, tshí'me. v. n. To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To **CHIME**, tshí'me. v. a. To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kí-mé'-rá. f. A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERICAL, kí-mér'-rí-l. Imaginary, fantastick.

CHIMERICALLY, kí-mér'-rí-l. ad. Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tshím'-ny. f. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the fireplace.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshím'-ny-kór-nér. f. The fireside, the corner of idlers.

CHIMNEYPIECE, tshím'-ny-písh. f. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tshím'-ny-swí-pér. f. One whose business is to clean foul chimneys.

CHIN, tshín'. f. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tshí'-ná. f. China, porcelain, a species of vessel made in China, dimly transparent.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshí'-ná-índzh. f. The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshí'-ny-rót. f. A medicinal root brought over from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshín'-kóf. f. A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, tshí'ne. f. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To **CHINE**, tshí'ne. v. a. To turn into chines.

CHINK, tshínk'. f. A small opening, a narrow crevice.

To **CHINK**, tshínk'. v. a. To make so as to make a sound.

To **CHINK**, tshínk'. v. n. To sound by striking each other.

CHINKY, tshínk'-ý. a. Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tshín't's. f. Cotton cloth made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tshóp-pí'ne. f. A shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To **CHIP**, tshíp'. v. a. To cut into small pieces.

CHIP, tshíp'. f. A small piece cut off by a cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tshíp'-píng. f. The act of cutting off.

C H I

CHIRAGRICAL, kī-rāg'-grī-kāl. a. Having the gout in the hand.
CHIROGRAPHER, kī-rōg'-grā-fūr. f. He that exercises writing.
CHIROGRAPHIST, kī-rōg'-grā-flā. f. Chirographer.
CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rōg'-grā-fy. f. The art of writing.
CHIROMANCER, kī-rō-mān-fūr. f. One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.
CHIROMANCY, kī-rō-mān-fy. f. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.
To CHIRP, tshērp'. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.
CHIRP, tshērp'. f. The voice of birds or insects.
CHIRPER, tshēr'-pūr. f. One that chirps.
CHIRURGEON, fūr'-jūn. f. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon.
CHIRURGERY, fūr'-jē-rý. f. The art of curing by external applications.
CHIRURGICAL, kī-rūr'-jý-kāl. }
CHIRURGICK, kī-rūr'-jik. }
 a. Belonging to surgery.
CHISEL, tshlzl'. f. An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
To CHISEL, tshlzl'. v. a. To cut with a chisel.
CHIT, tshlt'. f. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.
To CHIT, tshlt'. v. n. To sprout.
CHITCHAT, tshlt'-tshāt. f. Prattle, idle prate.
CHITTERLINGS, tshlt'-tēr-llngz. f. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.
CHITTY, tshlt'-ty. a. Childish, like a baby.
CHIVALROUS, shlv'-āl-rūs. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.
CHIVALRY, shlv'-āl-rý. f. Knight-hood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.
CHIVES, shlv'vz. f. The threads or

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filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.
CHLOROSIS, klō-rō'-sls. f. The green-sickness.
To CHOAK, tshō'k. v. a. See **CHOKER**.
CHOCOLATE, tshōk'-ūl-ēt. f. The nut of the cocoa-tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshōk'-ūl-ēt-hous. f. A house where company is entertained with chocolate.
CHODE, tshō'dē. The old preterite from **CHIDE**. Obsolete.
CHOICE, tshoi'sē. f. The act of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of any thing; several things proposed as objects of election.
CHOICE, tshoi'sē. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.
CHOICELESS, tshoi'sē-lls. a. Without the power of choosing.
CHOICELY, tshoi'sē-ly. ad. Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.
CHOICENESS, tshoi'sē-nls. f. Nicety, particular value.
CHOIR, kwīr'. f. An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.
To CHOKER, tshō'ke. v. a. To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.
CHOKER, tshō'ke. f. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
CHOKER-PEAR, tshō'ke-pēr. f. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.
CHOKER, tshō'-kūr. f. One that chokes.
CHOKY, tshō'-ky. a. That which has the power of suffocation.

C H O

CHOLAGOGUES, kòl'-à-gògz. f. Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kòl'-lúr. f. The bile; the humour, supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kòl'-lér-rík. a. Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kòl'-lér-rík-nls f. Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

To CHOOSE, tshò'ze. v. a. I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tshò'ze. v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tshò'-zúr. f. He that has the power of choosing, elector.

To CHOP, tshóp'. v. a. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tshóp'. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, tshóp'. v. a. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercation.

CHOP, tshóp'. f. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshóp'-hous. f. A mean house of entertainment.

CHOPIN, shò-pé'n. f. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING, tshóp'-plng. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants by way of commendation.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, tshóp'-plng-blòk. f. A log of wood on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshóp'-plng-nífe. f. A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshóp'-py. a. Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshóp's. f. The mouth of

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a beast; the mouth of any thing familiar language.

CHORAL, kò'-rál. a. Sung choir; singing in a choir.

CHORD, ká'rd. f. The string of a musical instrument; a right line which joins the two ends of an arch of a circle.

To CHORD, ká'rd. v. a. To furnish with strings.

CHORDÉE, kòr-dé'. f. A contraction of the frenum.

CHORION, kò'-ryón. f. The outward membrane that envelops the fetus.

CHORISTER, kwér'-ríf-túr. f. A singer in the cathedrals, a choir boy; a singer in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kò-ròg-fúr. f. He that describes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kò-ròg-l-kál. a. Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kò-ròg-gráf-l-kál-lý. ad. In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kò-ròg'-g. f. The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS, kò'-rús. f. A number of singers, a concert; the performers are supposed to behold what is done in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a comedy; verses of a song in which a company join the singer.

CHOSE, tshò'ze. The preterite from **To CHOOSE**.

CHOSEN, tshò'zn. The participle from **To CHOOSE**.

CHOUGH, tshùf. f. A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

CHOULE, joul'. f. [commonly ten JOWL]. The crop of a turkey.

To CHOUSE, tshou'ie. v. a. To cheat, to trick.

CHOUSE, tshou'se. f. A box, a tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, krlz'm. f. Unguent.

To CHRISTEN, krls'n. v. a. To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denote.

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CHRISTENDOM, krls'n-düm. f. The collective body of Christianity.

CHRISTENING, krls'-nĭng. f. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, krls'-tyŭn. f. A professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, krls'-tyŭn. a. Professing the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krls'-tyŭn-nĕme. f. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krls'-tyā-nĭzm. f. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krls'-tyān'-i-ty. f. The religion of Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, krls'-tyān-lze. v. a. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krls'-tyān-lý. ad. Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, krls'-mŭs. f. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krls'-mŭs-bŭks'. f. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

CHROMATICK, krŏ-măt'-ĭk. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient musick.

CHRONICAL, krŏn'-i-kál. } a. Relating to time; a chronical distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICK, krŏn'-ĭk. }

CHRONICLE, krŏn'-ĭkl. f. A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To CHRONICLE, krŏn'-ĭkl. v. a. To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, krŏn'-ĭk-lŭr. f. A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, krŏn'-ŏ-grām. f. An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krŏ-nŏ-grām-măt'-i-kál. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krŏ-nŏ-grām'-măt-tĭst. f. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krŏ-nŏl'-lŏ-jŭr. f. He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

C H U

CHRONOLOGICAL, krŏ-nŏ-lŏdzh'-i-kál. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krŏ-nŏ-lŏdzh'-i-kál-lý. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krŏ-nŏl'-ŏ-jĭst. f. One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krŏ-nŏl'-ŏ-jý. f. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krŏ-nŏm'-mĕ-tŭr. f. An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYsalis, krls'-să-lĭs. f. Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRYsolite, krls'-sŏ-lĭte. f. A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, tshŭb'. f. A river fish. The chevin.

CHUBBED, tshŭb'-bĭd. a. Big-headed, like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshŭk'. v. n. To make a noise like a hen.

To CHUCK, tshŭk'. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.

CHUCK, tshŭk'. f. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshŭk'-fă-r-thĭng. f. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'l. v. n. To laugh vehemently.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'l. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

CHUET, tshŏ'-ĭt. f. Forced meat. Obs.

CHUFF, tshŭf'. f. A blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tshŭf'-fĭ-lý. ad. Stomachfully.

CHUFFINESS, tshŭf'-fĭ-nĭs. f. Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tshŭf'-fý. a. Surly, fat.

CHUM, tshŭm'. f. A chamber fellow.

CHUMP, tshŭmp'. f. A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH,

CHURCH, tshûrt'sh. f. The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

To CHURCH, tshûrt'sh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshûrt'sh-âle. f. A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshûrt'sh-ât-tî're. f. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

CHURCHMAN, tshûrt'sh-mân. f. An ecclesiastick, a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS, tshûrt'sh-wâ'rdnz. f. Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both.

CHURCHYARD, tshûrt'sh-yâ'rd. f. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.

CHURL, tshûrl'. f. A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.

CHURLISH, tshûr'-lish. a. Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious.

CHURLISHLY, tshûr'-lish-lý. ad. Rudely, brutally.

CHURLISHNESS, tshûr'-lish-nls. f. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.

CHURME, tshûrm'. f. A confused sound, a noise. Obs.

CHURN, tshûr'n. f. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, tshûr'n. v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURRWORM, tshûr'-wûrm. f. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fan-cricket.

CHUSE. See **CHOOSE**.

CHYLACEOUS, ký-lâ'-shûs. a. Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, ký'le. f. The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.

CHYLIFACTION, ký-lý-fâk'-shûn. f. The act or process of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFACTIVE, ký-lý-fâk'-tîv. a. Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOUS, ký'-lûs. a. Consisting of chyle.

CHYMICAL, kím'-i-kâl. } a. Made
CHYMICK, kím'-mík. } by chymistry; relating to chymistry.

CHYMICALLY, kím'-mî-kâl-ý. ad. In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST, kím'-mîst. f. A professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, kím'-mîs-trý. f. The art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, sí-bâ'-ryûs. a. Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, sík'-â-trîs. f. The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impression.

CICATRISANT, sík'-â-trî'-zânt. f. An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sík'-â-trî'-sîv. a. Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sík'-â-trî-zâ'-shûn. f. The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sík'-â-trîze. v. a. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CICELY, sís'-lý. f. A sort of herb.

To CICURATE, sík'-û-râte. v. a. To tame, to reclaim from wildness.

CICURATION, sík'-û-râ'-shûn. f. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CIDER, sí'-dûr. f. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

CIDERIST, sí'-dûr-íst. f. A maker of cyder.

CIDERKIN, sí'-dûr-kín. f. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cyder is pressed out.

CIELING. See **CEILING**.

CILIARY, síl'-yâ-rý. a. Belonging to the eyelids.

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CILICIOUS, sî-lîsh'-ûs. a. Made of hair.

CIMETER, sîm'-y-tûr. f. A sort of sword, short and recurvated.

CINCTURE, sînk'-tîhûr. f. Something worn round the body; an inclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINDER, sîn'-dûr. f. A mass of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sîn'-dûr-wîm-ûn. } f.

CINDER-WENCH, sîn'-dûr-wênth. }

A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sîn-ê-râ'-shûn. f. The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sîn-ê-rîsh'-ûs. a. Having the form or state of ashes.

CINERULENT, sî-nêr'-û-lênt. a. Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sîng'l. f. A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sîn'-nâ-bûr. f. Vermillion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sîn'-nâ-mûn. f. The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sînk'. f. A five.

CINQUE FOIL, sînk'-foil. f. A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sînk'-pâse. f. A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sînk' pôrts. f. Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sînk'-spôt-ûd. a. Having five spots.

CION, sî'-ûn. f. A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.

CIPHER, sî'-fûr. f. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general;

a secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, sî'-fûr. v. n. To practise arithmetick.

To CIPHER, sî'-fûr. v. a. To write in occult characters.

To CIRCINATE, sêr'-sî-nâte. v. a. To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.

CIRCINATION, sêr'-sî-nâ'-shûn. f. An orbicular motion; a measuring with the compasses.

CIRCLE, sêr'kl. f. A curve line continued till it ends where it begun, having all parts equally distant from a common center; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to inclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sêrk'ld. a. Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, sêr'-klît. f. A circle, an orb.

CIRCLING, sêr'-klîng. part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sêr'-kût. f. The act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT, sêr'-kût. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sêr'-kû-tê'r. f. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sêr'-kû-lîsh'-ûn. f. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCULAR, sêr'-kû-lûr. a. Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a

circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, fēr-kū-lār'-l-ty. f. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, fēr'-kū-lār-ly. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, fēr'-kū-lāte. v. n. To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, fēr'-kū-lāte. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, fēr-kū-lā'-shùn. f. Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, fēr''-kū-lā-tūr'-y. a. Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, fēr''-kū-lā-tūr'-y. f. A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, fēr-kūm-ām'-byēn-sy. f. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, fēr-kūm-ām'-byēnt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, fēr-kūm-ām'-bū-lāte. v. n. To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, fēr'-kūm-size. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, fēr-kūm-sīzh'-ūn. f. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, fēr-kūm-dūk't. v. a. To contravene, to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, fēr-kūm-dūk'-shùn. f. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, fēr-kūm'-fērēnse. f. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, fēr-kūm-fērēn'-tūr. f. An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, fēr'-kūm-flēks. f. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, fēr-kūm'-flūēnse. f. An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, fēr-kūm'-flūēnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, fēr-kūm'-flū-ūs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEIOUS, fēr-kūm-fō-rā'-nyūs. a. Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, fēr-kūm-fū'ze. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, fēr-kūm-fū'-sīl. a. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, fēr-kūm-fū'-zhùn. f. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, fēr-kūm'-jy-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, fēr-kūm-jy-rā'-shùn. f. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, fēr-kūm-jā'-sēnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, fēr-kūm-lsh'-ūn. f. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, fēr-kūm-ly-gā'-shùn. f. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, fēr-kūm-lō-kū'-shùn. f. A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, fēr-kūm-mū'rd. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, fēr-kūm-nāv'-y-gābl. a. That which may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, fēr-kūm-nāv'-y-gāte. v. a. To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, fēr-kūm-nāv-y-gā'-shùn. f. The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, fēr-kūm-ply-kā'-shùn. f. The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, fēr-kūm-pō'-lār. a. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sēr-kūm-pō-zhū'-hū. f. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sēr-kūm-rā'-zhūn. f. The act of shading or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sēr-kūm-rō-tā'-shūn. f. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, sēr-kūm-kŕ'be. v. a. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sēr-kūm-kŕ'p'-shūn. f. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sēr-kūm-kŕ'p'-shv. a. Inclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, sēr-kūm-spēkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sēr-kūm-spēk'-shūn. f. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sēr-kūm-spēk'-shv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sēr-kūm-spēk'-shv-ly. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sēr-kūm-spēkt-ly. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sēr-kūm-spēkt-nis. f. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sēr-kūm-stānse. f. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, sēr-kūm-stānse. v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sēr-kūm-stānt. a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sēr-kūm-stān'-shāl. a. Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sēr-kūm-stān'-shāl'-l-ty. f. The state

of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALY, sēr-kūm-stān'-shāl-ly. ad. According to circumstance, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, sēr-kūm-stān'-shāte. v. a. To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, sēr-kūm-vāl'-lāte. v. a. To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sēr-kūm-vāl'-lā'-shūn. f. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, sēr-kūm-vēk'-shūn. f. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To **CIRCUMVENT**, sēr-kūm-vēnt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, sēr-kūm-vēn'-shūn. f. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, sēr-kūm-vēst'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, sēr-kūm-vō'-lā'-shūn. f. The act of flying round.

To **CIRCUMVOLVE**, sēr-kūm-vōlv'. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sēr-kūm-vō-lū'-shūn. f. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sēr-kūs. } f. An open
CIRQUE, sēr-k'. } space or area for sports.

CIST, sŕt'. f. A case, a tegument, commonly the inclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, sŕs'-td. a. Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN, sŕs'-tērn. f. A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an inclosed fountain; any watry receptacle.

CISTUS, sŕs'-tūs. f. Rockrose.

CIT, sŕt'. f. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL, sŕt'-a-dēl. f. A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sî'-tâl: f. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sî-tâ'-shûn. f. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sî'-tâ-tûr-ý. a. Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, sî'te. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sî'-tûr. f. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITESS, sî-tès'. f. A city woman.

CITHERN, sîth'-êrn. f. A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sî'-îzn. f. A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, sî'-rîn. a. Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, sî'-trîn. f. A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON TREE, sî'-trûn-trê. f. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sî'-trûn-wâ'-tûr. f. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sî'-trûh. f. Pumpkin.

CITY, sî'-ý. f. A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sî'-ý. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET, sîv'-it. f. A perfume from the civet-cat.

CIVICK, sîv'-ik. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sîv'-il. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilised, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sîv'-il-ýân. f. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILISATION, sîv-ý-il-zâ'-shûn.

f. The law or act which is criminal process civil.

CIVILITY, sîv'-il-ý-ty. f. Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of our; rule of decency, propriety, politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sîv-ý-il-ý. f. The state of being civil; the act of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sîv'-il-ize. v. a. To reclaim from savageness a quality.

CIVILIZER, sîv'-il-ý-zûr. f. One that reclaims others from savageness and savage life.

CIVILLY, sîv'-il-ý. ad. In a civil manner; relating to government; civilly; complaisantly, with politeness.

CLACK, klâk'. f. Any thing that makes a lasting and impetuous noise; the Clack of a mill; the Clack of a mill that rings when more coals are required to be put in.

To CLACK, klâk'. v. n. To make a clinking noise; to let the mill run.

CLAD, klâd'. Part. pret. To clothe.

CLOTHE. Clothed, invested.

To CLAIM, klâ'm. v. a. To demand of right, to require, to demand.

CLAIM, klâ'm. f. A demand for any thing, as due; a title, privilege or possession in law, a demand of another; in law, a demand for any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klâ'-mâbl. a. That which may be demanded.

CLAIMANT, klâ'-mânt. f. One who demands any thing as unjustly obtained by another.

CLAIMER, klâ'-mûr. f. One who makes a demand.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. See **OBSCURE**.

To CLAMBER, klâm'-bûr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klâm'. v. n. To mix with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS, klâm'-mý. f. Viscosity, viscosity.

C L A

CLAMMY, klám'-mý. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klám'-múr-ús. a. Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klám'-múr. f. Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To **CLAMOUR**, klám'-múr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klámp'. f. A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To **CLAMP**, klámp'. v. a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klán'. f. A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

CLANCULAR, klánk'-ú-lúr. a. Clandestine, secret.

CLANDESTINE, klán-dés'-tín. a. Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klán-dés'-tín-lý. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, kláng'. f. A sharp, shrill noise.

To **CLANG**, kláng'. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

CLANGOUR, kláng'-gúr. f. A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, kláng'-gús. a. Making a clang.

CLANK, klánk'. f. A loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To **CLAP**, kláp'. v. a. To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do any thing with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; To clap up, to complete suddenly.

To **CLAP**, kláp'. v. n. To move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, kláp'. f. A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, kláp'-púr. f. One who

C L A

claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To **CLAPPERCLAW**, kláp'-púr-klá'. v. a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, klár'-én-sú. f. The second king at arms: is named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, kláre-ób-skú're, f. Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, klár'-ít. f. French wine.

CLARICORD, klár'-ý-kórd. f. A musical instrument in form of a spinette.

CLARIFICATION, klár'-ý-fl ká'-shún. f. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To **CLARIFY**, klár'-ý-fý. v. a. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klár'-yún. f. A trumpet.

CLARITY, klár'-l-ty. f. Brightness, splendour.

CLARY, klá'-ry. f. An herb.

To **CLASH**, klásh'. v. n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.

To **CLASH**, klásh'. v. a. To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, klásh'. f. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.

CLASP, klásp'. f. A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.

To **CLASP**, klásp'. v. a. To shut with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to inclose.

CLASPER, klás'-púr. f. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klásp'-nlfe. f. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klás'. f. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To **CLASS**, klás'. v. a. To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, klás'-sý-kál. } a. Re-

CLASSICK, klás'-sík. } lating

C L A

to antique authors; of the first order or rank.

CLASSICK, klās'-sik. f. An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS, klās'-sis. f. Order, sort, body.

To CLATTER, klāt'-tūr. v. n. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.

To CLATTER, klāt'-tūr. v. a. To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klāt'-tūr. f. A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLAVATED, klā'-vā-tīd. a. Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klā'-dēnt. a. Shutting, inclosing.

To CLAUDICATE, klā'-dŷ-kāte. v. n. To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klā'-dŷ-kā'-shùn. f. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klā'vė. The preterite of **CLEAVE**.

CLAVELLATED, klāv'-ll-lā-tīd. a. Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, klāv'-vikl. f. The collar bone.

CLAUSE, klā'z. f. A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klā'f-trāl. a. Relating to a cloyster.

CLAUSURE, klā'-shūr. f. Confinement.

CLAW, klā'. f. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, klā'. v. a. To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To Claw off, to scold.

CLAWBACK, klā'-bāk. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klā'd. a. Furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, klā'. f. Unctuous and tenacious earth.

C L E

To CLAY, klā'. v. a. To with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klā'-kōld. a. as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klā'-pīt. f. A place where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klā'-ŷ. a. Confused clay.

CLAYMARL, klā'-mārl. chalky clay.

CLEAN, klē'n. a. Free from filth; chaste, innocent; elegant, neat, not infected; not leprous.

CLEAN, klē'n. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To CLEAN, klē'n. v. a. To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klēn'-ll-ŷ. in a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klēn'-lŷ. Freedom from dirt or filthiness of dress, purity.

CLEANLY, klēn'-lŷ. a. Free from dirtiness, pure in the person which makes cleanliness immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klēn'-lŷ. ad. Cleanly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, klēn'-nīs. f. Purity, freedom from filth; actness, justness, natural boured correctness; puritance.

To CLEANSE, klēnz'. v. To free from filth or dirt; to free from guilt; to free from humours; to free from leprosy.

CLEANSER, klēn'-zūr. f. A substance which has the quality of cleansing.

CLEAR, klē'r. a. Bright, transparent; serene; perfect, not obscure, not ambiguous, disputable, evident, undoubted, apparent, manifest, not spotted, guiltless, irreproachable, free from prosecution, or guilt, guiltless; free from obstructions or incumbrances; out of danger; at a safe distance; canorous, soundly.

C L E

CLEAR, klér. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To **CLEAR**, klér. v. a. To make bright; to brighten; to free from obscurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to justify; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To **CLEAR**, klér. v. n. To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klér-rénse. f. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLEARER, klér-rúr. f. Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klér-lý. ad. Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klér-nís. f. Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klér-sl-tíd. a. Discerning, judicious.

To **CLEARSTARCH**, klér-stártsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klér-stártsh-tr. f. One who washes fine linen.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. n. To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. a. Pret. **CLOVE**, or **CLAVE**; Part. p. **CLOVEN**. To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To **CLEAVE**, klév. v. n. To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klév-vúr. f. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klíf. f. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, kléft'. Part. pass. from **CLEAVE**. Divided.

C L I

CLEFT, kléft'. f. A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To **CLEFTGRAFT**, kléft'-gráft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klém'-mén-sý. f. Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, klém'-mént. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.

To **CLEPE**, klép. v. a. To call. Obs.

CLERGY, klér'-jý. f. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klér'-jý-mán. f. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klér'-ík-ál. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klá'rk. f. A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klá'rk-shíp. f. Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klév'r. a. Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klév'r-lý. ad. Dextrously, fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klév'r-nís. f. Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klú'. f. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To **CLEW**, klú'. v. a. To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To **CLICK**, klík'. v. n. To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klí'-ént. f. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klí'-én-tíd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klí'-én-té'le. f. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klí'-ént-shíp. f. The condition of a client.

CLIFF,

CLIFF, klif'. f. A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klift'. f. The same with **CLIFF**.

CLIMACTER, klî-mâk'-tûr. f. A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klî-mâk-têr'-rik. }

CLIMACTERICAL, klî-mâk-têr'-ry-kâl. }

a. Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klî-mêt. f. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klî-mâ-tûre. f. The same with **CLIMATE**.

CLIMAX, klî-mâks. f. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To **CLIMB**, klî'me. v. n. To ascend up any place.

To **CLIMB**, klî'me. v. a. To ascend.

CLIMBER, klî-mûr. f. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klî'me. f. Climate, region; tract of earth.

To **CLINCH**, klintsh'. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other side; to confirm, to fix, as 'To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klintsh'. f. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klintsh'-ûr. f. A cramp, a holdfast.

To **CLING**, kling'. v. n. To hang

upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, kling'-y. a. Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klin'-î-kâl. } a. Keeping the

CLINICK, klin'-ik. } bed.

To **CLINK**, klink'. v. n. To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klink'. f. A sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, klink'-ânt. a. Shining, glittering.

To **CLIP**, klîp'. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with sheers; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klîp'-pûr. f. One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klîp'-plîng. f. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klô'k. f. The outer garment; a concealment.

To **CLOAK**, klô'k. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klô'k-bâg. f. A portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried.

CLOCK, klôk'. f. The instrument which tells the hour; the Clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klôk'-mâ-kûr. f. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klôk'-wûrk. f. Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klôd'. f. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To **CLOD**, klôd'. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To **CLOD**, klôd'. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klôd'-dý. a. Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klôd'-pâte. f. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLOD.

C L O

CLODPATED, klód'-pá-tíd. a. Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klód'-pól. f. A thick-skull, a dolt.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To **CLOG**, klóg'. v. n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be incumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klóg'. f. Any incumbrance tending to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINESS, klóg'-gý-nís. f. The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klóg'-gý. a. That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, kloí's-túr. f. A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

To **CLOISTER**, kloí's-túr. v. a. To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloí's-té-rál. a. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, kloí's-túrd. part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloisters: built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, kloí's-túrs. f. A nun.

CLOKE. See **CLOAK**.

CLOMB, klóm'. Pret. of To **CLIMB**. Not used.

To **CLOOM**, klóm'. v. a. To shut with viscous matter.

To **CLOSE**, kló'ze. v. a. To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to inclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To **CLOSE**, kló'ze. v. n. To coalesce, to join its own parts together; to Close upon, to agree upon; to Close with, or to Close in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, kló'ze. f. A small field inclosed; the time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, kló's. a. Shut fast, with-

C L O

out vent, without inlet; confined; compact; concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty; reserved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, kló'se-bód-ýd. a. Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, kló'se hán-díd. a. Covetous.

CLOSELY, kló'se-lý. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slyly; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, kló'se-nís. f. The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; reticeness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, slyness; connection, dependance.

CLOSE-PENT, kló'se-pént'. a. Shut up close; without vent.

CLOSER, kló'-zúr. f. A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, kló'se-stól. f. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klóz'-lt. f. A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To **CLOSET**, klóz'-lt. v. a. To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, kló'-zhúr. f. The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts inclosing, inclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klót'. f. Concretion, grume.

To **CLOT**, klót'. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klá'th. f. Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated;

lineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced CROZE.

To CLOTHE, klò'th. v. a. To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, klò'-thyér. f. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klò'-thing. f. Dress, vesture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klà'th-she-rúr. f. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klòt'-pòl. f. Thick-skull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klòt'-túr. v. n. To concreate, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klòt'-ty. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klou'd. f. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To CLOUD, klou'd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klou'd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klou'd-bér-ry. f. A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klou'd-kápt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klou'd-kúm-pél'-ling. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klou'-dý-ly. ad. With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klou'-dý-nis. f. The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klou'd-lis. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klou'-dý. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE, klò've. The preterite of CLEAVE.

CLOVE, klò've. f. A valuable

spice brought from Ternat fruit or seed of a very large some of the parts into which lick separates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, jll'-ly-flowr. f. A flower from its smelling like clove

CLOVEN, klò'vn. Part. p. To CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klò'víd. f.

CLOVEN-HOOFED, klò'vn. a. Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klò'-vúr. f. A trefoil; To live in Clover to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, klò'-vúrd. a. Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klou't. f. A cloth of any mean use; a patch on a coat; anciently, the white cloth at which archers an iron plate to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT, klou't. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to mend with a cloth; to join awl together.

CLOUTED, klou'-tíd. part. p. Coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klou'-túr. f. Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klow'n. f. A rascal; a coarse ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klow'-né-ry. f. Coarse breeding, churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klow'-nish. a. Consisting of rusticks or clownish; civil, ill bred; clumsy, uncivil.

CLOWNISHLY, klow'-nish. ad. Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klow'-nish. f. Rusticity, coarseness; rudeness, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klow'-múf-túrd. f. An herb.

To CLOY, kloy'. v. a. To satiate, to surfeit; to nail by striking a spike into the hole.

CLOYLESS, kloy'-lis. a. Which cannot cause satiety.

CLOYMENT, kloy'-ment. f. Satiety, repletion.

C L U

CLUB, klúb'. f. A heavy stick; the name of one of the suits of cards; the shot or dividend of a reckoning; an assembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To **CLUB**, klúb'. v. n. To contribute to common expence; to join to one effect.

To **CLUB**, klúb'. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klúb'-héd-íd. a. Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klúb'-lá'. f. The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klúb'-róm. f. The room in which a club or company assembles.

To **CLUCK**, klúk'. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klúmp'. f. A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klúmp's. f. A number of.

CLUMSILY, klúm'-zý-lý. ad. Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klúm'-zý-nis. f. Awkwardness, ungainliness, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klúm'-zý. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klúng'. The preterite and participle of **CLING**.

CLUSTER, klús'-túr. f. A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

To **CLUSTER**, klús'-túr. v. n. To grow in bunches.

To **CLUSTER**, klús'-túr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, klús'-túr-grápe. f. The small black grape, called the currant.

CLUSTERY, klús'-túr-rý. a. Growing in clusters.

To **CLUTCH**, klútsh'. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.

CLUTCH, klútsh'. f. The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.

C O A

CLUTTER, klút'-túr. f. A noise, a bustle, a hurry.

To **CLUTTER**, klút'-túr. v. n. To make a noise or bustle.

CLYSTER, glís'-túr. f. An injection into the anus.

To **COACERVATE**, kò-à-sér'-váte. v. a. To heap up together.

COACERVATION, kò-à-sér-vá'-shún. f. The act of heaping.

COACH, kò'tsh. f. A carriage of pleasure, or state.

To **COACH**, kò'tsh. v. a. To carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, kò'tsh-bòks. f. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, kò'tsh-híre. f. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH-HOUSE, kò'tsh-hous. f. The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

COACHMAN, kò'tsh-mán. f. The driver of a coach.

To **COACT**, kò-ák't. v. n. To act together in concert.

COACTION, kò-ák'-shún. f. Compulsion, force.

COACTIVE, kò-ák'-tív. a. Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.

COADJUMENT, kò-ád'-jũ-mént. f. Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, kò-ád'-jũ-tánt. a. Helping, co-operating.

COADJUTOR, kò-ád'-jò'-túr. f. A fellow-helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJUVANCY, kò-ád'-jũ-ván-sý. f. Help, concurrent help.

COADUNITION, kò-ád'-ũ-nísh'-ún. f. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

To **COAGMENT**, kò-ág-mént'. v. a. To congregate.

COAGMENTATION, kò-ág-mén-tá'-shún. f. Coacervation into one mass, union.

COAGULABLE, kò-ág'-ũ-lábl. a. That which is capable of concretion.

To COAGULATE, kò-àg'-ù-lâte. v. a. To force into concretions.
 To COAGULATE, kò-àg'-ù-lâte. v. n. To run into concretions.
 COAGULATION, kò-àg'-ù-lâ'-shùn. f. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
 COAGULATIVE, kò-àg'-ù-lâ'-tív. a. That which has the power of causing concretion.
 COAGULATOR, kò-àg'-ù-lâ'-túr. f. That which causes coagulation.
 COAL, kò'l. f. The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
 To COAL, kò'l. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
 COAL-BLACK, kò'l-blák. a. Black in the highest degree.
 COAL-BOX, kò'l-bòks. f. A box to carry coals to the fire.
 COAL-MINE, kò'l-míne. f. A mine in which coals are dug.
 COAL-PIT, kò'l-plt. f. A pit for digging coals.
 COAL-STONE, kò'l-stòne. f. A sort of cannel coal.
 COAL-WORK, kò'l-wùrk. f. A coalery, a place where coals are found.
 COALERY, kò'l-yér-ý. f. A place where coals are dug.
 To COALESCE, kò-à-lès'. v. n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
 COALESCENCE, kò-à-lès'-sèns. f. Concretion, union.
 COALITION, kò-à-lísh'-ùn. f. Union in one mass or body.
 COALY, kò'-lý. a. Containing coal.
 COAPTATION, kò-áp'-tâ'-shùn. f. The adjustment of parts to each other.
 To COARCT, kò-àrk't. v. a. To straighten, to confine; to contract power.
 COARCTATION, kò-àrk-tâ'-shùn. f. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.
 COARSE, kò'rse. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant;

unaccomplished by education, mean, vile.
 COARSELY, kò'rse-lý. ad. Without fineness, meanly, not civilly; rudely, not civilly; in a coarse manner.
 COARSENESS, kò'rse-nísa. f. Impurity, unrefined state; want of fineness; grossness; lack of delicacy; roughness; coarseness of manners; meanness, baseness.
 COAST, kò'st. f. The edge or margin of the land next the shore; The Coast is clear, the vessel is over.
 To COAST, kò'st. v. n. To sail close by the coast.
 To COAST, kò'st. v. a. To sail close by, or near a place.
 COASTER, kò's-túr. f. A vessel that sails timorously near the shore.
 COAT, kò't. f. The upper garment; petticoat, the half garment of a woman's dress; vestment, emblemative of the office; covering of any animal; armorial; that on which the armorial are portrayed.
 To COAT, kò't. v. a. To cover, to invest.
 To COAX, kò'ks. v. a. To flatter, to coax.
 COAXER, kò'ks-úr. f. A coxer, a flatterer.
 COB, kòb'. f. The head or neck of a horse.
 COB, kòb'. f. A sort of fowl.
 COBALT, kòb'-àlt. f. A metal plentifully impregnated with arsenic.
 To COBBLE, kòb'l. v. a. To do any thing coarsely; to do any thing clumsily.
 COBBLER, kòb'-lúr. f. A maker of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.
 COBIRONS, kòb'-í-urnz. f. A knob at the upper end of a staff.
 COBISHOP, kò-bísh'-úp. f. An adjutant bishop.
 COBNUT, kòb'-núť. f. A game.

COBSWAN, kób'-swón. f. The head or leading swan.

COBWEB, kób'-wéb. f. The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

COCCIFEROUS, kók-sí'f'-fě-rús. a. Plants are so called that have berries.

COCHINEAL, kútsh'-ín-él. f. An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

COCHLEARY, kò'-klě-ár-ý. a. Screwform.

COCHLEATED, kò'-klě-á-tíd. a. Of a screwed or turbinated form.

COCK, kók'. f. The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-Hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To **COCK**, kók'. v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To **COCK**, kók'. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

COCKADE, kók-ká'de. f. A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE, kók'-á-tris. f. A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

COCKBOAT, kók'-bót. f. A small boat belonging to a ship.

COCKBROATH, kók'-bróth. f. Broath made by boiling a cock.

COCKCROWING, kók'-krò-ing. f. The time at which cocks crow.

To **COCKER**, kók'-kúr. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.

COCKER, kók'-kúr. f. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, kók'-kě-rl. f. A young cock.

COCKET, kók'-kít. f. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kók'-fíte. f. A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kók'-hórse. a. On horseback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kók'l. f. A small shellfish.

COCKLESTAIRS, kókl-stá'rs. f. Winding or spiral stairs.

COCKLE, kók'l. f. A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose.

To **COCKLE**, kók'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kók'ld. a. Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, kók'-lóft. f. The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kók'-máf-túr. f. One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kók'-másh. f. Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kók'-ny. f. A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kók'-plt. f. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'SCOMB, kók'-f-kóm. f. A plant, lousewort.

COCK'SHEAD, kók'-f-héd. f. A plant, sainfoin.

COCKSHUT, kók'-shút. f. The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

COCKSPUR, kók'-spúr. f. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE, kók'-shó'r. a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kók'-sún. f. The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly **COXON**.

COCKWEED, kók'-wéd. f. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kò'-kò. f. A species of palm-tree.

COCTILE, kók'-tíl. a. Made by baking.

COCTION, kók'-shún. f. The act of boiling.

C O E

COD, kòd'. } f. A sea-fish.
CODFISH, kòd'-fìsh. }
COD, kòd'. f. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.
To COD, kòd'. v. a. To inclose in a cod.
CODE, kò'dé. f. A book; a book of the civil law.
CODICIL, kòd'-y-sìl. f. An appendage to a will.
CODILLE, kò-oll'. f. A term at ombre and quadrille.
To CODLE, kòd'l. v. a. To parboil.
CODLING, kòd'-lìng. f. An apple generally codled.
COEFFICACY, kò-èf'-fì-ká-sý. f. The power of several things acting together.
COEFFICIENCY, kò-èf'-fìsh'-èn-sý. f. Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.
COEFFICIENT, kò-èf'-fìsh'-ènt. f. That which unites its action with the action of another.
COEMPTION, kò-èmp'-shùn. f. The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
COEQUAL, kò-è'-quál. a. Equal.
COEQUALITY, kò-è-quál'-l-tý. f. The state of being equal.
To COERCE, kò-èr'se. v. a. To restrain, to keep in order by force.
COERCIBLE, kò-èr'-sìbl. a. That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.
COERCION, kò-èr'-shùn. f. Penal restraint, check.
COERCIVE, kò-èr'-sìv. a. That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
COESSENTIAL, kò-èf'-sèn'-shál. a. Participating of the same essence.
COESSENTIALITY, kò-èf'-sèn'-shál'-l-tý. f. Participation of the same essence.
COETANEOUS, kò-è-tá'-nyùs. a. Of the same age with another.
COETERNAL, kò-è-tér'-nál. a. Equally eternal with another.
COETERNALLY, kò-è-tér'-nál-lý. ad. In a state of equal eternity with another.
COETERNITY, kò-è-tér'-nì-tý. f.

C O G

Having existence from equal with another eternal being.
COEVAL, kò-è'-vál. a. Of the same age.
COEVAL, kò-è'-vál. f. A temporary.
COEVOUS, kò-è'-vùs. a. Of the same age.
To COEXIST, kò-èg-zìst'. v. To exist at the same time with another.
COEXISTENCE, kò-èg-zìs'. f. Existence at the same time with another.
COEXISTENT, kò-èg-zìs'-t'. Having existence at the same time with another.
To COEXTEND, kò-èks-tènd'. To extend to the same space or relation with another.
COEXTENSION, kò-èks-tèn'. f. The state of extending to the same space with another.
COFFEE, kòf'-fý. f. The tree; the berries of the coffee tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.
COFFEEHOUSE, kòf'-fý-hùs. A house where coffee is sold.
COFFEEMAN, kòf'-fý-mán. A man that keeps a coffeehouse.
COFFEEPOT, kòf'-fý-pòt. A covered pot in which coffee is brewed.
COFFER, kò'-fùr. f. A chest or treasury for keeping money; a casket, a hollow lodgment, a dry moat.
To COFFER, kò'-fùr. v. To treasure up in chests.
COFFERER, kò'-fè-rùr. f. The principal officer of his majesty's treasury next under the comptroller.
COFFIN, kòf'-fìn. f. The case in which dead bodies are put in the ground; a mould of paste or pye; Coffin of a horse, is the hoof of the foot above the hoof including the coffin bone.
To COFFIN, kòf'-fìn. v. a. To close in a coffin.
To COG, kòg'. v. a. To flounder; to wheedle; to obtrude by fallaciousness; To cog a die, to secure it, to direct its fall.

COG

- To COG, kòg'. v. n. To lye, to wheedle.
- COG, kòg'. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.
- To COG, kòg'. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.
- COGENCY, kò'-jèn-sý. f. Force, strength.
- COGENT, kò'-jènt. a. Forcible, irresistible, convincing.
- COGENTLY, kò'-jènt-lý. ad. With irresistible force, forcibly.
- COGGER, kòg'-úr. f. A flatterer, a wheedler.
- COGGLESTONE, kòg'-l-stòne. f. A little stone.
- COGITABLE, kòdzh'-l-tèbl. a. What may be the subject of thought.
- To COGITATE, kòdzh'-l-tàte. v. n. To think.
- COGITATION, kòdzh'-l-tà'-shùn. f. Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.
- COGITATIVE, kòdzh'-l-tà-tív. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.
- COGNATION, kòg-nà'-shùn. f. Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.
- COGNISEE, kòn'-ý-zé'. f. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.
- COGNISOUR, kòn'-ý-zòr. f. Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.
- COGNITION, kòg-nísh' ún. f. Knowledge, complete conviction.
- COGNITIVE, kòg'-ní-tív. a. Having the power of knowing.
- COGNIZABLE, kòn'-ý-zébl. a. That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
- COGNIZANCE, kòn'-ý-zánse. f. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.
- COGNOMINAL, kòg-nòm'-l-nál. a. Having the same name.
- COGNOMINATION, kòg-nòm-l-nà'-shùn. f. A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

COH

- COGNOSCECE, kòg-nòs'-sèns. f. Knowledge.
- COGNOSCIBLE, kòg-nòs'-sibl. a. That may be known.
- To COHABIT, kò-hàb'-l-t. v. n. To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.
- COHABITANT, kò-hàb'-l-tànt. f. An inhabitant of the same place.
- COHABITATION, kò-hàb-l-tà'-shùn. f. The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.
- COHEIR, kò-è're. f. One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
- COHEIRESS, kò-è'-rls. f. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
- To COHERE, kò-hé're. v. n. To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.
- COHERENCE, kò-hé'-rénse. } f.
- COHERENCY, kò-hé'-rén-sý. } f. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.
- COHERENT, kò-hé'-rènt. a. Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adapted; consistent, not contradictory.
- COHESION, kò-hé'-zhùn. f. The act of sticking together; the state of union; connection, dependence.
- COHESIVE, kò-hé'-sív. a. That has the power of sticking together.
- COHESIVENESS, kò-hé'-sív-ní. f. The quality of being cohesive.
- To COHIBIT, kò-híb'-l-t. v. a. To restrain, to hinder.
- To COHOBA'TE, kò-hò bâte. v. n. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distill it again.
- COHOBATION, kò-hò-l-bà'-shùn. f. A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was distilled from.

COHORT.

COHORT, kò'-hòrt. f. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kò-hòr-tá'-shùn. f. Incitement.

COIF, kwoi'f. f. The head-dress, a cap.

COIFED, kwoi'ft. a. Wearing a coif.

COIGNE, koi'n. f. A corner.

To COIL, koi'l. v. a. To gather into a narrow compass.

COIL, koi'l. f. Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, koi'n. f. A corner, called often quoin.

COIN, koi'n. f. Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.

To COIN, koi'n. v. a. To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.

COINAGE, koi'-nìdzh. f. The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To COINCIDE, kò-lìn-sì'de. v. n. To fall upon the same point; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, kò-lìn'-sỳ-dense. f. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

COINCIDENT, kò-lìn'-sỳ-dent. a. Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

COINDICATION, kò-lìn-dỳ-ká'-shùn. f. Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER, koi'-núr. f. A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's stamp; an inventor.

To COJOIN, kò-joi'n. v. n. To join with another.

COISTRIL, koi'f-trìl. f. A coward hawk.

COIT, kwel't. f. A thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kò-lsh'-ùn. f. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kò'ke. f. Fewel made by

burning pit-coal under earth quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kòl'-lìn-dúr. sieve through which a mix poured, and which retains the finer parts.

COLATION, kò-lá'-shùn. f. art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kò'-là-tùre. f. art of straining, filtration matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kòl-bèr-té'n. kind of lace worn by women

COLD, kò'ld. a. Chill, sense of cold; having cold ties, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffected, unable to feel the passions; reserved, coy, affectionate, not cordial; chaff not welcome.

COLD, kò'ld. f. The cause of sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of coldness; a disease caused by cold obstruction of perspiration.

COLDLY, kò'ld-lỳ. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kò'ld-nìs. f. Want of heat; unconcern; frigid temper; coyness, want of affection; chastity.

COLE, kò'le. f. Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kò'le-wùrt. f. Cabbage.

COLICK, kòl'-ìk. f. It signifies a disorder of the colon; but generally, any disorder of the stomach and bowels that is attended with colic.

COLICK, kòl'-ìk. a. Affected with colic.

To COLLASPE, kòl-láp's. v. To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kòl-láp'-shùn. state of vessels closed; the closing or collapsing.

COLLAR, kòl'-lúr. f. A metal put round the neck; rings fastened about the horse's neck. To slip the Collar, to deliver himself from any engagement or difficulty; a Collar of brass, the quantity bound up in one

COI

COLLAR-BONE, kòl'-lâr-bô'ne. f. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To **COLLAR**, kòl'-lâr. v. a. To seize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To **COLLATE**, kòl-lâ'te. v. a. To compare one thing of the same kind with another; To Collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kòl-lâr'-tê-râl. a. Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kòl-lâr'-tê-râl-lý. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kòl-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repast.

COLLATITIOUS, kòl-lâ-tísh'-ús. a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kòl-lâ'-túr. f. One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **COLLAUD**, kòl-lâ'd. v. a. To join in praising.

COLLEAGUE, kòl'-lêg. f. A partner in office or employment.

To **COLLEAGUE**, kòl-lê'g. v. a. To unite with.

To **COLLECT**, kòl-lêk't. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To Collect himself, to recover from surprise.

COLLECT, kòl'-lêkt. f. Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kòl-lêk-tâ'-nyús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kòl-lêk'-tíbl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kòl-lêk'-shùn. f. The act of gathering together; the things gathered; a consecratory, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kòl-lêk-tísh'-ús. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kòl-lêk'-tív. a. Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kòl-lêk'-tív-lý. ad. In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kòl-lêk'-túr. f. A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kòl-lêg'-â-têr-y. f. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kòl'-lêdzh. f. A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.

COLLEGIAL, kòl-lê'-jêl. a. Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kòl-lê'-jên. f. An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kòl-lê'-jêt. a. Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kòl-lê'-jêt. f. A member of a college, an university man.

COLLET, kòl'-lît. f. Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To **COLLIDE**, kòl-lî'de. v. a. To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kòl'-yêr. f. A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kòl'-yêr-y. f. The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kòl'-lý-flow-âr. f. A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kòl-lý-gâ'-shùn. f. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kòl-lì-mǎ'-shùn. f. Aim.

COLLINEATION, kòl-lìn-y'-ǎ'-shùn. f. The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kòl-lìk'-wǎbl. a. Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kòl-lìk'-wǎment. f. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kòl'-lǐ-kwǎnt. a. That which has the power of melting.

To COLLIQUATE, kòl'-lǐ-kwǎte. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION, kòl-lǐ-kwǎ'-shùn. f. The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kòl-lìk'-wǎ-tìv. a. Melting, dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kòl-lìk'-wǎ-fǎk'-shùn. f. The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kòl-lìzh'-ùn. f. The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together, a clash.

To COLLOCATE, kòl'-lò-kǎte. v. a. To place, to station.

COLLOCATION, kòl-lò-kǎ'-shùn. f. The act of placing; the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kòl-lò-kǎ'-shùn. f. Conference, conversation.

To COLLOGUE, kòl-lò'g. v. n. To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, kòl'-lùp. f. A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUY, kòl'-lò-kwǐ. f. Conference, conversation, talk.

COLLUCTANCY, kòl-lùk'-tǎn-sǐ. f. Opposition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kòl-lùk'-tǎ'-shùn. f. Contest, contrariety, opposition.

To COLLUDE, kòl-lù'de. v. n. To conspire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kòl-lù'-zhùn. f. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kòl-lù'-sìv. a. Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kòl-lù'-sìv. In a manner fraudulently.

COLLUSORY, kòl-lù'-sìr-y. rying on a fraud by secret.

COLLY, kòl'-lǐ. f. The coal.

COLLYRIUM, kòl-lé'-ryùm. ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, kòl-már. f. A pear.

COLON, kò'-lòn. f. A po used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest of all the intestines.

COLONEL, kùr'-nèl. f. The commander of a regiment.

COLONELSHIP, kùr'-nèl. The office or character of colonel.

To COLONISE, kòl-lò-nǐz. To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kòl-lò-nǎ'de. peristyle of a circular figure; a series of columns, disposed in a circle; any series or range of columns.

COLONY, kòl'-ùn-y. f. A people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some place; the country planted, a colony.

COLOQUINTEDA, kòl'-lò-tì-dǎ. f. The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter melon. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kòl'-ò-rǎte. coloured, died.

COLORATION, kòl-ò-rǎ'. The art or practice of coloring; the state of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kò-lò-rǐf. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kò-lòs'. } of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSUS, kò-lòs'-sùs. }

COLOSSEAN, kò-lòf-sé'-àn. antlike.

COLOUR, kùl'-lùr. f. The appearance of bodies to the eye; the appearance of the face; the tint of the complexion; the representation of any thing superficially examined; pal

appearance, false shew; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.
 To COLOUR, kùl'-lùr. v. a. To mark with some hue, or die; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.
 COLOURABLE, kùl'-lùr-ùbl. a. Specious, plausible.
 COLOURABLY, kùl'-lùr-ùb-lý. ad. Speciously, plausibly.
 COLOURED, kùl'-lùrd. part. a. Streaked, diversified with hues.
 COLOURING, kùl'-lùr-ing. f. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.
 COLOURIST, kùl'-lùr-íst. f. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.
 COLOURLESS, kùl'-lùr-lís. a. Without colour, transparent.
 COLT, kò'lt. f. A young horse; a young foolish fellow.
 To COLT, kò'lt. v. a. To besool. Obf.
 COLTS-FOOT, kò'lts-fùt. f. A plant.
 COLTS-TOOTH, kò'lts-tò'th. f. An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.
 COLTER, kò'l-tùr. f. The sharp iron of a plough.
 COLTISH, kò'l-tísh. a. Wanton.
 COLUMBARY, kò-lùm'-bà-ry. f. A dovecot, a pigeonhouse.
 COLUMBINE, kòl'-ùm-bíne. f. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.
 COLUMN, kòl'-lùm. f. A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.
 COLUMNAR, kò-lùm'-nàr. }
 COLUMNARIAN, kò-lùm-nà'-ryàn. }
 a. Formed in columns.
 COLURES, kò-lù'rz. f. Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.
 COMART, kò-má'rt. f. Treaty; article.
 COMATE, kò'-má'te. f. Companion.

COMB, kò'me. f. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.
 To COMB, kò'm. v. a. To divide, and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.
 COMB-BRUSH, kò'm-brúsh. f. A brush to clean combs.
 COMB-MAKER, kò'm-mâ-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make combs.
 To COMBAT, kùm'-bùt. v. n. To fight.
 To COMBAT, kùm'-bùt. v. a. To oppose.
 COMBAT, kùm'-bùt. f. Contest, battle, duel.
 COMBATANT, kùm'-bà-tànt. f. He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.
 COMBER, kò'-mùr. f. He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.
 COMBINA'TE, kùm'-bl-nâte. a. Betrothed, promised.
 COMBINATION, kòm-bl-nâ'-shùn. f. Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.
 To COMBINE, kùm-bl'ne. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, opposed to Analyse.
 To COMBINE, kùm-bl'ne. v. n. To coalesce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.
 COMBLESS, kò'm-lís. a. Wanting a comb or crest.
 COMBUST, kòm-bùst'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be Combust.
 COMBUSTIBLE, kòm-bùs'-tíbl. a. Susceptible of fire.
 COMBUSTIBLENESS, kòm-bùs'-tíbl-nís. f. Aptness to take fire.
 COMBUSTION, kòm-bùs'-tíshùn. f. Conflagration, burning, consumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.
 To COME, kùm'. v. a. To remove from a distant to a nearer place, opposed

posed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to pass, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modish; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a descendant from ancestors; to proceed, as effects from their causes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape; To come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progress; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be discovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to consent or yield; to amount to; To come to himself, to recover his senses; To come to pass, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into use; To come up to, to amount to, to rise to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kùm'. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kùm'. A particle of reconciliation. Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.

COMEDIAN, kùm-mě'-dyán. f. A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kòm'-mě'-dy. f. A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kùm'-lỹ-nls. f. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kùm'-lỹ. a. Graceful decent.

COMER, kùm'-múr. f. One that comes.

COMET, kòm'-lt. f. A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

COMETARY, kòm'-mě-tár-ỹ. } a.
COMETICK, kò-mět'-lk. }

Relating to a comet.

COMFIT, kùm'-flt. f. A kind of sweet-meat.

COMFITURE, kùm'-fl-túre. f. Sweet-meat.

To COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. v. a. To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kùm'-fúrt. f. Support assistance; countenance; consolation; support under calamity; that which gives consolation or support.

COMFORTABLE, kùm'-fúr-túbl. a. Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kùm'-fúr-túb-ly. ad. With comfort, without despair.

COMFORTER, kùm'-fúr-túr. f. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kùm'-fúrt-lhs. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kòm'-mí-kál. a. Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kòm'-mí-kál-ly. ad. In such a manner as raises mirth in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kòm'-mí-kál-nl. f. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kòm'-mík. a. Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

COMING, kùm'-míng. f. The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kùm'-míng-in. Revenue, income.

COMING, kùm'-míng. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING

COMING, kùm'-míng. part. a. Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kò-mě'-shál. a. Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kòm'-l-tý. f. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kòm'-má. f. The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. v. a. To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook, to have so subject as that it may be seen.

To COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. v. n. To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kùm-má'nd. f. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority; cogent authority, despotism; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kùm-má'n-dúr. f. He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kùm-má'n-dě-ry. f. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kùm-má'nd-mént. f. Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kùm-má'n-drís. f. A woman invested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kòm-má-tě'-ryál. a. Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kòm-má-tě-ryál'-l-tý. f. Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kòm-měm'-mò-rábl. a. Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kòm-měm'-mò-ráte. v. a. To preserve the memory by some publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kòm-měm-mò-rá'-shún. f. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kòm-měm'-mò-rá-tív. a. Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kùm-měn'se. v. n. To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kùm-měn'se. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kùm-měn'se-mént. f. Beginning date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kùm-měnd'. v. a. To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kòm'-měn- \\ dabl. \\ kòm'-měn'- \\ dabl. \end{array} \right\}$

a. Laudable, worthy of praise.

COMMENDABLY, kòm'-měn-dáb-ly. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kòm-měn'-dúm. f. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMMENDATARY, kòm-měn'-dá-tá-ry. f. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kòm-měn-dá'-shún. f. Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kòm-měn'-dá-túr-ry. a. Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMENDER, kòm-měn'-dúr. f. Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kòm-měn-sál'-l-tý. f. Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kòm-měn-sú-rá-blí'-l-tý. f. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kòm-měn'-sú-rábl. a. Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kôm-mên'-sù-ràbl-nls. f. Commensurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'-sù-ràte. v. a. To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'-sù-rèt. a. Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kôm-mên'-sù-rèt-ly. ad. With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kôm'-mên-sù-rà'-shùn. f. Reduction of some things to some common measure.

To COMMENT, kôm'-mènt. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kôm'-mènt. f. Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kôm'-mên-tér-ý. f. An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir, narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kôm-mên-tà'-túr. f. Expofitor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kôm-mên'-túr. f. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm-mên-tísh'-ús. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kôm'-mèr-se. f. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kôm-mèr'-se. v. n. To hold intercourse.

COMMERCIAL, kôm-mèr'-shál. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kôm'-mèr. f. A common mother. Not used.

To COMMIGRATE, kôm'-mì-gràte. v. n. To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm-mì-grà'-shùn. f. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kôm-my'-nà'-shùn. f. A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMUNICATORY, kôm-mìn'-nà-

túr-ý. a. Denunciatory, threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-v. a. To mix into one mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-v. n. To unite with another.

COMMUNIBLE, kôm-mì-a. Frangible, reducible to small parts.

To COMMUNUTE, kôm-m-v. a. To grind, to pulverise.

COMMUNUTION, kôm-shùn. f. The act of grinding small parts, pulverisation.

COMMISERABLE, kôm-ràbl. a. Worthy of commiseration.

To COMMISERATE, kôm-ràte. v. a. To pity, to commiserate.

COMMISERATION, kôm-rà'-shùn. f. Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kôm'-mìs-ary. An officer made occasionally, a deputy; such as spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese, far distant from the chief city; an officer who directs of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision.

COMMISSARISHIP, kôm'-ý-shíp. f. The office of commissary.

COMMISSION, kôm-mìsh-ión. The act of entrusting any trust, a warrant by which an officer is constituted; charge, date, office; act of committing a crime: sins of commission distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in office; the state of that entrusted to a number of joint officers, as the broad seal was by commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION, kôm-mì-v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kôm-mì-úr. f. One included in the authority.

COMMISSIONER, kôm-mì-úr. f. One included in the authority.

A polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kòm'-mò-rânse.

COMMORANCY, kòm'-mò-rân-sý. } f.

Dwelling, habitation, residence.

COMMORANT, kòm'-mò-ránt. a. Resident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kòm-mò'-shùn. f. Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kòm-mò'-shùn-ùr. f. A disturber of the peace.

To COMMOLVE, kòm-mò'-ve. v. a. To disturb, to unsettle.

To COMMUNE, kòm'-mùne. v. n. To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kòm-mù'-ny-ká-bíl'-l-tý. f. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kòm-mù'-ny-kábl. a. That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kòm-mù'-ny-kánt. f. One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mù'-ny-káte. v. a. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mù'-ny-káte. v. n. To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kòm-mù'-ny-ká'-shùn. f. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kòm-mù'-ny-ká-tív. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, mú'-ny-ká-tív-nís. f. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kòm-mù'-ny Interourse, fellowship, communion; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; in the common worship of church.

COMMUNITY, kòm-mù'-ny. The commonwealth, the body politic; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kòm-mù'-bíl'-l-tý. f. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kòm-mù'-tábl. That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kòm-mù'-shùn. f. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the exchanging a corporal for a spiritual punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kòm-mù'-tá. a. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kòm-mù'-te. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy or ransom one obligation for another.

To COMMUTE, kòm-mù'-te. To atone, to bargain for redemption.

COMMUTUAL, kòm-mù'-tù. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kòm'-pákt. f. A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kòm-pákt'. v. To join together with firmness, to consolidate; to make out of some things to league with; to join together to bring into a system.

COMPACT, kòm-pákt'. a. Solid, close, dense; brief, compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kòm-pákt'-nís. f. Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kòm-pákt'-lý. Closely, densely; with neat junction.

COMPACTNESS, kòm-pákt'-nís. Firmness, closeness.

C O M

- COMPACTURE**, kòm-pák'-tshùr. f. Structure, compagination.
- COMPAGES**, kòm-pá'-jěs. f. A system of many parts united.
- COMPAGINATION**, kòm-pá-jl-ná'-shùn. f. Union, structure.
- COMPANION**, kùm-pán'-yùn. f. One with whom a man frequently converses; a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.
- COMPANIONABLE**, kùm-pán'-yò-nábl. a. Fit for good fellowship, social.
- COMPANIONABLY**, kùm-pán'-yò-ná-bly. ad. In a companionable manner.
- COMPANIONSHIP**, kùm-pán'-yùn-shíp. f. Company, train; fellowship, association.
- COMPANY**, kùm'-pá-ný. f. Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.
- To **COMPANY**, kùm'-pá-ný. v. a. To accompany, to be associated with. Not used.
- To **COMPANY**, kùm'-pá-ný. v. n. To associate one's self with. Not used.
- COMPARABLE**, kòm'-pá-rábl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.
- COMPARABLY**, kòm'-pá-ráb-ly. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.
- COMPARATIVE**, kòm-pár'-á-tív. a. Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.
- COMPARATIVELY**, kòm-par'-á-

C O M

- tív-ly. ad. In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.
- To **COMPARE**, kùm-pá're. v. a. To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.
- COMPARE**, kùm-pá're. f. Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.
- COMPARISON**, kùm-pár'-lś-sùn. f. The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.
- To **COMPART**, kòm-pá'rt. v. a. To divide.
- COMPARTIMENT**, kòm-pá'rt-ý-mént. f. A division of a picture, or design.
- COMPARTITION**, kòm-pár-tísh'-ùn. f. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.
- COMPARTMENT**, kòm-pá'rt-mént. f. Division.
- To **COMPASS**, kùm'-pús. v. a. To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as to compass the death of the king.
- COMPASS**, kùm'-pús. f. Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of musick; the instrument with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.
- COMPASSION**, kùm-pásh'-ùn. f. Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.
- To **COMPASSION**, kùm-pásh'-ùn. v. a. To pity. Not used.
- COMPASSIONATE**, kùm-pásh'-ùn-ét. a. Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

COM

To COMPASSIONATE, kòm-páh'-
ò-nàte. v. a. To pity, to commi-
ferate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kòm-páh'-
hùn-ét-lý. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kòm-pà-tèr'-
ný-tý. f. The state of being a
godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kòm-pát-ý-bíl'-
l-tý. f. Consistency, the power
of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kòm-pát'-lbl. a.
Suitable to, fit for, consistent with;
consistent, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kòm-pát'-
l-bl-nls. f. Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kòm-pát'-l-bl-lý. ad.
Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kòm-pá'-shént. a.
Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kòm-pá'-trý-út. f.
One of the same country.

COMPEER, kòm-pè'r. f. Equal,
companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kòm-pè'r. v. a.
To be equal with, to mate. Not
used.

To COMPEL, kòm-pél'. v. a. To
force to some act, to oblige, to
constrain; to take by force or vio-
lence.

COMPELLABLE, kòm-pél'-lábl. a.
That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kòm-pél'-láh'-
shùn. f. The style of address.

COMPELLER, kòm-pél'-lúr. f. He
that forces another.

COMPEND, kòm'-pénd. f. Abridg-
ment, summary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kòm-pén-
dý-á'-ryús. a. Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kòm-pén-dý-
òs'-l-tý. f. Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kòm-pén'-dyús.
a. Short, summary, abridged,
comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kòm-pén'-
dyús-lý. ad. Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kòm-pén'-
dyús-nls. f. Shortness, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kòm-pén'-dyúm.
f. Abridgment, summary, brevi-
ate.

COMPENSABLE, kòm-pén'-sibl. a.
That which may be recompensed.

COM

To COMPENSATE, kòm-
v. a. To recompense, to
balance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kòm-
shùn. f. Recompense, f
equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kòm-
tív. a. That which com-

To COMPENSE, kòm-pèn-
To compensate, to counte
to recompense.

COMPETENCE, kòm'-pè-
COMPETENCY, kòm'-pè-
f. Such a quantity of a
as is sufficient; a fortune
the necessities of life; t
or capacity of a judge or

COMPETENT, kòm'-pè-
Suitable, fit, adequate, pr
ate; without defect or suj
reasonable, moderate;
fit; consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, kòm'-p-
ad. Reasonably, moderatu
quately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kòm-pèl-
Suitable to, consistent wit

COMPETIBLENESS, kòm-
nls. f. Suitableness, fit

COMPETITION, kòm-pi-
f. Rivalry, contest; claim
than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kòm-pèl-
A rival; an opponent.

COMPIlation, kòm-pli-
f. A collection from va
thors; an assemblage, a
tion.

To COMPILE, kòm-plí'le.
draw up from various au
write, to compose.

COMPILEMENT, kòm-p-
f. The act of heaping up

COMPIler, kòm-plí'-lúr.
collector, one who frame
position from various autl

COMPLACENCE, kòm-
fénse.

COMPLACENCY, kòm-
fén-sý.
Pleasure, satisfaction, gra
civility, complaisance.

COMPLACENT, kòm-pli-
Civil, affable, mild.

To **COMPLAIN**, kòm-plá'n. v. n.
To mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.
COMPLAINANT, kòm-plá'-nánt. f.
One who urges suit against another.
COMPLAINER, kòm-plá'-núr. f.
One who complains, a lamenter.
COMPLAINT, kòm-plá'nt. f. Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.
COMPLAISANCE, kòm-plè-zán'se. f. Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.
COMPLAISANT, kòm-plè-zánt'. a. Civil, desirous to please.
COMPLAISANTLY, kòm-plè-zánt'-ly. ad. Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.
COMPLAISANTNESS, kòm-plè-zánt'-nls. f. Civility.
To **COMPLANATE**, kòm-plá'-
alte. }
To **COMPLANE**, kòm-plá'ne. }
v. a. To level, to reduce to a flat surface.
COMPLEMENT, kòm'-plè-mént. f. Perfection, fulness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.
COMPLETE, kòm-plé'te. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.
To **COMPLETE**, kòm-plé't. v. a. To perfect, to finish.
COMPLETELY, kòm-plé'te-ly. ad. Fully, perfectly.
COMPLETEMENT, kòm-plé'te-mént. f. The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kòm-plé'te-nls. f. Perfection.
COMPLETION, kòm-plé'-shún. f. Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.
COMPLEX, kòm'-pléks. a. Composite, of many parts, not simple.
COMPLEXEDNESS, kòm-plék'-shéd-nls. f. Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.
COMPLEXION, kòm-plék'-shún. f. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external

parts of any body; the temperature of the body.
COMPLEXIONAL, kòm-plék'-shé-nél. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.
COMPLEXIONALLY, kòm-plék'-shé-nél-ly. ad. By complexion.
COMPLEXLY, kòm-pléks'-ly. ad. In a complex manner, not simply.
COMPLEXNESS, kòm-pléks'-nls. f. The state of being complex.
COMPLEXURE, kòm-plék'-shúr. f. The involution of one thing with others.
COMPLIANCE, kòm-plí'-ánse. f. The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.
COMPLIANT, kòm-plí'-ánt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.
To **COMPLICATE**, kòm'-plý-káte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of several parts into one integral.
COMPLICATE, kòm'-plý-káte. a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.
COMPLICATENESS, kòm'-plý-káte-nls. f. The state of being complicated, intricacy.
COMPLICATION, kòm-plý-ká'-shún. f. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.
COMPLICE, kòm'-plls. f. One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.
COMPLIER, kòm-plí'-úr. f. A man of an easy temper.
COMPLIMENT, kòm'-plý-mént. f. An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.
To **COMPLIMENT**, kòm'-plý-mént. v. a. To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.
COMPLIMENTAL, kòm-plý-mén'-tél. a. Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kòm-plý-mén'-tél-y. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kòm'-plý-mén-túr. f. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To COMPLORE, kòm-plò're. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMLOT, kòm'-plòt. f. A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

To COMLOT, kòm-plòt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conspire.

COMLOTTER, kòm-plòt'-túr. f. A conspirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kòm-plý'. v. n. To yield to, to be obsequious to.

COMPONENT, kòm-pò'-nènt. a. That which constitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, kòm-pò'rt. v. n. To agree, to suit.

To COMPORT, kòm-pò'rt. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kòm-pò'rt. f. Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kòm-pò'r-tèbl. a. Consistent.

COMPORTANCE, kòm-pò'r-tèns. f. Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kòm-pò'rt-mènt. f. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kòm-pò'ze. v. a. To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in musick, to form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED, kòm-pò'zd. part. a. Calm, serious, even, sedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kòm-pò'zd-ly. ad. Calmly, seriously.

COMPOSEDNESS, kòm-pò'zd-nis. f. Sedateness, calmness.

COMPOSER, kòm-pò' zúr. f. An author, a writer; he that adapts the musick to words.

COMPOSITE, kòm-pòz'-it. Composite order in architecture the last of the five orders, so because its capital is composed of those of the other orders, also called the Roman and order.

COMPOSITION, kòm-pò-z. f. The act of forming an of various dissimilar parts; of bringing simple ideas into plication, opposed to analysis, mass formed by mingling ingredients; the state of compounded, union, conjunction the arrangement of various in a picture; written work; of discharging a debt by part; consistency, congru grammar, the joining words ther; a certain method of stration in mathematics, the reverse of the analytical thod, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kòm-pòz'- Compounded, or having th of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kòm-pòz'-l He that ranges and adjusts types in printing.

COMPOST, kòm'-pòst. f. 1

COMPOSTURE, kòm-pòs'- Soil, manure. Not used.

COMPOSURE, kòm-pò'-z The act of composing or inc arrangement, combination, the form arising from the tion of the various parts; make; relative adjustment position, framed discourse; ness, calmness, tranquillity; ment, composition, settling differences.

COMPUTATION, kòm-pò- f. The act of drinking tog

To COMPOUND, kòm-pou' To mingle many ingredien ther; to form one word fr two, or more words; to difference by recession from gour of claims; to discharg by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kòm-pou' To come to terms of agree

abating something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kôm'-pound. a. Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kôm'-pound. f. The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kôm-pou'n-dâbl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kôm-pou'n-dûr. f. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kôm-prê-hênd'. v. a. To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kôm-prê-hên'-sibl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kôm-prê-hên'-sib-lý. ad. With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHENSION, kôm-prê-hên'-shûn. f. The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kôm-prê-hên'-siv. a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-lý. ad. In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kôm-prê-hên'-siv-nîs. f. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To COMPRESS, kôm-prês'. v. a. To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kôm'-près. f. Bolsters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kôm-prês-sý-blî-lý-tý. f. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, kôm-prês'-sibl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kôm-prês'-sibl-nîs. f. Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, kôm-prêsh'-ûn. f. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kôm-prêsh'-ûr. f. The act or force of the body pressing against another.

To COMPRINT, kôm-print'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kôm-pri'ze. v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kôm-prô-bâ'-shûn. f. Proof, attestation.

COMPROMISE, kôm'-prô-mîze. f. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference between parties by mutual concessions.

To COMPROMISE, kôm'-prô-mîze. v. a. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kôm-p.'ô-mîs-sô'-ryâl. a. Relating to compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, kôm-prô-vîn'-shâl. f. Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kou'nt. f. Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.

To COMPT, kou'nt. v. a. To compute, to number. We now use **To Count**.

COMPTIBLE, kou'n-tîbl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obs.

To COMPTROLL, kôn-trô'l. v. a. To controll, to over-rule, to oppose.

COMPTROLLER, kôn-trô'-lûr. f. Director, supervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'-lûr-shîp. f. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kôm-pûl'-sâ-tiv-lý. ad. By constraint.

COMPULSATORY, kôm-pûl'-sâ-tûr-y'. a. Having the force of compelling.

COMPULSION, kôm-pûl'-shûn. f.

CON

The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kôm-pûl'-siv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kôm-pûl'-siv-lý. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kôm-pûl'-siv-nis. f. Force, compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý-lý. ad. In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kôm-pûl'-sûr-ý. a. Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kôm-pûnk'-shûn. f. The power of pricking, stimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kôm-pûnk'-shûs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûnk'-tiv. a. Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ-shûn. f. The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr'-gâ-tûr. f. One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'-têbl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kôm-pû'-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kôm-pû'te. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kôm-pû'-tûr. f. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kôm'-pû-tist. f. Calculator, one skilled in computation.

COMRADE, kôm'-râde. f. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kôn'. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as concourse, a running together.

CON, kôn'. ad. On the opposite side, against another.

To CON, kôn'. v. a. To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kôn-kâm'-ê-râte. v. a. To arch over, to vault.

CON

To CONCATENATE, kôn-kât'-ê-nâte. v. a. To link together.

CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'-ê-nâ'-shûn. f. A series of links.

CONCAVATION, kôn-kâ'-vâ'-shûn. f. The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kôn'-kâve. a. Hollow, opposed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kôn'-kâve-nis. f. Hollowness.

CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'-i-tý. f. Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ-vô-kôn'-kâve. a. Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'-vô-kôn'-vêx. a. Concave one way and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'-vûs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'-vûs-lý. ad. With hollowness.

To CONCEAL, kôn-sê'l. v. a. To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kôn-sê'l-âbl. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sê'-lê-nis. f. Privacy, obscurity.

CONCEALER, kôn-sê'-lûr. f. He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kôn-sê'l-mênt. f. The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding-place, retreat.

To CONCEDE, kôn-sê'de. v. a. To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kôn-sê't. f. Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension, fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasurable fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kôn-sê't. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kôn-sê'-tîd. part. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sê'-tîd-lý. ad. Fancifully, whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sê'-tîd-nis. f. Fancifulness, whimsicality.

CON

nb. f. Pride, fondness of himself.
CONCEITLESS, kòn-sẻ't-lls. a. Stupid, without thought.
CONCEIVABLE, kòn-sẻ'-vẻbl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.
CONCEIVABLENESS, kòn-sẻ'-vẻbl-nẻs. f. The quality of being conceivable.
CONCEIVABLY, kòn-sẻ'-vẻb-ly. ad. In a conceivable manner.
To CONCEIVE, kòn-sẻ've. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.
To CONCEIVE, kòn-sẻ've. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
CONCEIVER, kòn-sẻ'-vửr. f. One that understands or apprehends.
CONCENT, kòn-sẻnt'. f. Concert of voices, harmony; consistency.
To CONCENTRATE, kòn-sẻn'-trẻtẻ. v. a. To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
CONCENTRATION, kòn-sẻn-trẻ'-shủn. f. Collection into a narrower space round the centre.
To CONCENTRE, kòn-sẻn'-tửr. v. n. To tend to one common centre.
To CONCENTRE, kòn-sẻn'-tửr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.
CONCENTRICAL, kòn-sẻn'-trẻ-kẻl. }
CONCENTRICK, kòn-sẻn'-trẻk. }
a. Having one common centre.
CONCEPTACLE, kòn'-sẻp-tẻkl. f. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.
CONCEPTIBLE, kòn-sẻp'-tẻbl. a. Intelligible, capable to be understood.
CONCEPTION, kòn-sẻp'-shủn. f. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought,

CON

CONCEPTIOUS, kòn-sẻp'-shủs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.
CONCEPTIVE, kòn-sẻp'-tẻv. a. Capable to conceive.
To CONCERN, kòn-sẻrn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.
CONCERN, kòn-sẻrn'. f. Business, affair; interest, engagement; importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.
CONCERNEDLY, kòn-sẻr'-nẻd-ly. ad. With affection; with interest.
CONCERNING, kòn-sẻr'-nẻng. prep. Relating to, with relation to.
CONCERNMENT, kòn-sẻrn'-mẻnt. f. The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.
To CONCERT, kòn-sẻrt'. v. a. To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.
CONCERT, kòn'-sẻrt. f. Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing to the same tune.
CONCERTATION, kòn-sẻr-tẻ'-shủn. f. Strife, contention.
CONCERTATIVE, kòn-sẻr'-tẻ-tẻv. a. Contentious.
CONCESSION, kòn-sẻs'-shủn. f. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.
CONCESSIONARY, kòn-sẻs'-shỏnẻr-y. a. Given by indulgence.
CONCESSIVELY, kòn-sẻs'-sẻv-ly. ad. By way of concession.
CONCH, kỏnk'. f. A shell, a sea-shell.
CONCHOID, kỏnk'-oid. f. The name of a curve.
To CONCILIATE, kòn-sẻl'-yẻtẻ. v. a. To gain.
CONCILIATION, kòn-sẻl-yẻ'-shủn. f. The act of gaining or reconciling.
CONCILIATOR, kòn-sẻl-yẻ'-tửr. f. One that makes peace between others,

CON-

CONCILIATORY, kòn-sll-yá'-túr-y. a. Relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, kòn-sln'-nl-tý. f. Decency, fitness.

CONCINNOUS, kòn-sln'-nús. a. Becoming, pleasant.

CONCIONATORY, kòn'-shò-nà-túr-ry. a. Used at preachings, or publick assemblies.

CONCISE, kòn-sí'se. a. Brief, short.

CONCISELY, kòn-sí'se-lý. ad. Briefly, shortly.

CONCISENESS, kòn-sí'se-nls. f. Brevity, shortness.

CONCISION, kòn-síz'-zhùn. f. Cutting off, excision.

CONCIATION, kòn-sý'-tá'-shùn. f. The act of stirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kòn-klá-má'-shùn. f. An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kòn'-kláve. f. Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly.

To CONCLUDE, kòn-klú'de. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

To CONCLUDE, kòn-klú'de. v. n. To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kòn-klú'-dén-sý. f. Consequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kòn-klú'-dént. a. Decisive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kòn-klú'-sibl. a. Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kòn-klú'-zhùn. f. Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

CONCLUSIVE, kòn-klú'-siv. a. Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kòn-klú'-siv-lý. ad. Decisively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kòn-klú'-siv-nls. f. Power of determining the opinion.

To CONCOAGULATE, kòn-kò-ág'-gú-láte. v. a. To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kòn-kò-ág-gú-lá'-shùn. f. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT, kòn-kòk't. v. a. To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kòn-kòk'-shùn. f. Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, kòn-kùl'-lúr. a. Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kòn-kòm'-l-tánse. f.

CONCOMITANCY, kòn-kòm'-l-tán-sý. f. Subistence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kòn-kòm'-l-tánt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kòn-kòm'-l-tánt. f. Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kòn-kòm'-l-tánt-lý. ad. In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE, kòn-kòm'-l-táte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kòng'-kòrd. f. Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kòn-ká'r-dánse. f. Agreement; a book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

CONCORDANT, kòn-ká'r-dánt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kòn-ká'r-dáte. f. A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kòn-ká'r-pò-rál. a. Of the same body.

To CONCORPORATE, kòn-ká'r-pò-ráte. v. a. To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kòn-kòr-pò-rá'-shùn. f. Union in one mass.

CON.

C O N

CONCOURSE, kông'-kûr'se. f. The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kôn-krê-mâ'-shûn. f. The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kôn'-krê-mént. f. The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kôn-krês'-sênsê. f. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To **CONCRETE**, kôn-krê'te. v. n. To coalesce into one mass.

To **CONCRETE**, kôn-krê'te. v. a. To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kôn'-krê'te. a. Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject.

CONCRETE, kôn'-krê'te. f. A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kôn-krê'te-ly. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kôn-krê'te-nîs. f. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kôn-krê'-shûn. f. The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kôn-krê'-tîv. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kôn-krê'-tshûr. f. A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kôn-kû'-bî-nîdzh. f. The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kôn-kû'-bî-ne. f. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To **CONCULCATE**, kôn-kûl'-kâ'te. v. a. To tread or tramp under foot.

CONCULCATION, kôn-kûl'-kâ'-shûn. f. Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kôn-kû'-pîs-sênsê. f. Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kôn-kû'-pîs-sênt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kôn-kû'-pîs-sênt'-shâl. a. Relating to concupiscence.

C O N

CONCUPISCIBLE, kôn-kû'-pîs-sîbl. a. Impressing desire.

To **CONCUR**, kôn-kûr'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kôn-kûr'-rênsê. f. }

CONCURRENCY, kôn-kûr'-rêns-ý. f. }

Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kûr'-rênt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kôn-kûr'-rênt. f. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kôn-kûs'-shûn. f. The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kôn-kûs'-sîv. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.

To **CONDEMN**, kôn-dém'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kôn-dém'-nâbl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kôn-dém'-nâ'-shûn. f. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kôn-dém'-nâ-tûr-ý. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kôn-dém'-nûr. f. A blamer, a censorer.

CONDENSABLE, kôn-dên'-sâbl. a. That which is capable of condensation.

To **CONDENSATE**, kôn-dên'-sâ'te. v. a. To make thicker.

To **CONDENSATE**, kôn-dên'-sâ'te. v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'-sâ'te. a. Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kôn-dên'-sâ'-shûn. f. The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.

To **CONDENSE**, kôn-dêns'e. v. a. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kôn-dens'e. v. n.
To grow close and weighty.

CONDENSE, kôn-dên'se. a. Thick, dense.

CONDENSER, kôn-dên'-sûr. f. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kôn-dên'-sî-tý. f. The state of being condensed.

To CONDESCEND, kôn-dê-sênd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kôn-dê-sên'-dênse. f. Voluntary submission.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kôn-dê-sênd'-îng-lý. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.

CONDESCENSION, kôn-dê-sên'-shên. f. Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, kôn-dê-sên', sîv. a. Courteous.

CONDIGN, kôn-dî'n. a. Suitable, deserved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kôn-dî'n-nîs. f. Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.

CONDIGNLY, kôn-dî'n-lý. ad. Deservedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kôn'-dý-mênt. f. Seasoning, sauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kôn-dîs-sî'pl. f. A school-fellow.

To CONDITE, kôn-dî'te. v. a. To pickle, to preserve by salts.

CONDITION, kôn-dîsh'-ûn. f. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-ûl. a. By way of stipulation, not absolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kôn-dîsh-ûn-ûl'-î-tý. f. Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kôn-dîsh'-ûn-ûl-ý. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kôn-dî-ûr-ý. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kôn-nâte. a. Established on terms.

CONDITIONED, kôn-dîsh'-l. Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kôn-dô'le. v. lament with those that are in fortune.

To CONDOLE, kôn-dô'le. v. bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kôn-dô'le. f. Grief, sorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kôn-dô'-lên. Grief for the sorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kôn-dô'-lûr. f. that compliments another upon misfortunes.

CONDONATION, kôn-dô-nâ. f. A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kôn-dû'se. To promote an end, to con to.

CONDUCTIBLE, kôn-dû'-sî. Having the power of conducting.

CONDUCTIBLENESS, kôn-dî-nîs. f. The quality of conducting to any end.

CONDUCTIVE, kôn-dû'-sîv. a. which may contribute to any end.

CONDUCTIVENESS, kôn-dî-nîs. f. The quality of conducting.

CONDUCT, kôn'-dûkt. f. management, œconomy; the leading troops; convoy; the manner by which a convoy is ordered; behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kôn-dûkt'. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to shew the way; to tend in civility; to manage, to conduct an affair; to be an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kôn-dûl-ûs. a. Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kôn-dûk'-tûr. leader, one who shews another way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to the knife in cutting for the

LECTRESS, kòn-dùk'-trís. f. A woman that directs.

LEET, kòn'-dwít. f. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

LEPLICATION, kòn-dù-ply-n. f. A doubling; a doubling.

LEK'NE, kòn'-ne. f. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and the top ends in a point.

See **CONV**.

LEFABULATE, kòn-fáb'-ù-n. To talk easily together, to converse.

LEFABULATION, kòn-fáb'-ù-lá-n. Easy conversation.

LEFABULATORY, kòn-fáb'-ù-lá-n. a. Belonging to talk.

LEFACREATION, kòn-fár-ré-à'-n. f. The solemnization of a feast by eating bread together.

LEFECT, kòn-fékt'. v. a. To convert into sweetmeats.

LEFECT, kòn'-fékt. f. A sweetmeat.

LEFECTATION, kòn-fékt'-shún. f. The preparation of fruit with sugar, or sweetmeat; a composition, a sweetmeat.

LEFECTIONARY, kòn-fékt'-shò-n. f. The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

LEFECTOR, kòn-fékt'-shò-n. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

LEFEDERACY, kòn-féd'-è-rà-sý. f. League, union, engagement.

LEFEDERATE, kòn-féd'-è-rá-n. a. To join in a league, to ally.

LEFEDERATE, kòn-féd'-è-rá-n. To league, to unite in a league.

LEFEDERATE, kòn-féd'-è-r-ét. a. To join in a league.

LEFEDERATE, kòn-féd'-è-r-ét. f. One who engages to support another as an ally.

LEFEDERATION, kòn-féd'-è-r-ét. f. League, alliance.

LEFER, kòn-fér'. v. n. To confer.

discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kòn-fér'. v. a. To compare; to give, to bestow.

CONFERENCE, kòn'-fè-rénse. f. Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

CONFERRER, kòn-fér'-úr. f. He that converses; he that bestows.

To CONFESS, kòn-fès'. v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.

To CONFESS, kòn-fès'. v. n. To make confession, as he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSEDLY, kòn-fès'-séd-ly. ad. Avowedly, indisputably.

CONFESSION, kòn-fèsh'-ún. f. The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, kòn-fèsh'-ún-úl. f. The seat in which the confessor sits.

CONFESSIONARY, kòn-fèsh'-ò-nér-ý. f. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR, kòn'-fès-fúr. f. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence; he who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST, kòn-fést'. a. Open, known, not concealed.

CONFESTLY, kòn-fést'-ly. ad. Undisputably, evidently.

CONFIDANT, kòn-sý-dánt'. f. A person trusted with private affairs.

To CONFIDE, kòn-flí-de. v. n. To trust in.

CONFIDENCE, kòn'-flí-dénse. f. Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; virtuous boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

CON

CONFIDENT, kòn'-fl-dént. a. Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

CONFIDENT, kòn'-fl-dént. f. One trusted with secrets.

CONFIDENTLY, kòn'-fl-dént-lý. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kòn'-fl-dént-nls. f. Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, kòn-flg'-ù-rá'-shún. f. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.

To CONFIGURE, kòn-flg'-ùre. v. a. To dispose into any form.

CONFINE, kòn'-fl-ne. f. Common boundary, border, edge.

To CONFINE, kòn-fl'ne. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To CONFINE, kòn-fl'ne. v. a. To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kòn-fl'ne-lis. a. Boundless, unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kòn-fl'ne-mént. f. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kòn-fl'-núr. f. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.

CONFINITY, kòn-fln'-f-tý. f. Nearness.

To CONFIRM, kòn-férm'. v. a. To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kòn-fér'-mábl. a. That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kòn-fér-má'-shún. f. The act of establishing any thing or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kòn-fér-má'-túr. f. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

CON

CONFIRMATORY, kò-túr-ý. a. Giving additional money.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kòn-nls. f. Confirmed state.

CONFIRMER, kòn-férm'. f. One that confirms, an attester.

CONFISCABLE, kòn-fl. f. Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kò. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of confiscation.

CONFISCATE, kòn'-fl. f. Transferred to the publick.

CONFISCATION, kòn-f. f. The act of transferring the goods of criminals to the publick use.

CONFITENT, kòn'-fl-t. f. One confessing.

CONFITURE, kòn'-fý-t. f. Sweetmeat, a confection.

To CONFIX, kòn-flks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kòn-flá-gránt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kòn-flá-grá-shún. f. A general fire; for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of the world.

CONFLATION, kòn-flá-shún. f. The act of blowing metals together; a casting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kòn-fléx-úre. f. A bending.

To CONFLICT, kòn-flíkt. v. a. To contest, to struggle.

CONFLICT, kòn'-flíkt. f. A violent collision, or opposition, combat, strife, contention, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kòn'-flú-éns. f. The junction or union of streams; the act of crowding together; a concourse; a meeting.

CONFLUENT, kòn'-flú-ént. f. One flowing into another.

CONFLUX, kòn'-flúks. f. A union of several currents; a multitude collected.

CONFORM, kòn-fárm. v. a. To bring the same form, to refer

To CONFORM, kón-fá'rm. v. a.
To reduce to the like appearance with something else.

To CONFORM, kón-fá'rm. v. n.
To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kón-fá'r-mábl. a. Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.

CONFORMABLY, kón-fá'r-má-bly. ad. With conformity, suitably.

CONFORMATION, kón-fór-má-shún. f. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kón-fá'r-míst. f. One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kón-fá'r-mí-tý. f. Similitude, resemblance; consistency.

To CONFOUND, kón-fou'nd. v. a.
To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.

CONFOUNDED, kón-fou'n-díd. part. a. Hateful, detestable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kón-fou'n-díd-ly. ad. Hatefully, shamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kón-fou'n-dúr. f. He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kón-frá-tér-ní-tý. f. A body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICATION, kón-frí-ká-shún. f. The act of rubbing against any thing.

To CONFRONT, kón-frónt'. v. a.
To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, kón-frón-tá-shún. f. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kón-fú'ze. v. a. To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kón-fú'zd-ly. ad.

In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kón-fú'zd-nls. f. Want of distinctness, want of clearness.

CONFUSION, kón-fú'-zhún. f. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kón-fú'-tábl. a. Possible to be disproved.

CONFUTATION, kón-fú-tá'-shún. f. The act of confuting, disproving.

To CONFUTE, kón-fú'te. v. a. To convict of error, to disprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kón-jě. f. Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.

To CONGE, kón-jě. v. a. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kón-je-dě-lě'r. f. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to chuse a bishop.

To CONGEAL, kón-jě'l. v. a.
To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kón-jě'l. v. n. To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kón-jě'l-ábl. a. Susceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kón-jě'l-mént. f. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kón-jě-lá'-shún. f. State of being congealed, or made solid.

CONGENER, kón-jě'-núr. f. Of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kón-jěn'-ěr-rús. a. Of the same kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kón-jěn'-ěr-rús-nls. f. The quality of being from the same original.

CONGENIAL, kón-jě'-nyál. a. Partaking of the same genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kón-jě'-nyál'-í-tý. f. Cognation of mind.

CON

CONGENIALNESS, kón-jé'-nyál-ní. f. Cognation of mind.
CONGENITE, kón-jé'-níte. a. Of the same birth, connate.
CONGER, kón'g-gúr. f. The sea-eel.
CONGERIES, kón-jé'-ryés. f. A mass of small bodies heaped up together.
To CONGEST, kón-jést'. v. a. To heap up.
CONGESTIBLE, kón-jést'-íbl. a. That may be heaped up.
CONGESTION, kón-jést'-yún. f. A collection of matter, as in abscesses.
CONGIARY, kón'-já-ry. f. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
To CONGLACIATE, kón-glá'-syáte. v. n. To turn to ice.
CONGLACIATION, kón-glá'-syá'-shún. f. Act of changing into ice.
To CONGLOBATE, kón-gló'-báte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.
CONGLOBATE, kón-gló'-báte. a. Moulded into a firm ball.
CONGLOBATELY, kón-gló'-bátely. ad. In a spherical form.
CONGLOBATION, kón-gló'-bá'-shún. f. A round body.
To CONGLOBE, kón-gló'-be. v. a. To gather into a round mass.
To CONGLOBE, kón-gló'-be. v. n. To coalesce into a round mass.
To CONGLOMERATE, kón-glóm'-é-ráte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.
CONGLOMERATE, kón-glóm'-é-rét. a. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.
CONGLOMERATION, kón-glóm'-é-rá'-shún. f. Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.
To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú'-tí-náte. v. a. To cement, to reunite.
To CONGLUTINATE, kón-glú'-tí-náte. v. n. To coalesce.
CONGLUTINATION, kón-glú'-tí-ná'-shún. f. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CON

CONGLUTINATIVE, kón-ná'-dv. a. Having the power of uniting wounds.
CONGLUTINATOR, kón-ná'-túr. f. That which has power of uniting wounds.
CONGRATULANT, kón-lánt. a. Rejoicing in position.
To CONGRATULATE, k-ù-láte. v. a. To compliment any happy event.
To CONGRATULATE, k-ù-lá'e. v. n. To rejoice in participation.
CONGRATULATION, k-ù-lá'-shún. f. The act of expressing joy for the happiness of another; the form in which it is professed.
CONGRATULATORY, k-ù-lá'-túr'-ý. a. Expressing the good of another.
To CONGREET, kón-gré. To salute reciprocally.
To CONGREGATE, k-gáte. v. a. To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.
To CONGREGATE, k-gáte. v. n. To assemble, to collect.
CONGREGATE, kóng'-gát. a. Collected, compact.
CONGREGATION, kóng-shún. f. A collection, a gathering of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship in publick.
CONGREGATIONAL, k-gásh'-ùn-núl. a. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.
CONGRESS, kóng'-grés. f. A meeting, a shock, a conflict; a pointed meeting for settling affairs between different nations.
CONGRESSIVE, kón-grés. Meeting, encountering.
CONGRUENCE, kón'-grú. Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.
CONGRUENT, kón'-grú. Agreeing, correspondent.
CONGRUITY, kón'-gró'. Suitableness, agreeableness; consistency.

C O N

CONGRUMENT, kón'-grũ-mént. f. Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kón'-grũ-ús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kón'-grũ-ús-lý. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kón'-ý-kál. } a. Having
CONICK, kón'-ík. } ing the form of a cone.

CONICALLY, kón'-ý-kál-ý. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kón'-ý-kál-nls. f. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kón'-ík }
ék'-shúnz. } f.

CONICKS, kón'-íks. }
That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, kón-jékt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kón-jék'-túr. f. A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kón-jék'-tshũ-rbl. a. Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kón-jék'-tshũ-rál. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kón-jék-tshũ-rál'-l-ty. f. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kón-jék'-tshũ-rál-ý. ad. By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kón-jék'-tshũr. f. Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kón-jék'-tshũr. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kón-jék'-tshũr-úr. f. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kón-nlf'-é-rús. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kón-joi'n. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.

To CONJOIN, kón-joi'n. v. n. To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kón-joi'nt. a. United, connected.

C O N

CONJOINTLY, kón-joi'nt-lý. ad. In union together.

CONJUGAL, kón'-jú-gál. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kón'-jú-gál-ý. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kón'-jú-gáte. v. a. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kón-jũ-gá'-shũn. f. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kón-jũnkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kón-jũnkt'-shũn. f. Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kón-jũnkt'-tív. a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kón-jũnkt'-tív-lý. ad. In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kón-jũnkt'-tív-nls. f. The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kón-jũnkt'-lý. ad. Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kón-jũnkt'-tshũr. f. Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kón-jũ-rá'-shũn. f. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, kón-jò'r. v. a. To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To CONJURE, kón-jò'r. v. n. To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kón-jò'r-úr. f. An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kón-jò'r-mént. f. Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kón-nás'-sénse. f. Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kón-ná'te. a. Born with another.

CON-

CONNATURAL, kón-nát'-tũ-rál. a. Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, kón-nát-ũ-rál'-l-ty. f. Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALLY, kón-nát'-tũ-rál-ý. ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kón-nát'-tũ-rál-nis. f. Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kón-nék't. v. a. To join, to link, to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT, kón-nék't. v. n. To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kón-nék'-tív-ly. ad. In conjunction, in union.

To CONNEX, kón-néks'. v. a. To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kón-nék'-shùn. f. Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kón-néks'-lv. a. Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kón-ní'-vânse. f. Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kón-ní've. v. n. To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kó-níf-sũ'r. f. A judge, a critick.

To CONNOTATE, kón'-nỏ-táte. v. a. To designate something besides itself.

CONNOTATION, kón'-nỏ-tát'-shùn. f. Implication of something besides itself.

To CONNOTE, kón'-nỏ'te. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kón-nũ'-byál. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kỏ'-noid. f. A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kỏ'-noi'-dý-kál. a. Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUASSATE, kón-kwás'-sáte. v. a. To shake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kón-shùn. f. Agitation, conc

To CONQUER, kónk'-ũr. gain by conquest, to win; come, to subdue; to surmount.

To CONQUER, kónk'-ũr. get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kónk'-ũr. Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kónk'-ũr-d. man that has obtained a victory; one that subdues countries.

CONQUEST, kónk'-kwĩst. act of conquering, subjection by victory, thing victory, success in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, k gwlń'-nyũs. a. Near of blood, related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUINITY, k gwlń'-l-ty. f. Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kỏ nỏ'-shùn. f. The act of joining together.

CONSCIENCE, kón'-shẻn'f. knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or badness of ourselves; justice, mate of conscience; remorse, private thoughts; difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kón'-shẻn'f. a. Scrupulous, exactly just.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, k shẻn'-ly. ad. According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, shẻn'-shẻn'-nis. f. Exactness.

CONSCIONABLE, kón'-shẻn'f. a. Reasonable, just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, k shẻn'-nis. f. Equity, reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kón'-shẻn'f. ad. Reasonably, justly.

CONSCIOUS, kón'-shẻn'f. endowed with the power of one's own thoughts and knowing from memory; to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kón'-shẻn'f. With knowledge of one's actions.

CON

CONSCIOUSNESS, kón'-shúf-nís. f. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kón'-skript. a. Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.

CONSCRIPTION, kón'-skrip'-shún. f. An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kón'-sê-krâte. v. a. To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kón'-sê-krâte. a. Consecrated, sacred.

CONSECRATER, kón'-sê-krâ-túr. f. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATION, kón-sê-krâ'-shún. f. A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kón'-sêk-têr-ý. a. Consequent, consequential.

CONSECTARY, kón'-sêk-têr-ý. f. Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kón-sê-kù'-shún. f. Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kón-sêk'-kù-tív. a. Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kón-sém'-l-nâte. v. a. To sow different seeds together.

CONSENSION, kón-sên'-shún. f. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kón-sênt'. f. The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kón-sênt'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CON

CONSENTANEOUS, kón-sên-tâ'-nyús. a. Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kón-sên-tâ'-nyús-lý. ad. Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kón-sên-tâ'-nyús-nís. f. Agreement, concurrence.

CONSENTIENT, kón-sên'-shént. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kón-sê-kwênse. f. That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sê-kwént. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kón'-sê-kwént. f. Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kón-sê-kwén'-shál. a. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kón-sê-kwén'-shál-ý. ad. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kón-sê-kwén'-shál-nís. f. Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kón'-sê-kwént-lý. ad. By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kón'-sê-kwént-nís. f. Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kón-sêr'-vâbl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kón-sêr'-vân-sý. f. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kón-sêr'-vâ'-shún. f. The act of preserving, continuance, protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kón-sêr'-vâ-tív. a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kôn-sêr-vâ'-tôr. f. Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêr'-vâ-tôr-ý. f. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêr'-vâ-tôr-ý. a. Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kôn-sêrv'. v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit

CONSERVE, kôn-sêrv'. f. A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kôn-sêr'-vûr. f. A layer up, a repositor; a preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION, kôn-sês'-shùn. f. A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kôn-sês'-sôr. f. One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kôn-sld'-ûr. v. a. To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kôn-sld'-ûr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kôn-sld'-êr-âbl. a. Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kôn-sld'-êr-âbl-nîs. f. Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kôn-sld'-êr-âb-ly. ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kôn-sld'-ê-rênse. f. Consideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kôn-sld'-ê-rêt. a. Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kôn-sld'-ê-rêt-ly. ad. Calmly, coolly,

CONSIDERATENESS, kôn-sld'-ê-rêt-nîs. f. Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kôn-sld'-ê-râ'-shùn. f. The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; rea-

son, ground of concluding law, Consideration is the cause of a contract, without no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kôn-sld'-ê-. A man of reflection.

CONSIDERING, kôn-sld'-ad. If allowance be made:

To CONSIGN, kôn-sî'ne. v. give to another any thing; appropriate; to make over; to refer; to commit, to entrust.

To CONSIGN, kôn-sî'ne. v. yield, to sign, to consent to

CONSIGNATION, kôn-shùn. f. The act of consigning

CONSIGNMENT, kôn-sî'ne. f. The act of consigning writing by which any thing signed.

CONSIMILAR, kôn-sîm'-l-. Having one common resemblance

To CONSIST, kôn-sîst'. v. continue fixed, without difficulty to be comprised, to be combined; to be composed of; to

CONSISTENCE, kôn-sîs'-tê

CONSISTENCY, kôn-sîs'-tê. f. State with respect to existence; degree of density; rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any thing.

CONSISTENT, kôn-sîs'-tênt. contradictory, not opposed, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kôn-sîs'-tênt-ly. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kôn-sîs'-tôr-ial. a. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kôn'-sîs'-tôr-ial. The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly

CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'-sh-ial. An accomplice, a confederate partner.

To CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'-sh-ial. To unite, to join.

To CONSOCIATE, kôn-sô'-sh-ial. v. n. To coalesce, to unite

CONSOCIATION, kôn-sô'-sh-ial.

hùn. f. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.
CONSOLABLE, kón-sò'-lâbl. a. That which admits comfort.
To CONSULATE, kón'-fò-lâte. v. a. To comfort, to console. Little used.
CONSOLATION, kón-sò-lâ'-shùn. f. Comfort, alleviation of misery.
CONSOLATOR, kón'-fò-lâ-túr. f. A comforter.
CONSOLATORY, kón-fò'-lâ-túr-ý. f. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.
CONSOLATORY, kón-fò'-lâ-túr-ý. a. Tending to give comfort.
To CONSOLE, kón-fò'le. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.
CONSOLE, kón'-fòle. f. In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLER, kón-sò'-lúr. f. One that gives comfort.
CONSOLIDANT, kón-sòl'-l-dânt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE, kón-sòl'-l-dâte. v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
To CONSOLIDATE, kón-sòl'-l-dâte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.
CONSOLIDATION, kón-sòl-l-dâ'-shùn. f. The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
CONSONANCE, kón'-fò-nânse. }
CONSONANCY, kón'-fò-nân-sý. } f. Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.
CONSONANT, kón'-sò-nânt. a. Agreeable, according, consistent.
CONSONANT, kón'-fò-nânt. f. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSONANTLY, kón'-sò-nânt-lý. ad. Consistently, agreeably.
CONSONANTNESS, kón'-sò-nânt-nls. f. Agreeableness, consistency.
CONSONOUS, kón'-fò-nús. a. Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kón-sò-pý-â'-shùn. f. The act of laying to sleep.
CONSORT, kón'-fòrt. f. Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.
To CONSORT, kón-fâ'rt. v. n. To associate with.
To CONSORT, kón-fâ'rt. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his comforted Eve. To accompany.
CONSORTABLE, kón-fâ'r-tâbl. a. To be compared with, suitable.
CONSORTION, kón-fâ'r-shùn. f. Partnership, society.
CONSPECTABLE, kón-spék'-tâbl. a. Easy to be seen.
CONSPECTIVITY, kón-spék-tù'-l-ty. f. Sense of seeing. Not used.
CONSPERSION, kón-spér'-shùn. f. A sprinkling about.
CONSPICUITY, kón-spl-kù'-l-ty. f. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.
CONSPICUOUS, kón-splk'-ù-ús. a. Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.
CONSPICUOUSLY, kón-splk'-ù-ús-lý. ad. Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS, kón-splk'-ù-ús-nls. f. Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.
CONSPIRACY, kón-spér'-â-sý. f. A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.
CONSPIRANT, kón-spl'-rânt. a. Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.
CONSPIRATION, kón-spl-râ'-shùn. f. A plot.
CONSPIRATOR, kón-spér'-â-túr. f. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.
To CONSPIRE, kón-spi're. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conspire to make him happy.
CONSPIRER, kón-spl'-rúr. f. A conspirator, a plotter.
CONSTABLE, kón'-stâbl. f. A

CON

peace-officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kún'-stábl-shíp.
f. The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kón'-stán-sý. *f.* Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kón'-stánt. *a.* Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kón'-stánt-lý. ad.
Unvariably, perpetually, certainly,
steadily.

TO CONSTELLATE, kòn-sèl'-lâte.
v. n. To shine with one general
light.

TO CONSTELLATE, kón-stél'-lâte.
v. a. . To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kón-sfél-lá'-shún. *f.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kòn-flér-nâ'-
shùn. *f.* Astonishment, amaze-
ment, terrour, dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kòn'-sì-pâte.
v. a. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make colic.

CONSTIPATION, kòn-sì-pǎ'-shùn.
f. The act of crowding any thing
into less room; stoppage, obstruc-
tion by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kón-sít'-ú-ént.
a. Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, kón-sít'-ú-ént.
 f. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kón'-stí-tútē.
v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kón'-stí-tù-tùr. f.
He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kón-sí-tú-shùn.
f. The act of constituting, enact-
ing, establishing; state of being,

CON

natural qualities ; corporeal
temper of body, with re
health ; temper of mind ;
ed form of government,
laws and customs ; partic
establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, k' shún-úl. 2. Bred in the
tion, radical; consistent
constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kón-shi-
a. Elemental, essential,
tive; having the power to
establish.

To CONSTRAIN, kôn-strâ
 'To compel, to force to :
 tion ; to hinder by force
 cessitate ; to confine, to p

CONSTRAINABLE, kôn-1
a. Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, kón-strí
He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kɒn-strə'nt
pulsion, violence, confine

To CONSTRICT, kón-strí
To bind, to cramp; to
to cause to shrink.

CONSTRICION, kòŋ-si
f. Contraction, compress

CONSTRUCTOR, kón-strí
That which compresses
tracts.

To CONSTRICT, kò
v. a. To compress, to
to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kôn-fl
a. Having the quality of
or compressing.

To CONSTRUCT, k'ón-strí
To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kŏn-strŭk-shŭn. **s.** The act of building; of building, structure; the putting together of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense; the act of interpreting, explaining; the sense, the meaning, the manner of describing a thing, as in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, *kon-struk'-chur.* f. Pile, edifice, f

To CONSTRUCT, kón's-tú
To interpret, to explain.

To CONSTUPRATE,

prate. v. a. To violate, to de-
bauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kôn-sû-prâ'-
shûn. f. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kôn-sûb-
stân-shâl. a. Having the same es-
sence or substance; being of the
same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-
sûb-stân-shâl'-i-tý. f. Existence of
more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kôn-
sûb-stân-shâte. v. a. To unite in
one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kôn-
sûb-stân-shâ'-shûn. f. The union
of the body of our blessed Saviour
with the sacramental element, ac-
cording to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kôn'-sûl. f. The chief
magistrate in the Roman republic;
an officer commissioned in foreign
parts to judge between the mer-
chants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kôn'-shû-lûr. a. Re-
lating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kôn'-shû-lét. f. The
office of consul.

CONSULSHIP, kôn'-sûl-shîp. f. The
office of consul.

To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt'. v. n. To
take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt'. v. a. To
ask advice of, as he consulted his
friends; to regard, to act with view
or respect to; to search into, to
examine, as to consult an author.

CONSULT, kôn-sûlt'. f. The act
of consulting; the effect of consult-
ing, determination; a council, a
number of persons assembled in de-
liberation.

CONSULTATION, kôn-sûl-tâ'-
shûn. f. The act of consulting,
secret deliberation; a number of
persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kôn-sûl'-tûr. f. One
that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kôn-sû-mâbl. a.
Susceptible of destruction.

To CONSUME, kôn-sû'me. v. a.
To waste, to spend, to destroy.

To CONSUME, kôn-sû'me. v. n.
To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kôn-sû'-mûr. f. One
that spends, wastes, or destroys any
thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'-mêt.
v. a. To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'-mêt. a.
Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kôn-sûm-mâ'-
shûn. f. Completion, perfection,
end; the end of the present system
of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kôn-sûmp'-shûn.
f. The act of consuming, waste; the
state of wasting or perishing; a waste
of muscular flesh, attended with a
hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sûmp'-tîv. a.
Destructive, wasting, exhausting; dis-
eased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sûmp'-
tîv-nîs. f. A tendency to a con-
sumption.

CONSUTILE, kôn-sû'-tîl. a. Sewed
or stitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kôn-tâb'-û-
lâte. v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kôn'-tâkt. f. Touch,
close union.

CONTACTION, kôn-tâk'-shûn. f.
The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kôn-tâ'-jûn. f. The
emission from body to body by which
diseases are communicated; infec-
tion, propagation of mischief; pes-
tilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kôn-tâ'-jûs. a. In-
fectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kôn-tâ'-jûs-
nîs. f. The quality of being con-
tagious.

To CONTAIN, kôn-tâ'n. v. a. To
hold as a vessel; to comprise, as a
writing; to restrain, to with-hold.

To CONTAIN, kôn-tâ'n. v. n. To
live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kôn-tâ'-nâbl. a.
Possible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'-i-
nâte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt
by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kôn-tâm'-i-nâte.
a. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kôn-tâm-i-
nâ'-shûn. f. Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kòn-tèm'. v. a. To despise, to scorn, to neglect.
CONTEMNER, kòn-tèm'-nũr. f. One that contemns, a despiser.
To CONTEMPER, kòn-tèm'-pũr. v. a. To moderate.
CONTEMPERAMENT, kòn-tèm'-pẽ-rà-mẽnt. f. The degree of any quality.
To CONTEMPERATE, kòn-tèm'-pẽ-ràte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.
CONTEMPERATION, kòn-tèm'-pẽ-rà'-shũn. f. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.
To CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tèm'-plàte. v. a. To study, to meditate.
To CONTEMPLATE, kòn-tèm'-plàte. v. n. To muse, to think studiously with long attention.
CONTEMPLATION, kòn-tèm'-plà'-shũn. f. Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.
CONTEMPLATIVE, kòn-tẽmp'-là-tív. a. Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.
CONTEMPLATIVELY, kòn-tẽmp'-là-tív-ly. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.
CONTEMPLATOR, kòn'-tèm-plà-tẽr. f. One employed in study.
CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tèm'-pò-rẽr-ý. a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.
CONTEMPORARY, kòn-tèm'-pò-rẽr-ý. f. One who lives at the same time with another.
To CONTEMPORISE, kòn-tèm'-pò-rízẽ. v. a. To make contemporary.
CONTEMPT, kòn-tẽmp't. f. The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.
CONTEMPTIBLE, kòn-tẽmp'-tíbl. a. Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kòn-tẽmp'-tíbl-nĩs. f. The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kòn-tẽmp-ly. ad. Meanly, in a manner serving contempt.
CONTEMPTUOUS, kòn-tẽm-ús. a. Scornful, apt to despise.
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kòn-tũ-ús-ly. ad. With scorn, with spite.
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, tẽmp'-tũ-ús-nĩs. f. Disposition to contempt.
To CONTEND, kòn-tẽnd'. v. r. To strive, to struggle in opposition, to act in emulation.
To CONTEND, kòn-tẽnd'. To dispute any thing, to contend.
CONTENTENT, kòn-tẽn'-dẽ. f. Antagonist, opponent.
CONTENDER, kòn-tẽn'-dũr. f. Combatant, champion.
CONTENT, kòn-tẽnt'. a. Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.
To CONTENT, kòn-tẽnt'. v. a. To satisfy so as to stop complaining, to gratify.
CONTENT, kòn-tẽnt'. f. A state of happiness; acquiescence which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that is comprised in a writing—in the sense used only in the plural.
CONTENTED, kòn-tẽn'-tĩd. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not complaining.
CONTENTION, kòn-tẽn'-shĩ. f. Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.
CONTENTIOUS, kòn-tẽn'-shĩ. f. Quarrelsome, given to debate and strife.
CONTENTIOUSLY, kòn-tẽn-ly. ad. Perversely, quarrelsome.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, kòn-tẽn-shĩ-nĩs. f. Proneness to contention.
CONTENTLESS, kòn-tẽnt'-lĩs. f. Discontented, dissatisfied, uncontented.
CONTENTMENT, kòn-tẽnt'-mẽnt. f. Acquiescence without passion; satisfaction; gratification.
CONTERMINOUS, kòn-tẽn-nũs. a. Bordering upon.
CONTERRANEOUS, kòn-tẽn-nyũs. a. Of the same count

To **CONTEST**, kòn-tèst'. v. a. To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.
 To **CONTEST**, kòn-tèst'. v. n. To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.
CONTEST, kòn'-tèst. f. Dispute, difference, debate.
CONTESTABLE, kòn-tès'-tábl. a. Disputable, controvertible.
CONTESTABLENESS, kòn-tès'-tábl-nls. f. Possibility of contest.
CONTESTATION, kòn-tès-tá'-shùn. f. The act of contesting, debate, strife.
 To **CONTEX**, kòn-téks'. v. a. To weave together.
CONTEXT, kòn'-tékst. f. The general series of a discourse.
CONTEXT, kòn-tékit'. a. Knit together, firm.
TEXTURE, kòn-téks'-tshùr. f. The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.
CONTIGNATION, kòn-tlg-ná'-shùn. f. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.
CONTIGUITY, kòn-tl-gù'-l-tý. f. Actual contact, nearness of situation.
CONTIGUOUS, kòn-tlg'-ù-ùs. a. Meeting so as to touch, bordering upon.
CONTIGUOUSLY, kòn-tlg'-ù-ùf-lý. ad. Without any intervening spaces.
CONTIGUOUSNESS, kòn-tlg'-ù-ùf-nls. f. Close connection.
CONTINENCE, kòn'-tl-nènsè. } f.
CONTINENCY, kòn'-tl-nèn-sý. } f.
 Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.
CONTINENT, kòn'-tl-nènt. a. Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.
CONTINENT, kòn'-tl-nènt. f. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.
 To **CONTINGE**, kòn-tlnj'e. v. a. To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kòn-tln'-jènsè. } f.
CONTINGENCY, kòn-tln'-jèn-sý. } f.
 The quality of being fortuitous, accidental possibility.
CONTINGENT, kòn-tln'-jènt. a. Falling out by chance, accidental.
CONTINGENT, kòn-tln'-jènt. f. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.
CONTINGENTLY, kòn-tln'-jènt-lý. ad. Accidentally; without any settled rule.
CONTINGENTNESS, kòn-tln'-jènt-nls. f. Accidentalness.
CONTINUAL, kòn-tln'-ù-ál. a. Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.
CONTINUALLY, kòn-tln'-ù-ál-ý. ad. Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.
CONTINUANCE, kòn-tln'-ù-ànse. f. Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.
CONTINUE, kòn-tln'-ù-áte. a. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.
CONTINUATION, kòn-tln'-ù-á'-shùn. f. Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.
CONTINUATIVE, kòn-tln'-ù-á-tiv. f. An expression noting permanence or duration.
CONTINUATOR, kòn-tln'-ù-á-túr. f. He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.
 To **CONTINUE**, kòn-tln'-ù. v. n. To remain in the same state; to last, to be durable; to persevere.
 To **CONTINUE**, kòn-tln'-ù. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.
CONTINUEDLY, kòn-tln'-ù-éd-lý. ad. Without interruption, without ceasing.
CONTINUER, kòn-tln'-ù-úr. f. One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kôn-tîn-nũ'-l-tý. f. Connection uninterrupted, cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kôn-tîn'-ù-ús. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, kôn-tòrt'. v. a. To twist, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kôn-tòr'-shùn. f. Twist, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kôn-tò'r. f. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA, kôn'-trá. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies, *against*.

CONTRABAND, kôn'-trá-bánd. a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt'. v. a. To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt'. v. n. To shrink up, to grow short; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kôn'-trákt. f. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kôn-trákt'-téd-nls. f. The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trákt-tí-bli'-l-tý. f. Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kôn-trákt'-tíbl. a. Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kôn-trákt'-tíbl-nls. f. The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kôn-trákt'-tíl. a. Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, kôn-trákt'-shùn. f. The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels

els or syllables to one; abtation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kôn-trákt'-t. One of the parties to a contract bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kôn-trádt'. v. a. To oppose verbally, to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trádtúr. f. One that contradicts or opposes.

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trádtshùn. f. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition, inconsistency, incongruity; variety in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trádtshús. a. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, trá-díkt'-shús-nls. f. Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trádtík'-túr-l-ly. ad. Inconsistently; oppositely to other.

CONTRADICTIONARY, kôn-trádtík'-túr-ý. a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logick, that which is the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTIONARY, kôn-trádtík'-túr-ý. f. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trádtík'-tshùn. f. Distinction of opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, trá-díkt'-tshing'-gwísh. v. a. To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kôn-trádtshùre. f. A crack or fissure where the blow was inflicted; called fissure; but in the medical part, contrafissure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kôn-trádtík'-túr. v. a. To point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenour of the main disease.

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trádtík'-tshùn. f. An indication of a symptom, which forbids the doing of, which the main physician of the disease points out at first.

CONTRAMUKE, kôn-trádtík'-túr. f. A symptom which forbids the doing of, which the main physician of the disease points out at first.

CON

An out-wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kón-trá-nl'-tén-sý. f. Re-action, a resistency against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kón-trá-pò-zh'-ún. f. A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kón-trá-rég-ù-lár'-l-tý. f. Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kón-trá'-ryánt. a. Inconsistent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kón'-trá-ryz. f. Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kón'-trá-rí'-é-tý. f. Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kón'-trá-ry-lý. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

CONTRARINESS, kón'-trá-ry-nls. f. Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kón-trá'-ryús. a. Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kón-trá'-ryúf-ly. ad. Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kón'-trá-ry-wise. ad. Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kón'-trá-ry. a. Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, kón'-trá-ry. f. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kón'-trást. f. Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To **CONTRAST**, kón-trást'. v. a. To place in opposition; to shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kón-trá-vál-lá'-shún. f. The fortification thrown up to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To **CONTRAVENE**, kón-trá-vé'ne. v. a. To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CON

CONTRAVENER, kón-trá-vé'-núr. f. He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kón-trá-vén'-shún. f. Opposition.

CONTRECTATION, kón-trék-tá'-shún. f. A touching; the act of handling.

CONTRIBUTARY, kón-tríb'-ú-tér-y. a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kón-tríb'-út. v. a. To give to some common stock.

To **CONTRIBUTE**, kón-tríb'-út. v. n. To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kón-trí-bù'-shún. f. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kón-tríb'-ú-tív. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kón-tríb'-ú-túr. f. One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kón-tríb'-ú-túr-y. a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To **CONTRISTATE**, kón-trís'-táte. v. a. To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kón-trís-tá'-shún. f. The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kón'-tríte. a. Bruised, much worn; worn with sorrow, harassed with the sense of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITENESS, kón-tríte-nls. f. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kón-trísh'-ún. f. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kón-trí-vábl. a. Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kón-trí'-vânse. f. The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To

C O N

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trí've. v. a.
To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trí've. v. n.
To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kôn-trí've-
ment. f. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kôn-trí'-vûr. f. An
inventer.

CONTROL, kôn-trô'l. f. A register
or account kept by another officer,
that each may be examined by the
other; check, restraint; power, au-
thority, superintendence.

To CONTROL, kôn-trô'l. v. a. To
keep under check by a counter-
reckoning; to govern, to restrain,
to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn-trô'l-âbl. a.
Subject to control, subject to be
over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn-trô'l-ûr. f.
One that has the power of govern-
ing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn-trô'l-ûr-
ship. f. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn-trô'l-mént.
f. The power or act of superin-
tending or restraining, restraint; op-
position, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trô-vér'-
shâl. a. Relating to disputes, dis-
putations.

CONTROVERSY, kôn'-trô-vér-sý.
f. Dispute, debate; a suit in law;
a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kôn'-trô-vért.
v. a. To debate, to dispute any
thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn-trô-
vért'-ibl. a. Disputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kôn'-trô-vér-
tist. f. Disputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tû-mâ'-
shûs. a. Obstinate, perverse, stub-
born.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tû-mâ'-
shûs-lý. ad. Obstinate, inflexi-
bly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tû-
mâ'-shûs-nis. f. Obstinacy, per-
verseness.

CONTUMACY, kôn'-tû-mâ-sý. f.
Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a
wilful contempt and disobedience

C O N

to any lawful summons or
order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-
lyûs. a. Reproachful,
inclined to utter reproach
tive of reproach, shamefu

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-
lyûs-lý. ad. Reproachf
temptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS
mê'-lyûs-nis. f. Rudeness

CONTUMELY, kôn'-tû-
Contemptuousness, bit
language, reproach.

To CONFUSE, kôn-tû'ze.
beat together, to bruise;
the flesh without a brea
continuity.

CONTUSION, kôn-tû'-zhî
act of beating or bruising
of being beaten or bruised

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-
lès'-sênse.

CONVALESCENCY, kôn-
lès'-sên-sý.
Renewal of health, recov
disease.

CONVALESCENT, kôn-
sént. a. Recovering.

To CONVENE, kôn-vé'ne.
come together, to assembl

To CONVENE, kôn-vé'ne
call together, to assembl
voke; to summon judicia

CONVENIENCE, kôn-vé-
nyénse.

CONVENIENCY, kôn-vé-
nyén-sý.
commodiousness, cause of
commodation; fitness of
place.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vé'-
Fit, suitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-
lý. ad. Commodiously,

CONVENT, kôn'-vènt f
sembly of religious person
gious house, a monaster
nery.

To CONVENT, kôn-vènt'
call before a judge or j
Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn'-vé-
An assembly, a meeting;

bly for worship; a secret assembly.
CONVENTICLER, kón'-vén-tík-lér. f. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kón-vén'-shún. f. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kón-vén'-shún-ál. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kón-vén'-shún-ér-ý. a. Acting upon contract, settled by stipulations.

CONVENTUAL, kón-vén'-tù-ál. a. Belonging to a convent, monastick.

CONVENTUAL, kón-vén'-tù-ál. f. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To **CONVERGE**, kón-vér'je. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kón-vér'-jént. }
CONVERGING, kón-vér'-jéng. } a. Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kón-vér'-sibl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kón-vér'-sibl-nis. f. The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kón-vér'-sib-lý. ad. In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kón'-vér'-sént.
 { kón-vér'-sént.
 a. Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

CONVERSATION, kón-vér-sá'-shún. f. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk; a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse, familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To **CONVERSE**, kón-vér'se. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kón'-vér'se. f. Man-
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ner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians it means the contrary.

CONVERSELY, kón-vér'se-lý. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kón-vér'-shún. f. Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kón-vér'-siv. , a. Conversable, sociable.

To **CONVERT**, kón-vért'. v. a. To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.

To **CONVERT**, kón-vért'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be transmuted.

CONVERT, kón'-vért. f. A person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kón-vért'-úr. f. One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kón-vér-tý-blí'-l-tý. f. The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kón-vér'-tíbl. a. Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kón-vér'-tíbl-lý. ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kón'-vér-títe. f. A convert.

CONVEX, kón'-véks. a. Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.

CONVEX, kón'-véks. f. A convex body.

CONVEXED, kón-véks't'. part. a. Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kón-vék'-séd-lý. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kón-véks'-í-tý. f. Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kón-véks'-lý. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kón-véks'-nis. f. Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kón'-véks-

ḡ-kôn'-kâve. a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kôn-vě'. v. a. To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kôn-vě'-ânse. f. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kôn-vě'-ân-sūr. f. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kôn-vě'-ūr. f. One who carries or transmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kôn-vlk't. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICT, kôn-vlk't. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kôn'-vlkt. f. A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kôn-vlk'-shûn. f. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kôn-vlk'-tlv. a. Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCCE, kôn-vln'se. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.

CONVINCEMENT, kôn-vln'se-mént. f. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kôn-vln'-slbl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vln'-sîng-ly. ad. In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vln'-sîng-nls. f. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kôn-vî've. v. a. To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vî'-vâl. }
CONVIVIAL, kôn-vîv'-yâl. } a.

Relating to an entertainment, festal,

CONUNDRUM, kô-nûn'-drû low jest, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kôn'-v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kôn-vô-l f. The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly of clergy for consultation upon ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kôn-vô'ke To call together, to summon assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlv To roll together, to roll upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vôlv part. a. Twisted, rolled upon self.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vôlv f. The act of rolling upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kôn-voy'. v. accompany by land or sea, sake of defence.

CONVOY, kôn'-voy. f. Attendant at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending.

CONUSANCE, kôn'-û-fâ Cognisance, notice. A law.

To CONVULSE, kôn-vûlv To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of a body.
CONVULSION, kôn-vûlv'-sh f. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and an irregular and violent commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûlv'-shv ing twitches or spasms.

CONY, kûn'-ny. f. A rabbit.

CONY-BOROUGH, kûn'-n f. A place where rabbits make holes in the ground.

To CONYCAT'CH, kûn'-n v. n. To cheat, to bite, Now obsolete.

To COO, kô'. v. n. To coo like a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kô'k. f. One whose business is to dress and prepare viands for the table.

- COOK-MAID**, kò'k-máid. f. A maid that dresses provisions.
- COOK-ROOM**, kò'k-ròm. f. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.
- To COOK**, kò'k. v. a. To prepare viſuals for the table.
- COOKERY**, kò'k-ér-ry. f. The art of dreſſing viſuals.
- COOL**, kò'l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.
- COOL**, kò'l. f. Freedom from heat.
- To COOL**, kò'l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet paſſion, to calm anger.
- To COOL**, kò'l. v. n. To grow leſs hot; to grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion.
- COOLER**, kò'-lúr. f. That which has the power of cooling the body; a veſſel in which any thing is made cool.
- COOLLY**, kò-lý. ad. Without heat, or ſharp cold; without paſſion.
- COOLNESS**, kò'l-nls. f. Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, diſinclination; freedom from paſſion.
- COOM**, kò'm. f. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.
- COOMB**, kò'm. f. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.
- COOP**, kò'p. f. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.
- To COOP**, kò'p. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage.
- COOPEE**, kò-pe'. f. A motion in dancing.
- COOPER**, kò'-púr. f. One that makes coops or barrels.
- COOPERAGE**, kò'-púr-ídzh. f. The price paid for coopers work.
- To COOPERATE**, kò-òp'-ér-áte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end; to concur in the ſame effect.
- COOPERATION**, kò-òp-ér-á'-shùn. f. The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.
- COOPERATIVE**, kò-òp'-ér-á-tív. a. Promoting the ſame end jointly.

- COOPERATOR**, kò òp'-ér-á-túr. f. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.
- COOPTATION**, kò-òp-tá'-shùn. f. Adoption, aſſumption.
- COORDINATE**, kò-á'r-dí-nét. a. Holding the ſame rank.
- COORDINATELY**, kò-á'r-dí-nét-lý. ad. In the ſame rank.
- COORDINATENESS**, kò-á'r-dí-nét-nls. f. The ſtate of being coordinate.
- COORDINATION**, kò-òr-dí-ná'-shùn. f. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs.
- COOT**, kò't. f. A ſmall black water fowl.
- COP**, kòp'. f. The head, the top of any thing.
- COPARCENARY**, kò-pá'r-ſé-nér-ý. f. Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.
- COPARCENER**, kò-pá'r-ſé-núr. f. Coparceners are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.
- COPARCENY**, kò-pá'r-ſé-ný. f. An equal ſhare of coparceners.
- COPARTNER**, kò-pá'rt-núr. f. One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.
- COPARTNERSHIP**, kò-pá'rt-núr-ſhip. f. The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.
- COPATAIN**, kò'-pá-tán. a. High raiſed, pointed. Obſolete.
- COPAYVA**, kò-pá'-vá. f. A gum which diſtills from a tree in Braſil.
- COPE**, kò'pe. f. Any thing with which the head is covered; a ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration; any thing which is ſpread over the head.
- To COPE**, kò'pe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppoſe.
- To COPE**, kò'pe. v. n. To contend, to ſtruggle, to ſtrive.
- COPIER**, kòp'-py'-úr. f. One that copies, a tranſcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.
- COPING**, kò'-píng. f. The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.
- COPIOUS**, kò'-pyús. a. Plentiful, abundant,

abundant, abounding in words or images.
COPIOUSLY, kòp'-pyùs-lý. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.
COPIOUSNESS, kòp'-pyùs-nfs. f. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.
COPLAND, kòp'-lând. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.
COPPED, kòpt'. a. Rising to a top or head.
COPPEL, kòp'-pll. f. An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.
COPPER, kòp'-púr. f. One of the six primitive metals.
COPPER, kòp'-púr. f. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.
COPPER-NOSE, kòp'-púr-nòse. f. A red nose.
COPPER-PLATE, kòp'-púr-plá'te. f. A plate on which pictures are engraved.
COPPER-WORK, kòp'-púr-wúrk. f. A place where copper is manufactured.
COPPERAS, kòp'-pér-ás. f. A kind of vitriol.
COPPERSMITH, kòp'-púr-smíth. f. One that manufactures copper.
COPPERWORM, kòp'-púr-wúrm. f. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.
COPPERY, kòp'-púr-ý. a. Containing copper.
COPPICE, kòp'-rfs. f. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.
COPPLE-DUST, kòp'l-dúst. f. Powder used in purifying metals.
COPPLED, kòp'ld. a. Rising in a conick form.
COPSE, kòps'. f. Short wood.
To COPSE, kòps'. v. a. To preserve underwoods.
COPULA, kòp'-ù-lâ. f. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
To COPULATE, kòp'-ù-lâte. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.
To COPULATE, kòp'-ù-lâte. v. n. To come together as different sexes.
COPULATION, kòp'-ù-lâ'-shùn. f.

The congress or embrace of sexes.
COPULATIVE, kòp'-ù-lâ. term of grammar.
COPY, kòp'-ý. f. A transcript of the archetype or original; a copy of a book, as a good copy; the original, the original picture drawn from nature.
COPY-BOOK, kòp'-py-bé. book in which copies are made for learners to imitate.
COPY-HOLD, kòp'-py-hé. tenure, for which the tenant shews nothing to shew but the charters made by the steward of the lord's court.
COPY-HOLDER, kòp'-py. f. One that is possessed of copy-hold.
To COPY, kòp'-py. v. a. To transcribe, to write after another, to imitate, to propose to imitate.
To COPY, kòp'-py. v. n. To copy a thing in imitation of itself.
COPYER, kòp'-ý-úr. } f.
COPYIST, kòp'-ý-íst. } copying or pictures.
To COQUET, kò-két'. v. a. To flirt with an appearance of amateness.
COQUETRY, kò-két'-ry. f. Flirtation of amorous advances.
COQUETTE, kò-két'. f. A flirtatious girl, who endeavours to attract notice.
CORACLE, kòr'-âkl. f. A divining staff used in Wales by fishers.
CORAL, kòr'-âl. f. Red sea plant of great hardness in nature while growing in the sea as it is after long exposure to air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.
CORALLINE, kòr'-âl-líne. f. A string of coral.
CORALLINE, kòr'-âl-líne. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.
CORALLOID, or **CORAL**, kòr'-âl-loid. a. Resembling coral.

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CORANT, kò-ránt'. f. A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN, kòr'-bàn. f. An alms-basket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kòr'-bélz. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kòr'-bél. f. In architecture, the representation of a basket.

CORD, ká'rd. f. A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, ká'rd-má-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, ká'rd-wúd. f. Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, ká'rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, ká'r-dldzh. f. a quantity of cords.

CORDED, ká'r-dld. a. Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kòr-dè-lé'r. f. A Franciscan frier, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, ká'r-dyál. f. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, ká'r-dyál. a. Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kòr-dyál'-l-ty. f. Relation to the heart; sincerity.

CORDIALLY, ká'r-dyál-ty. ad. Sincerely, heartily.

CORDWAIN, ká'rd-wáne. f. Spanish leather.

CORDWAINER, ká'rd-wán-úr. f. A shoe-maker.

CORE, kò're. f. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.

CORIACEOUS, kò-ry-á'-shús. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDER, kò-ry-án'-dúr. f. A plant.

CORINTH, kúr'-rín. f. A small fruit commonly called currant.

C O R

CORINTHIAN, kò-rín'-thyan. f. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, ká'rk. f. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

To CORK, ká'rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, ká'r-king-pln'. f. A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, ká'r-ky. a. Consisting of cork.

CORMORANT, ká'r-mò-ránt. f. A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

CORN, ká'rn. f. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

To CORN, ká'rn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

CORN-FIELD, ká'rn-sè'ld. f. A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, ká'rn-flág. f. A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, ká'rn-flòr. f. The floor where corn is stored.

CORN-FLOWER, ká'rn-flow-úr. f. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, ká'rn-lánd. f. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, ká'rn-míl. f. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, ká'rn-pípe. f. A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, ká'rn-tshánd-lúr. f. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, ká'rn-kút-túr. f. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, ká'r-nél.

CORNELIAN-TREE, kòr-né'-lyán-tré. } f. The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.

CORNEOUS, ká'r-ný-ús. a. Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

COR-

long life
 a. That
 or amended;
 f. Rival,
 f.
 T, kôr-rô'ô-rânt.
 power to give strength.
 ORATE, kôr-rô'ô-
 To confirm, to esta-
 strengthen, to make
 ORATION, kôr-rô'ô-rânt.
 The act of strengthening
 firming.
 BORATIVE, kôr-rô'ô-rânt.
 a. Having the power of in-
 strengthening.
 ORRODE, kôr-rô'de. v. a. To
 away by degrees, to wear away
 gradually.
 RRODENT, kôr-rô'dent. a. Hav-
 ing the power of corroding or wast-
 ing.
 ORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'dibl. a. Pos-
 sible to be consumed.
 CORROSIBILITY, kôr-rô'sy-bli'-i-
 ty. f. Possibility to be consumed by
 a menstruum.
 CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô'sibl. a. Pos-
 sible to be consumed by a men-
 struum.
 CORROSIBLENESS, kôr-rô'sibl-
 nis. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.
 CORROSION, kôr-rô-zhûn. f. The
 power of eating or wearing away by
 degrees.
 CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv. a. Having
 the power of wearing away; having
 the quality to fret or vex.
 CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv. f. That
 which has the quality of wasting
 any thing away; that which has
 the power of giving pain.
 CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô'siv-ly. ad.
 Like a corrosive; with the power of
 corrosion.
 CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô'siv-nis.
 f. The quality of corroding or eat-
 ing away, acrimony.
 CORRUGANT, kôr-rô-gât. a. Max-

CORNER, kǎ'r-núr. *f.* An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, kǎ'r-núr-stò'ne. *f.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kǎ'r-núr-wize. *ad.* Diagonally.

CORNET, kǎ'r-nít. *f.* A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kǎ'r-nís. *f.* The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kǎ'r-níkl. *f.* A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kǎ'r-nídzh'-ě-rús. *a.* Horned, having horns

CORNUCOPIÆ, kǎ'r-nú-kò"-pyǎ. *f.* The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, kór-nú'te. *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kór-nú'-tíd. *a.* Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kór-nú'-tò. *f.* A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kǎ'r-ný. *a.* Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kór'-ò-lǎr-ý. *f.* The conclusion; an inference.

CORONAL, kór'-ò-nál. *f.* A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kò-rò'-nál. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kór'-ò-nér-ý. *a.* Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kór'-ò-nǎ'-shùn. *f.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kór'-ò-núr. *f.* An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET, kór'-ò-nét. *f.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kǎ'r-pò-rál. *f.* The

lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, kǎ'r-pò-rál. *a.* Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kǎ'r-pò-rál'-l-ty. *f.* The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kǎ'r-pò-rál-ý. *ad.* Bodily.

CORPORATE, kǎ'r-pò-rét. *a.* Unite in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kór-pò-rá'-shùn. *f.* A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kór-pò'-ryál. *a.* Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kór-pò-ré'-l-ty. *f.* Materiality, bodyliness.

CORPS, kò're. *f.* A body; a car

CORPSE, kǎ'rpse. *f.* case, a dead body, a corse; a body of forces.

CORPULENCE, kǎ'r-pù-lénse. *f.*

CORPULENCY, kǎ'r-pù-lén-sý. *f.* Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kǎ'r-pù-lént. *a.* Fleishy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kǎ'r-pùskl. *f.* A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kór-pùs'-kù-lér. *f.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, kór-pùs'-kù-lǎ'-ryán. *f.* Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To CORRADE, kór-rá'de. *v. a.* To rub off, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kór-rá-dý'-shùn. *f.* A conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRECT, kór-rékt'. *v. a.* To punish, to chastise; to amend; obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kór-rékt'. *a.* Revised finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kór-rék'-shùn. *f.* Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted the place of any thing wrong; apprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kór-rék'-shú-úr. *f.* A jail-bird. Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kór-rék'-tlv. *f.* Having

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Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rék'-tív. f. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kôr-rékt'-lý. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kôr-rékt'-nls. f. Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kôr-rék'-túr. f. He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kôr-ré-lá'te. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kôr'-ré-lá'te. f. One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kôr-rél'-á-tív. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kôr-rél'-á-tív-nls. f. The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kôr-rép'-shún. f. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kôr-réf-pônd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kôr-réf-pônd'-dênse. f.

CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-réf-pônd'-dên-sý. f.

Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-réf-pônd'-dént. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-réf-pônd'-dént. f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kôr-réf-pônd'-sív. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kôr-rý-dô're. f. The covert way lying round the fortifi-

C O R

cations; a gallery or long isle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kôr'-rí-jíbl. a. That which may be altered or amended; punishable.

CORRIVAL, kôr-rí'-vál. f. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kôr-rí'-vál-rý. f. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kôr-rôb'-ô-ránt. a. Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb'-ô-rá'te. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kôr-rôb'-ô-rá'-shún. f. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rôb'-ô-rá-tív. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kôr-rô'de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kôr-rô'-dént. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'-díbl. a. Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kôr-rô'-sý-blí'-l-ty. f. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô'-síbl. a. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kôr-rô'-síbl-nls. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kôr-rô'-zhún. f. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'-sív. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'-sív. f. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô'-sív-lý. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô'-sív-nls. f. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kôr'-rú-gát. a. Hav-

ing the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kôr-'-rû-gâte. v. a. To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gâ'-shûn. f. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kôr-rûp'-ûr. f. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-tî-blî'-l-ty. f. Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp'-tîbl. a. Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp'-tîbl-nîs. f. Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp'-tîb-lý. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'-shûn. f. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'-tîv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûpt'-lîs. a. Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûpt'-lý. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûpt'-nîs. f. The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORSAIR, kôr-sâr. f. A pirate.

CORSE, kôr-se. f. A dead body, a carcase.

CORSLET, kôr-s'-lét. f. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kâr-tî-kâl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kâr-tî-kâ-tîd.

Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kâr-tî-kô-se. a. F of bark.

CORVETTO, kôr-vét'-tò. f. T curvet.

CORUSCANT, kôr-rûs'-kânt.

Glittering by flashes, flashing.

CORUSCATION, kôr-rûs-kâ'-shûn

Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kôr-rîm'-bý-â-t

a. Garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kôr-rîm-bîf-

rûs. a. Bearing fruit or berries bunches.

CORYMBUS, kôr-rîm'-bûs. f.

amongst ancient botanists, clusters

berries: amongst modern botanists

a compounded discous flower; so

are the flowers of daisies, and com-

mon marygold.

COSIER, kô'-zyer. f. A botcher. C solete.

COSMETICK, kôz-mét'-îk.

Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kôz-mî-kâl. a. F

lating to the world; rising or s

ting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kôz-mî-câl-ý. i

With the sun.

COSMOGONY, kôz-môg'-gô-ný.

The rise or birth of the world, i

creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kôz-môg'-g

fûr. f. One who writes a descripti

of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-n

gráf'-ý-kâl. a. Relating to a ge

ral description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kôz-n

gráf'-ý-kâl-ý. ad. In a man

relating to the structure of

world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kôz-môg'-g

fy. f. The science of the gene

system of the world; a general

scription of the universe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-mô-

pól'-ý-tân.

COSMOPOLITE, kôz-môp'-pô-

lîte.

A citizen of the world, one who

at home in every place.

C O U

COST, kòst'. f. The price of any thing; charge, expence; loss, detriment.

To **COST**, kòst'. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kòs'-tál. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kòs'-tárd. f. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kòs'-tív. a. Bound in the body; close.

COSTIVENESS, kòs'-tív-nís. f. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS, kòst'-lỳ-nís. f. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.

COSTLY, kòst'-lỳ. a. Sumptuous, expensive.

COT, kòt'. f. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kò-tán'-jént. f. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kò-tèm'-pò-ràr-ỳ. a. Living at the same time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kòt'-lánd. f. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kòt'-kwén. f. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kòt'-tldzh. f. A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kòt'-tá-júr. f. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kòt'-yér. f. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To **COTTON**, kòt'n. v. n. To rise with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. n. To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. a. To lay

C O V

on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kou'tsh. f. A seat of repose; a layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT, kou'-tshánt. a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kù'-shé. f. Bedtime, the time of visiting late at night.

COUCHER, kou'tsh-úr. f. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kou'tsh-fél-lò. f. Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kou'tsh-grás. f. A weed.

COVE, kò've. f. A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kùv'-è-nánt. f. A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To **COVENANT**, kùv'-è-nánt. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kùv'-è-nán-té'. f. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kùv'-è-nán-túr. f. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To **COVER**, kùv'-úr. v. a. To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kùv'-úr. f. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kùv'-úr-ing. f. Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kùv'-úr-lít. f. The outermost of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, kùv'-úrt. f. A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kùv'-úrt. a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kùv'-úrt-wá'. f. A space of ground level with the field,

three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kùv'-ùrt-lý. ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kùv'-ùrt-nls. f. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kùv'-ùr-tùre. f. Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kùv'-lt. v. a. To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kùv'-lt. v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kùv'-lt-èbl. a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kùv'-vè-tshùs. a. Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kùv'-vè-tshùs-lý. ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kùv'-vè-tshùs-nls. f. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kùv'-vý. f. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kòf'. f. A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf'. v. n. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf'. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kòf'-fúr. f. One that coughs.

COVING, kò'-ving. f. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kùd'. The imperfect preterite of CAN.

COULTER, kou'l-túr. f. The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou'n-síl. f. An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou'n-síl-bórd. f. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. f. Adrection; deliberation; prudence; the secrets intrusted in a scheme; scheme, purpose, design; that plead a cause, the counsel.

To COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. v. a. To give advice or counsel to a person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kou'n-sél-àbl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kou'n-sél. f. One that gives advice; a bosom friend; one whose office is to deliberate and advise in publick affairs; one that is called in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sélshíp. f. The office or post of a counsellor.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. n. To count on a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. Numbering; a law term.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. A title of reign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou'n-tábl. a. Which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tén-àns. f. The form of the face, the disposition of the features, air, look, countenance of mien, aspect of a person; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage.

To COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tén-àns. v. a. To support, to patronise, to make a shew of courage.

COUNTENANCER, kou'n-tén-àns-ér. f. One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. f. A piece of money used as a reckoning; the form in which goods are viewed and measured in a shop.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. a. Contrary to, in opposition to; contrary way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kou'n-túr-àkt. v. a. To oppose, to counteract.

v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.
 To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-túr-bal'-lânse. v. a. To act against with an opposite weight.
 COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-túr-bal'-lânse. f. Opposite weight.
 To COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-túr-búf'. v. a. To impel; to strike back.
 COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-túr-búf. f. A stroke that produces a recoil.
 COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-túr-kás-túr. f. A book-keeper, a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.
 COUNTERCHANGE, ko'un-túr-tshá'nje. f. Exchange, reciprocation.
 To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-túr-tshá'nje. v. a. To give and receive.
 COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-túr-tshárm. f. That by which a charm is dissolved.
 To COUNTERCHARM, koun-túr-tshárm. v. a. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.
 To COUNTERCHECK, koun-túr-tshék'. v. a. To oppose.
 COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-túr-tshék. f. Stop, rebuke.
 To COUNTERDRAW, koun-túr-drá'. v. a. To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.
 COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-túr-év'-l-dénse. f. Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.
 To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-flt. v. a. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.
 COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-flt. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.
 COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-túr-flt. f. One who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
 COUNTERFEITER, kou'n-túr-flt-úr. f. A forger.
 COUNTERFEITLY, kou'n-túr-flt-ly. ad. Falsely, with forgery.
 COUNTERFERMENT, kou'n-túr-

fér'-ment. f. Ferment opposed to ferment.
 COUNTERFORT, kou'n-túr-fört. f. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.
 COUNTERGAGE, koun-túr-gá'je. f. A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.
 COUNTERGUARD, kou'n-túr-gárd. f. A small rampart with parapet and ditch.
 To COUNTERMAND, koun-túr-má'nd. v. a. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.
 COUNTERMAND, kou'n-túr-mánd. f. Repeal of a former order.
 To COUNTERMARCH, koun-túr-má'rtsh. v. n. To march backward.
 COUNTERMARCH, kou'n-túr-má'rtsh. f. Retrocession, march backward; change of measures; alteration of conduct.
 COUNTERMARK, kou'n-túr-má'rk. f. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmiths company.
 COUNTERMINE, kou'n-túr-míne. f. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.
 To COUNTERMINE, koun-túr-mí'ne. v. a. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
 COUNTERMOTION, koun-túr-mó'-shún. f. Contrary motion.
 COUNTERMURE, kou'n-túr-mú're. f. A wall built up behind another wall.
 COUNTERNATURAL, koun-túr-nát'-tú-rál. a. Contrary to nature.
 COUNTERNOISE, kou'n-túr-noize. f. A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.
 COUNTEROPENING, koun-túr-ó'pe-níng. f. An aperture on the contrary side.

· **ḡ-kôn'-kálve.** a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kôn-vě'. v. a. To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit; to transfer; to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kôn-vě'-ânse. f. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kôn-vě'-ân-sûr. f. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kôn-vě'-ûr. f. One who carries or transmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kôn-vlk't. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICT, kôn-vlk't. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kôn'-vłkt. f. A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kôn-vłk'-shûn. f. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kôn-vłk'-tív. a. Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCÉ, kôn-vln'se. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.

CONVINCEMENT, kôn-vln'se-mént. f. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kôn-vln'-slbl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kôn-vln'-sling-ly. ad. In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kôn-vln'-sling-nls. f. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kôn-vřve. v. a. To entertain, to feast. Obsolete.

CONVIVAL, kôn-vř'-vál. }
CONVIVIAL, kôn-vřv'-yál. } a.
Relating to an entertainment, festal, social.

CONUNDRUM, kô-nûn'-drû low jest, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kôn'-v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kôn-vô-k f. The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly of clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kôn-vô'ke To call together, to summon assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kôn-vôlv To roll together, to roll upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kôn-vô part. a. Twisted, rolled upon self.

CONVOLUTION, kôn-vô-l f. The act of rolling upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kôn-voy'. v. accompany by land or sea, sake of defence.

CONVOY, kôn'-voy. f. Attendant at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending.

CONUSANCE, kôn'-û-fân Cognisance, notice. A law term.

To CONVULSE, kôn-vûl's To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of a body.

CONVULSION, kôn-vûl'-shûn convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and an irregular and violent commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kôn-vûl'-slv ing twitches or spasms.

CONY, kûn'-ny. f. A rabbit.

CONY-BOROUGH, kûn'-n f. A place where rabbits make holes in the ground.

To CONYCA'CH, kûn'-n v. n. To cheat, to bite, to cheat. Now obsolete.

To COO, kô'. v. n. To coo like a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kô'k. f. One whose business is to dress and prepare victuals at the table.

COOK-MAID, kò'k-mád. f. A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kò'k-ròm. f. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To **COOK**, kò'k. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kò'k-ér-ry. f. The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kò'l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kò'l. f. Freedom from heat.

To **COOL**, kò'l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To **COOL**, kò'l. v. n. To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kò'-lúr. f. That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kò-lý. ad. Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kò'l-nls. f. Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kò'm. f. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kò'm. f. A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kò'p. f. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To **COOP**, kò'p. v. a. To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kò-pe'. f. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kò'-púr. f. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kò'-púr-ídzh. f. The price paid for coopers work.

To **COOPERATE**, kò-òp'-ér-áte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

COOPERATION, kò-òp-ér-á'-shùn. f. The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

COOPERATIVE, kò-òp'-ér-á-tív. a. Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR, kò òp'-ér-á-túr. f. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION, kò-òp-tá'-shùn. f. Adoption, assumption.

COORDINATE, kò-á'r-dí-nét. a. Holding the same rank.

COORDINATELY, kò-á'r-dí-nét-lý. ad. In the same rank.

COORDINATENESS, kò-á'r-dí-nét-nls. f. The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION, kò-òr-dí-ná'-shùn. f. The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kò't. f. A small black water fowl.

COP, kòp'. f. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kò-pá'r-sé-nér-ý. f. Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kò-pá'r-sé-núr. f. Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kò-pá'r-sé-ny. f. An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kò-pá'rt-núr. f. One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kò-pá'rt-núr-shíp. f. The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kò-pá-tán. a. High raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kò-pá'-vâ. f. A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE, kò'pe. f. Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

To **COPE**, kò'pe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To **COPE**, kò'pe. v. n. To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kòp'-py'-úr. f. One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kò'-píng. f. The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kò'-pyús. a. Plentiful, abundant.

abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kòp'-pyùs-lý. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, kòp'-pyùs-nfs. f. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of stile.

COPLAND, kòp'-lánd. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kòpt'. a. Rising to a top or head.

COPPEL, kòp'-pfl. f. An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, kòp'-púr. f. One of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, kòp'-púr. f. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kòp'-púr-nòse. f. A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kòp'-púr-plá'te. f. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kòp'-púr-wùrk f. A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kòp'-pér-ás. f. A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kòp'-púr-smíth. f. One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kòp'-púr-wùrm. f. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kòp'-púr-ý. a. Containing copper.

COPPICE, kòp'-pls. f. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kòp'l-dúst. f. Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kòp'ld. a. Rising in a conick form.

COPSE, kòps'. f. Short wood.

To COPSE, kòps'. v. a. To preserve underwoods.

COPULA, kòp' ù-lá. f. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

To COPULATE, kòp'-ù-lá'te. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kòp'-ù-lá'te. v. n. To come together as different sexes

COPULATION, kòp-ù-lá'-shùn. f.

The congress or embrace of sexes.

COPULATIVE, kòp'-ù-lá-tí term of grammar.

COPY, kòp'-ý. f. A transfer the archetype or original; a visual book, as a good copy; the original, the arc a picture drawn from another.

COPY-BOOK, kòp'-py-bòk book in which copies are for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, kòp'-py-hòlc tenure, for which the tenant nothing to shew but the copy rolls made by the steward lord's court.

COPY-HOLDER, kòp'-py-f. One that is possessed of copy-hold.

To COPY, kòp'-py. v. a. To scribe, to write after an original to imitate, to propose to imitate.

To COPY, kòp'-py. v. n. To do a thing in imitation of some else.

COPYER, kòp'-ý-úr. } f. One }
COPYIST, kòp'-ý-íst. } cop- ing or pictures.

To COQUET, kò-két'. v. a. To play with an appearance of amor derness.

COQUETRY, kò-két'-ry. f. A co- tation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kò-két'. f. A co- airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kòr'-ákl. f. A b- in Wales by fishers.

CORAL, kòr'-ál. f. Red cor- plant of great hardness an nature while growing in the sea as it is after long exposure to air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

CORALLINE, kòr'-ál-líne. f. A sisting of coral.

CORALLINE, kòr'-ál-líne. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.

CORALLOID, or **CORAL** **AL**, kòr'-ál-loid. a. Resembling coral.

C O R

CORANT, kò-ránt'. f. A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN, kòr'-bàn. f. An alms-basket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kòr'-bèlz. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kòr'-bél. f. In architecture, the representation of a basket.

CORD, ká'rd. f. A rope, a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, ká'rd-má-kúr. f. One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, ká'rd-wúd. f. Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, ká'rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, ká'r-dldzh. f. a quantity of cords.

CORDED, ká'r-dld. a. Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kòr-dè-lé'r. f. A Franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, ká'r-dyál. f. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increases strength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, ká'r-dyál. a. Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kòr-dyál'-l-tý. f. Relation to the heart; sincerity.

CORDIALLY, ká'r-dyál-ý. ad. Sincerely, heartily.

CORDWAIN, ká'rd-wáne. f. Spanish leather.

CORDWAINER, ká'rd-wán-úr. f. A shoe-maker.

CORE, kò're. f. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or sore.

CORIACEOUS, kò-rý-á'-shús. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDER, kò-rý-án'-dúr. f. A plant.

CORINTH, kúr'-rín. f. A small fruit commonly called currant.

C O R

CORINTHIAN, kò-rín'-thyan. f. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, ká'rk. f. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

To CORK, ká'rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, ká'r-kíng-pín'. f. A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, ká'r-ký. a. Consisting of cork.

CORMORANT, ká'r-mò-ránt. f. A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

CORN, ká'rn. f. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

To CORN, ká'rn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

CORN-FIELD, ká'rn-fè'ld. f. A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, ká'rn-flág. f. A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, ká'rn-flòr. f. The floor where corn is stored.

CORN-FLOWER, ká'rn-flow-úr. f. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, ká'rn-lánd. f. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, ká'rn-míl. f. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, ká'rn-pípe. f. A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, ká'rn-tshánd-lúr. f. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, ká'rn-kút-túr. f. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, ká'r nəl.

CORNELIAN-TREE, kòr-ně'-lyán-tré. } f.

The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.

CORNEOUS, ká'r-ný-ús. a. Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

COR-

CORNER, ká'r-núr. f. An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, ká'r-núr-stò'ne. f. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, ká'r-núr-wíze. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, ká'r-nít. f. A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer that bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, ká'r-nís. f. The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, ká'r-níkl. f. A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kár-nídzh'-é-rús. a. Horned, having horns

CORNUCOPIÆ, ká'r-nú-kó"-pyá. f. The horn of plenty.

To **CORNUTE**, kór-nú'te. v. a. To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kór-nú'-tíd. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kór-nú'-tò. f. A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, ká'r-ný. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kór'-ò-lár-ý. f. The conclusion; an inference.

CORONAL, kór'-ò-nál. f. A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kò-rò'-nál. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kór'-ò-nér-ý. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kór'-ò-ná'-shún. f. The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kór'-ò-núr. f. An officer whose duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET, kór'-ò-nét. f. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, ká'r-pò-rál. f. The

lowest officer of the infantry
sea-officer.

CORPORAL, ká'r-pò-rál. a. relating to the body, belonging body; material, not spiritual

CORPORALITY, kár-pò-rál'. The quality of being embodied

CORPORALLY, ká'r-pò-rál-Bodily.

CORPORATE, ká'r-pò-rét. a. in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kór-pò-rá'. A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kór-pò'-ryál. relating to a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kór-pò-ré'-l Materiality, bodyliness.

CORPS, kò're. } f. A body.

CORPSE, ká'rpse. } case, a body, a corse; a body of so

CORPULENCE, ká'r-pù-lén Bulkiness of body, fleshiness

CORPULENCY, ká'r-pù-lén- Fleshiness of body, fleshiness

CORPULENT, ká'r-pù-lén- Fleishy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, ká'r-pùskl. f. A body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kór-pùs'-l ler.

CORPUSCULARIAN, kór-p kù-lá'-ryán. Relating to bodies, comprising

To **CORRADE**, kór-rá'de. v. rub off, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kór-rí shún. f. A conjunction of rays

To **CORRECT**, kór-rékt'. v. punish, to chastise; to amend

obviate the qualities of one

dient by another.

CORRECT, kór-rékt'. a. Refined with exactness.

CORRECTION, kór-rék'-sh Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted

the place of any thing wrong

prehension; abatement of

qualities, by the addition of

thing contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kór-rél úr. f. A jail-bird. Obsolete

CORRECTIVE, kór-rék'-t

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Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kór-rék'-tív. f. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kór-rékt'-lý. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kór-rékt'-nls. f. Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kór-rék'-túr. f. He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kór-ré-lá'te. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, kór'-ré-lá'te. f. One that stands in the opposite relation

CORRELATIVE, kór-rél'-á-tív. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kór-rél'-á-ív-nls. f. The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kór-rép'-shún. f. Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kór-réf-pónd'. v. n. To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kór-réf-pón'-dénse. f.

CORRESPONDENCY, kór-réf-pón'-dén-sý. f.

Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kór-réf-pón'-dént. a. Suitable, adapted, answerable.

CORRESPONDENT, kór-réf-pón'-dént. f. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kór-réf-pón'-sív. a. Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kór-rý-dó're. f. The covert way lying round the fortifi-

C O R

cations; a gallery or long isle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kór'-rí-jíbl. a. That which may be altered or amended; punishable.

CORRIVAL, kór-rí'-vál. f. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kór-rí'-vál-rý. f. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kór-rób'-ó-ránt. a. Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kór-rób'-ó-rá'te. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kór-rób'-ó-rá'-shún. f. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kór-rób'-ó-rá-tív. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kór-ró'de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kór-ró'-dént. a. Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kór-ró'-díbl. a. Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kór-ró'-sý-bíl'-í-tý. f. Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kór-ró'-síbl. a. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kór-ró'-síbl-nls. f. Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kór-ró'-zhún. f. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kór-ró'-sív. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kór-ró'-sív. f. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kór-ró'-sív-lý. ad. Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kór-ró'-sív-nls. f. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kór'-rú-gánt. a. Having

ing

ing the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kôr-'-rû-gâte. v. a. To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gâ'-shûn. f. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. a. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kôr-rûp'-ûr. f. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-tî-bîl'-î-tý. f. Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp'-tîbl. a. Susceptibility of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp'-tîbl-nîs. f. Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp'-tîb-lý. ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'-shûn. f. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'-tîv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûpt'-lîs. a. Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûpt'-lý. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûpt'-nîs. f. The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORSAIR, kôr-sâr. f. A pirate.

CORSE, kôr-se. f. A dead body, a carcase.

CORSLET, kôr-s'-lét. f. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kâ'r-tî-kâl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kâ'r-tî-kâ. Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kâ'r-tî-kô'se. of bark.

CORVETTO, kôr-vét'-tô. f. A curvet.

CORUSCANT, kôr-rûs'-kâ. Glittering by flashes, flashing.

CORUSCATION, kôr-rûs-kâ. Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kôr-rîm'-bî. a. Garnished with branches or berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kôr-rîm-rûs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kôr-rîm'-bûs. Amongst ancient botanists, called berries: amongst modern botanists a compounded discous flower are the flowers of daisies, and the common marygold.

COSIER, kô'-zýer. f. A botch or sole.

COSMETICK, kôz-mét'-î. Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kôz'-mî-kâl. Relating to the world; rising and setting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kôz'-mî-câl. With the sun.

COSMOGONY, kôz-môg'-gî. The rise or birth of the world or creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kôz-môgrâf-ûr. f. One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-môgrâf-ý-kâl. a. Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kôz-môgrâf-ý-kâl-ý. ad. In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kôz-môgrâf-ý. f. The science of the system of the world; a general description of the universe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-nôpôl'-ý-tân. A citizen of the world, one at home in every place.

C O U

COST, kòst'. f. The price of any thing; charge, expence; loss, detriment.

To **COST**, kòst'. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kòs'-tál. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kòs'-tárd. f. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kòs'-tív. a. Bound in the body; close.

COSTIVENESS, kòs'-tív-nís. f. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS, kòst'-lỳ-nís. f. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.

COSTLY, kòst'-lỳ. a. Sumptuous, expensive.

COT, kòt'. f. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kò-tán'-jént. f. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kò-tém'-pò-ràr-ỳ. a. Living at the same time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kòt'-lánd. f. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kòt'-kwén. f. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kòt'-tldzh. f. A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kòt'-tá-júr. f. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kòt'-yér. f. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kòt'n. f. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To **COTTON**, kòt'n. v. n. To rise with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. n. To lie down in a place of repose; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest; to lie down, in ambush; to stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. v. a. To lay

C O V

on a place of repose; to lay down any thing in a stratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include secretly, to hide; to fix the spear in the rest; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kou'tsh. f. A seat of repose; a layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT, kòu'-tshánt. a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHEE, kù'-shé. f. Bedtime, the time of visiting late at night.

COUCHER, kou'tsh-úr. f. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kou'tsh-fél-lò. f. Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kou'tsh-grás. f. A weed.

COVE, kò've. f. A small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kùv'-è-nánt. f. A contract, a stipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To **COVENANT**, kùv'-è-nánt. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kùv'-è-nán-té'. f. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kùv'-è-nán-túr. f. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To **COVER**, kùv'-úr. v. a. To overspread any thing with something else; to conceal under something laid over; to hide by superficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to shelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kùv'-úr. f. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kùv'-úr-ing. f. Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kùv'-úr-lít. f. The outermost of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, kùv'-úrt. f. A shelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kùv'-úrt. a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kùv'-úrt-wá'. f. A space of ground level with the field,

three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kùv'-ùrt-lý. ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kùv'-ùrt-nls. f. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kùv'-ùr-tùre. f. Shelter, defence; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kùv'-lt. v. a. To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kùv'-lt. v. n. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kùv'-lt-èbl. a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kùv'-vè-tshùs. a. Inordinately desirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kùv'-vè-tshùs-lý. ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kùv'-vè-tshùs-nls. f. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kùv'-vý. f. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kòf'. f. A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf'. v. n. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kòf'. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kòf'-súr. f. One that coughs.

COVING, kò'-vìng. f. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kùd'. The imperfect preterite of CAN.

COULTER, kou'l-túr. f. The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou'n-síl. f. An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou'n-síl-bórd. f. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. f. Advice; deliberation; prudence; the secrets intrusted in a design; scheme, purpose, design that plead a cause, the counsel.

To COUNSEL, kou'n-sél. v. To give advice or counsel to a person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kou'n-sél. f. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kou'n-sél-lor. f. One that gives advice; a bosom friend; one whose business is to deliberate and advise in publick affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sél-lorship. f. The office or post of a counsellor.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account; to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge.

To COUNT, kou'nt. v. n. To count on a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. Number; reckoning; a law term.

COUNT, kou'nt. f. A title of reign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou'n-tábl. f. A thing which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tén-ans. f. The form of the face, the expression of the features, air, look; the countenance of mien, aspect of affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, favour.

To COUNTENANCE, kou'n-tén-ans. v. a. To support, to patronise, to make a shew of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kou'n-tén-ansúr. f. One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. f. A piece of money used as a reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money is paid in a shop.

COUNTER, kou'n-túr. ad. Contrary to, in opposition to; the contrary way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kou'n-túr-ákt. v. To oppose, to counteract.

v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.
To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-nir-bal'-lânse. **v. a.** To act against with an opposite weight.
COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-tûr-bal-lânse. **f.** Opposite weight.
To COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-tûr-bûf'. **v. a.** To impel; to strike back.
COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-tûr-bûf. **f.** A stroke that produces a recoil.
COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-tûr-kâf-tûr. **f.** A book-keeper, a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.
COUNTERCHANGE, ko'un-tûr-thâ'nje. **f.** Exchange, reciprocation.
To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-tûr-thâ'nje. **v. a.** To give and receive.
COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-tûr-thârm. **f.** That by which a charm is dissolved.
To COUNTERCHARM, koun-tûr-thârm. **v. a.** To destroy the effect of an enchantment.
To COUNTERCHECK, koun-tûr-thék'. **v. a.** To oppose.
COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-tûr-thék. **f.** Stop, rebuke.
To COUNTERDRAW, koun-tûr-drâ'. **v. a.** To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.
COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-tûr-év'-i-dênse. **f.** Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.
To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tûr-flt. **v. a.** To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.
COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tûr-flt. **a.** Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.
COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tûr-flt. **f.** One who personates another; an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
COUNTERFEITER, kou'n-tûr-flt-ûr. **f.** A forger.
COUNTERFEITLY, kou'n-tûr-flt-ly. **ad.** Falsely, with forgery.
COUNTERFERMENT, kou'n-tûr-

fêr'-ment. **f.** Ferment opposed to ferment.
COUNTERFORT, kou'n-tûr-fôrt. **f.** Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.
COUNTERGAGE, koun-tûr-gâ'je. **f.** A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.
COUNTERGUARD, kou'n-tûr-gârd. **f.** A small rampart with parapet and ditch.
To COUNTERMAND, koun-tûr-mâ'nd. **v. a.** To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.
COUNTERMAND, kou'n-tûr-mâ'nd. **f.** Repeal of a former order.
To COUNTERMARCH, koun-tûr-mâ'rtsh. **v. n.** To march backward.
COUNTERMARCH, kou'n-tûr-mârtsh. **f.** Retrocession, march backward; change of measures; alteration of conduct.
COUNTERMARK, kou'n-tûr-mârk. **f.** A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldsmiths company.
COUNTERMINE, kou'n-tûr-mîne. **f.** A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine; means of opposition; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.
To COUNTERMINE, koun-tûr-mîne. **v. a.** To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.
COUNTERMOTION, koun-tûr-mô'-shûn. **f.** Contrary motion.
COUNTERMURE, kou'n-tûr-mûre. **f.** A wall built up behind another wall.
COUNTERNATURAL, koun-tûr-nât'-tû-râl. **a.** Contrary to nature.
COUNTERNOISE, kou'n-tûr-noize. **f.** A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.
COUNTEROPENING, koun-tûr-ô'pe-nîng. **f.** An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kou'n-túr-páse. f. Contrary measure.

COUNTERPANE, kou'n-túr-páne. f. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPART, kou'n-túr-párt. f. The correspondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, koun-túr-plé'. f. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, koun-túr-plót'. v. a. To oppose one machine by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kou'n-túr-plót. f. An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kou'n-túr-point. f. A coverlet woven in squares; a term in musick.

To COUNTERPOISE, koun-túr-poi'ze. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, kou'n-túr-poize. f. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, koun-túr-poi'zn. f. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, koun-túr-prés'-shúr. f. Opposite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, koun-túr-pródzh'-íkt. f. Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kou'n-túr-skárp. f. That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, koun-túr-sí'ne. v. a. To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic.

COUNTERTENOR, koun-túr-tén'-núr. f. One of the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kou'n-túr-tíde. f. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kou'n-túr-tíme. f. Defence, opposition.

COUNTERTURN, kou'n-túr-túrn. f. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the

Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-túr-vá'le. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kou'n-túr-vá'le. f. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kou'n-túr-vú. f. Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, koun-túr-wúrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kou'n-tís. f. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kou'n-tíng-house. f. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kou'nt-lís. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kún'-trý. f. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kún'-trý. a. Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kún'-trý-mán. f. One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kou'n-tý. f. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kò-pé'. f. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kúp'l. f. A chain or tie that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.

To COUPLE, kúp'l. v. a. To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kúp'l. v. n. To join in embraces.

COUPLE-LEGGAR, kúp'l-bég-úr. f. One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLE'T, kúp'-lét. f. Two verses, a pair

a pair of rhimes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kúr'-rldge. *f.* Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kúr-rá'-jús. *a.* Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kúr-rá'-jús-lý. *ad.* Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kúr-rá'-jús-nís. *f.* Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kúr-ránt'. *f.* A

COURANTO, kúr-rán'-tò. *f.* nimble dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kò'rb. *v. n.* To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kò'-ryér. *f.* A messenger sent in haste.

COURSE, kò'rse. *f.* Race, career; passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kò'rse. *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kò'rse. *v. n.* To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kò'r-súr. *f.* A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kò'rt. *f.* The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of

pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kò'rt. *v. a.* To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kò'rt-tsháp'-lín. *f.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kò'rt-dá'. *f.* Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kò'rt-fá'-vúr. *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kò'rt-hánd. *f.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kò'rt-lá'-dý. *f.* A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kúr'-tshús. *a.* Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kúr'-tshús-lý. *ad.* Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kúr'-tshús-nís. *f.* Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, *f.* **COURTEZAN**, kúr'-tè-zán'. *f.* A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kúr'-tè-sý. *f.* Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kúr'-sý. *f.* The reverence made by women.

To COURTESY, kúr'-sý. *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kò'r-tshúr. *f.* One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kò'rt-líke. *a.* Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kò'rt-lý-nís. *f.* Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kò'rt-lý. *a.* Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURT-

ceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

CRANK, kránk'. a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. n. To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, kránk'l. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces.

CRANKNESS, kránk'-nls. f. Health, vigour; disposition to overset.

CRANNIED, krán'-nyd. a. Full of chinks.

CRANNY, krán'-ny. f. A chink, a cleft, a fissure.

CRAPE, krá'pe. f. A thin stuff loosely woven.

To CRASH, krásh'. v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, krásh'. v. a. To break or bruise.

CRASH, krásh'. f. A loud mixed sound.

CRASS, krás'. a. Gross, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krás'-sý-túde. f. Grossness, coarseness.

CRASTINATION, krás-ty'-ná'-shún. f. Delay.

CRATCH, krátsh'. f. The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krá-vát'. f. A neckcloth.

To CRAVE, krá've. v. a. To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krá'vn. f. A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krá'vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krántsh'. v. a. To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, krá'. f. The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krá'-flsh. f. A small shell-fish found in brooks.

To CRAWL, krá'l. v. n. To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the

ground, as a worm; to weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, krá'-lúr. f. A c any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krá'-flsh. f. The lobster.

CRAYON, krá'-ún. f. A pencil, a roll of paste to draw with; a drawing done with on.

To CRAZE, krá'ze. v. a. To to crush, to weaken; to cra brain, to impair the intellect

CRAZEDNESS, krá'-zed-n. f. Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, krá'-zy'-nls. f. of being crazy, imbecility, nefs.

CRAZY, krá'-zy. a. Broken crepit; broken witted, shatt the intellect; weak, shattere

To CREAK, kré'k. v. n. To a harsh noise.

CREAM, kré'm. f. The w or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, kré'm. v. n. To cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, kré'm-fá. f. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, kré'-mý. a. Full of

CREASE, kré'se. f. A mar by doubling any thing.

To CREASE, kré'se. v. a. T any thing by doubling it, f leave the impression.

To CREATE, kré'-á'te. v. form out of nothing, to c exist; to produce, to cause the occasion of; to beget; t with any new character.

CREATION, kré'-á'-shún. f. act of creating or conferring ence; the act of investing w character; the things creat universe; any thing produ caused.

CREATIVE, kré'-á'-tív. a. the power to create; exert act of creation.

CREATOR, kré'-á'-tór. f. Th that bestows existence.

CREATURE, kré'-tihúr. f. created; an animal not hu word of contempt for a hun

ing; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krě'-tshūr-lý. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krě'-dēnse. f. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krě'-dēn'-dā. f. Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CRĒDENT, krě'-dēnt. a. Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krě'-dēn-shāl. f. That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krěd'-ý-tll'-i-ty. f. Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krěd'-ibl. a. Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krěd'-ibl-nls. f. Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krěd'-lb-lý. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krěd'-lt. f. Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsive.

To **CREDIT**, krěd'-lt. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krěd'-lt-ēbl. a. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krěd'-lt-ēbl-nls. f. Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, krěd'-lt-ēb-lý. ad. Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, krěd'-lt-túr. f. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krě-dú'-ll-ty. f. Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krěd'-ù-lús. a. Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krěd'-ù-lús-nls. f. Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED, krě'd. f. A form of words in which the articles of faith are

comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

To **CREEK**, krě'k. v. a. To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, krě'k. f. A prominence or jot in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krě'-ký. a. Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To **CREEP**, krě'p. v. n. Pret. and part. p. **CREPT**. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krě'-púr. f. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krě'p-hóle. f. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREEPINGLY, krě'p-ing-lý. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To **CREPITATE**, krěp'-l-tâte. v. n. To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krěp'-l-tâ'-shún. f. A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krěp't. particip. from **CREEP**.

CREPUSCUL, krě-pús'-kúle. f. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krě-pús'-kú-lús. a. Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, krěs'-sént. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESCENT, krěs'-sént. f. The moon in her state of increase, any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRESCIVE, krěs'-sív. a. Increasing, growing.

CRESS, krěs'. f. An herb.

CRESET, krěs'-sét. f. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST, krěst'. f. The plume of feathers

C R I

feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, spirit, fire.

CRESTED, krés'-tld. a. Adorned with plume or crest; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krést'-fáln. a. Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.

CRESTLESS, krést'-lls. a. Not dignified with coat armour.

CRETACEOUS, kré-tá'-shús. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, kré'-tá-tld. a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krév'-ls. f. A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krò'. f. A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, krò'. The preterite of CROW.

CREWEL, krò'-ll. f. Yarn twilled and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krib'. f. The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krib'. v. a. To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, krib'-bldzh. f. A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, kri-brá'-shún. f. The act of sifting.

CRICK, kri'k. f. The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, kri'k'-klt. f. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRICKETING, kri'k'-é-tíng. f. A small kind of apple.

CRIER, kri'-úr. f. The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, kri'me. f. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, kri'me-fúl. a. Wicked, criminal.

C R I

CRIMELESS, kri'me-lls. a. cent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krim'-ln-nél. a. contrary to right, contrary to guilty, tainted with crime; n as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krim'-ln-nél. f. accused of a crime; a man g a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krim'-ln-né Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krim'-ln-f. Guiltiness.

CRIMINATION, krim'-ln-n f. The act of accusing, ment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krim'-ln-y. a. Relating to accusat cusing.

CRIMINOUS, krim'-ln-nús. ed, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krim'-ln-ú Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krim' nls. f. Wickedness, guilt.

CRIMOSIN. See CRIMSON

CRIMP, krimp'. a. Crisp, easily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krimp'l. v. contract, to cause to shrink,

CRIMSON, krim'zn. f. Red what darkened with blue; general.

To CRIMSON, krim'zn. v. dye with crimson.

CRINCUM, krínk'-úm. f. A whimsy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krínj'e. f. Bow, civility.

To CRINGE, krínj'e. v. a. together, to contract. Lit

To CRINGE, krínj'e. v. n. to pay court, to fawn, to fl

CRINIGEROUS, kri-nldzh'- Hairy, overgrown with hair

To CRINKLE, krínk'l. v. n. in and out, to run in flexu solete.

CRIPPLE, krip'l. f. A lame

To CRIPPLE, krip'l. v. a. to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krip'l-nls. f. ness.

CRISIS, kri'-sls. f. The

which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krɪsp'. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To **CRISP**, krɪsp'. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to dent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krɪs-pá'-shún. f. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, krɪs'-pɪŋ-plɪn. f. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krɪsp'-nɪs. f. Curledness.

CRISPY, krɪs'-py. a. Curled.

CRITERION, krɪ-té'-ryún. f. A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITICK, krɪt'-ɪk. f. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censorer; a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krɪt'-ɪk. a. Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITICK, krɪt'-ɪk. f. A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krɪt'-ɪ-kál. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krɪt'-ɪ-kál-ý. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krɪt'-ɪ-kál-nɪs. f. Exactness, accuracy.

To **CRITICISE**, krɪt'-ɪ-sɪz. v. n. To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To **CRITICISE**, krɪt'-ɪ-sɪz. v. a. To censure, to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krɪt'-ɪ-sɪzm. f. Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

To **CROAK**, kró'-ke. v. n. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, kró'-ke. f. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, kró'-sý-ús. a. Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

CROCK, krók'. f. A cup, any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krók'-ér-ý. f. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krók'-ð-dɪl. f. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCUS, kró'-kús. f. An early flower.

CROFT, króf't. f. A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISADE, kroi-sá'-de. f. A holy war.

CROISES, kroi'-séz. f. Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, kró'-ne. f. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, kró'-ny. f. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krók'. f. Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheephook; any thing bent.

To **CROOK**, krók'. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krók'-bák. f. A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krók'-bákt. a. Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krók'-ɪd. a. Bent, not straight, curve; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krók'-ɪd-lý. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krók'-ɪd-nɪs. f. Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, króp'. f. The crop of a bird.

CROPFULL, króp'-fúl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, króp'-sɪk. a. Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, króp'. f. The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To **CROP**, króp'. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

C R O

To CROP, króp'. v. n. To yield harvest. Not used.

CROPPER, króp'-púr. f. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, kró'-zhér. f. The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krós'-lét. f. A small cross.

CROSS, krós'. f. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS, krós' a. Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krós'. prep. Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To CROSS, krós'. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krós'-bár-shót'. f. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krós'-égzám'-ín. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krós'-stáf. f. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSBITE, krós'-bite. f. A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, krós'-bite. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, krós'-bò. f. A missile

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weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSGRAINED, krós'-grá'nd. Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, venacious.

CROSSLY, krós'-lý. ad. Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to, unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krós'-nís. f. Transverseness, intersection; perverseness, peevishness.

CROSSROW, krós'-ró'. f. Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krós'-wind. f. Wind blowing from the right or left.

CROSSWAY, krós'-wá. f. A small obscure path intersecting the main road.

CROSSWORT, krós'-wúrt. f. A plant.

CROTCH, króth'. f. A hook.

CROICHET, króth'-lét. f. In music, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krou'tsh. v. n. To stoop low, to lie close to the ground to fawn, to bend servilely.

CROUP, króp. f. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, kró-pá'dz. f. A higher leap than those of a corvette.

CROW, kró'. f. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts; a piece of iron used as a lever; the voice of a cock, or noise which he makes in his gall.

To CROW, kró'. v. n. pret. Cried or Crowed. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krow'd. f. A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, populace; a fiddle.

To CROWD, krow'd. v. a. To

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with confused multitudes; to press close together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krow'd. v. n. To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krow'-dér. f. A fiddler.

CROWED, pret. of To CROW.

CROWFOOT, krò'-fút. f. A flower.

CROWKEEPER, krò'-kè-púr. f. A scarecrow.

CROWN, krow'n. f. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krown-im-pé'-ryál. f. A plant.

To CROWN, krow'n. v. a. To invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

CROWNGLASS, krow'n-glàs. f. The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krow'n-pòst. f. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krow'n-skáb. f. A flinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krow'n-hwél. f. The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krow'n-wúrks. f. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krow'n-ét. f. The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROWTOE, krò'-tò. f. A plant.

CROYLSTONE, kroy'l-stòne. f. Crystallized caulk.

C R U

CRUCIAL, krò'-syál. a. Transverse, intersecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krò'-syáte. v. a. To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krò'-sibl. f. A chymist's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krò'-síf'-tè-rús. a. Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krò'-sý-fí-úr. f. He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krò'-sý-fíks. f. A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krò'-sý-fík'-shùn. f. The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krò'-sý-fòrm. a. Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, krò'-sý-fý. v. a. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUD. See CURD.

CRUDE, krò'-de. a. Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digested; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigested notions.

CRUDELY, krò'-de-lý. ad. Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krò'-de-nls. f. Unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDITY, krò'-dl-tý. f. Indigestion, inconcoction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUDY, krò'-dý. a. Concreted, coagulated; raw, chill.

CRUEL, krò'-íl. a. Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krò'-íl-lý. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krò'-íl-nls. f. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krò'-íl-tý. f. Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krò'-èn-táte. a. Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krò'-lt. f. A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE,

C R U

CRUISE, krò'se. f. A small cup.
CRUISE, krò'ze. f. A voyage in search of plunder.
To CRUISE, krò'ze. v. n. To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.
CRUISER, krò'-zúr. f. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.
CRUM, } krúm'. { f. The soft part
CRUMB, } of bread, not
the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.
To CRUMBLE, krúm'bl. v. a. To break into small pieces, to comminate.
To CRUMBLE, krúm'bl. v. n. To fall into small pieces.
CRUMMY, krúm'-mý. a. Soft.
CRUMP, krúmp'. a. Crooked in the back.
To CRUMPLE, krúmp'l. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.
CRUMPLING, krúmp'-lîng. f. A small degenerate apple.
CRUPPER, krúp'-púr. f. That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.
CRURAL, krò'-rál. a. Belonging to the leg.
CRUSADE, krò-sá'de. } f. An ex-
CRUSADO, krò-sá'-dò. } pedition
against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.
CRUSET, krò'-slt. f. A goldsmith's melting-pot.
To CRUSH, krúsh'. v. a. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.
CRUSH, krúsh'. f. A collision.
CRUST, krúst'. f. Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.
To CRUST, krúst'. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.
To CRUST, krúst'. v. n. To gather or contract a crust.

C R Y

CRUSTACEOUS, krúst-tá'-shús. a. Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.
CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krúst-tá'-shús-nîs. f. The quality of having jointed shells.
CRUSTILY, krúst'-tl-lý. ad. Peevishly, snappishly.
CRUSTINESS, krúst'-tl-nîs. f. The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.
CRUSTY, krúst'-tý. a. Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snappish.
CRUTCH, krútsh'. f. A support used by cripples.
To CRUTCH, krútsh'. v. a. To support on crutches as a cripple.
To CRY, krý'. v. n. To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.
To CRY, krý'. v. n. To proclaim publicly something lost or found.
To CRY DOWN, krý' dow'n. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.
To CRY OUT, krý' ou't. v. n. To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare loud; to be in labour.
To CRY UP, krý' úp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.
CRY, krý'. f. Lamentation, shriek, scream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.
CRYAL, krý'-ál. f. The heron.
CRYER, krý'-úr. f. The falcon gentle.

CRYP-

C U B

CRYPTICAL, krip'-tí-kál. } a. Hid-
CRYPTICK, krip'-tík. } den, se-
 cret, occult.
CRYPTICALLY, krip'-tí-kál-ý. ad.
 Occultly, secretly.
CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tóg'-gráf-
 fy. f. The act of writing secret
 characters; secret characters, cy-
 phers.
CRYPTOLOGY, krip-tól'-lò-jý. f.
 Enigmatical language.
CRYSTAL, krls'-túl. f. Crystals are
 hard, pellucid, and naturally co-
 lourless bodies, of regularly angular
 figures; Crystal is also used for a fic-
 tious body cast in the glass-houses,
 called also crystal glass, which is
 carried to a degree of perfection be-
 yond the common glass; Crystals,
 in chymistry, express salts or other
 matters shot or congealed in manner
 of crystal.
CRYSTAL, krls'-túl. a. Consisting
 of crystal; bright, clear, transparent,
 lucid, pellucid.
CRYSTALLINE, { krls'-tál-líne.
 { krls'-tál'-lin.
 a. Consisting of crystal; bright,
 clear, pellucid, transparent.
CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krls'-
 tál-líne ù'-múr. f. The second
 humour of the eye, that lies imme-
 diately next to the aqueous behind
 the uvea.
CRYSTALLIZATION, krls'-tál-lý-
 zà'-shún. f. Congelation into crys-
 tals. The mass formed by conge-
 lation or concretion.
To CRYSTALLIZE, krls'-tál-líze.
 v. a. To cause to congeal or con-
 crete in crystals.
To CRYSTALLIZE, krls'-tál-líze.
 v. n. To coagulate, congeal, con-
 crete, or shoot into crystals.
CUB, kúb'. f. The young of a beast,
 generally of a bear or fox; the
 young of a whale; in reproach, a
 young boy or girl.
To CUB, kúb'. v. a. To bring forth.
 Little used.
CUBATION, kú-bá'-shún. f. The
 act of lying down.
CUBATORY, kú-bà-túr-ý. a. Re-
 cumbent.

C U C

CUBATURE, kú'-bà-túre. f. The
 finding exactly the solid content of
 any proposed body.
CUBE, kú'be. f. A regular solid
 body, consisting of six square and
 equal faces or sides, and the angles
 all right, and therefore equal.
CUBE ROOT, kú'be rò't. } f.
CUBICK ROOT, kú'-blk rò't. } The
 origin of a cubick number.
CUBICAL, kú'-bl-kál. } a. Having
CUBICK, kú'-blk. } the form or
 properties of a cube; it is applied
 to numbers: the number of four
 multiplied into itself, produceth the
 square number of sixteen, and that
 again multiplied by four produceth
 the cubick number of sixty-four.
CUBICALNESS, kú'-bl-kál-nls. f.
 The state or quality of being cubical.
CUBICULARY, kú'-blk'-kú-lár-ý. a.
 Fitted for the posture of lying down.
CUBIFORM, kú'-by'-fòrm. a. Of
 the shape of a cube.
CUBIT, kú'-blt. f. A measure in
 use among the ancients, which was
 originally the distance from the el-
 bow, bending inwards, to the ex-
 tremity of the middle finger.
CUBITAL, kú'-bl-tél. a. Contain-
 ing only the length of a cubit.
CUCKOLD, kúk'-kúld. f. One that
 is married to an adultress.
To CUCKOLD, kúk'-kúld. v. a. To
 rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to
 wrong a husband by unchastity.
CUCKOLDY, kúk'-kúl-dý. a. Hav-
 ing the qualities of a cuckold, poor,
 mean.
CUCKOLDMAKER, kúk'-kúld-má-
 kúr. f. One that makes a practice
 of corrupting wives.
CUCKOLDOM, kúk'-kúl-dùm. f.
 The act of adultery, the state of a
 cuckold.
CUCKOO, kúk'-kò'. f. A bird which
 appears in the spring, and is said to
 suck the eggs of other birds, and
 lay her own to be hatched in their
 place; a name of contempt.
CUCKOO-BUD, kúk'-kò'-búd. } f.
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kúk'-kò'- }
 flow úr. }
 The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kúk-kò'-spítl. f. A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULATE, kú-kúl'-lâte. }
CUCULATED, kú-kúl'-lâ-tld. } a.
 Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kou'-kúm-úr. f. The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kú-kúr-bí-râ'-shús. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pompion and melon.

CUCURBITE, kú'-kúr-bíte. f. A chymical vessel commonly called a Body.

CUD, kúd'. f. That food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kúd'n. } f. A clown, a
CUDDY, kúd'-dý. } stupid low dolt.

To CUDDLE, kúd'l. v. n. To lie close, to squat.

CUDGEL, kúd'-jll. f. A stick to strike with.

To CUDGEL, kúd'-jll. v. a. To beat with a stick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kúd'-jll-próf. a. Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kúd'-wéd. f. A plant.

CUE, kú'. f. The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwér'-pó. f. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kúf'. f. A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

To CUFF, kuf'. v. n. To fight, to scuffle.

To CUFF, kúf'. v. a. To strike with the fist, to strike with talons.

CUFF, kúf'. f. Part of the sleeve.

CUIRASS, kú'-rás. f. A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, kú'-rás-sér. f. A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

CUISH, kúsh'. f. The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, kúl'-céz. f. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kúl'-lí-nâr-ý. a. ing to the kitchen.

To CULL, kúl'. v. a. To select others.

CULLER, kúl'-lúr. f. One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, kúl'-lyún. f. A drel.

CULLIONLY, kúl'-lyún-ly. a. ing the qualities of a cullion base.

CULLY, kúl'-lý. f. A man who is imposed upon.

To CULLY, kúl'-lý. v. a. To cheat, to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kúl'-mlf. a. Culmiferous plants are those which have a smooth jointed stalk, their seeds are contained in husks.

To CULMINATE, kúl'-i. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kúl'-ml-n. f. The transit of a planet over the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kúl'-pâ-bll'. f. Blameableness.

CULPABLE, kúl'-públ. a. Guilty; blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kúl'-públ. f. Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kúl'-púb-ly. ad. Guiltily, criminally.

CULPRIT, kúl'-prít. f. A criminal who has pleaded before his judge.

CULTER, kúl'-túr. f. The share of the plow perpendicular to the share.

To CULTIVATE, kúl'-tí-vâ. v. a. To forward or improve the soil of the earth, by manual labour; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kúl'-tí-vâ. f. The art or practice of improving the soil, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kúl'-tí-vâ. f. One who improves, promotes, meliorates.

CULTURE, kúl'-tshúr. f. The art of cultivation; art of improving and melioration.

C U N

To CULTURE, kùl'-tshùr. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not used.

CULVER, kùl'-vèr. f. A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kùl'-vè-rín. f. A species of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kùl'-vèr-kè. f. A species of flower.

To CUMBER, kùm'-bùr. v. a. To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct; to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.

CUMBER, kùm'-bùr. f. Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.

CUMBERSOME, kùm'-bùr-sùm. a. Troublesome, vexatious; burthen-some, embarrassing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kùm'-bùr-sùm-lý. ad. In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kùm'-bùr-sùm-nls. f. Encumbrance, hindrance, obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, kùm'-brúnse. f. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kùm'-brús. a. Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthen-some; jumbled, obstructing each other.

CUMFREY, kùm'-frý. f. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN, kùm'-mín. f. A plant.

To CUMULATE, kù'-mù-làte. v. a. To heap together.

CUMULATION, kù'-mù-lá'-shùn. f. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kùnk-tá'-shùn. f. Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

CUNCTATOR, kùnk-tá'-túr. f. One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kù'-ny'-ál. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kù'-ny'-á-íd. a. Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kù-né'-ý-fórm. a. Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kùn'-núr. f. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, kùn'-ning. a. Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with

C U R

skill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickish, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kùn'-ning. f. Artifice, deceit, slyness, slight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kùn'-ning-lý. ad. Artfully, sily, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kùn'-ning-mán'. f. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kùn'-ning-nls. f. Deceitfulness, slyness.

CUP, kúp'. f. A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kúp'. v. a. To supply with cups, Obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.

CUPBEARER, kúp'-bè-rúr. f. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kúp'-búrd. f. A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kù-plú'-l-tý. f. Concupiscence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kù'-pò-lá. f. A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER, kúp'-púr. f. One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'-ping-glás. f. A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kù'-prý ús. a. Coppery, consisting of copper.

CUR, kúr'. f. A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kù'-rábl. a. That admits a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kù'-rábl-nls. f. Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kù'-rá-sý. f. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kù'-rèt. f. A clergyman

hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATESHIP, kû'-rèt-shîp. *f.* The same with Curacy.

CURATIVE, kû'-rà-tîv. *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kû'-rà'-tôr. *f.* One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kûrb'. *f.* A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

To CURB, kûrb'. *v. a.* To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kûrd'. *f.* The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kûrd'. *v. a.* To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kûrd'l. *v. n.* To coagulate, to concrete.

To CURDLE, kûrd'l. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate.

CURDY, kûr'-dý. *a.* Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kû're. *f.* Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kû're. *v. a.* To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, kû're-lîs. *a.* Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kû'-rûr. *f.* A healer, a physician.

CURFEW, kûr'-fû. *f.* An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.

CURIALITY, kû-ry'-ál'-l-tý. *f.* The privileges, or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kû-ryôs'-l-tý. *f.* Inquisitiveness, inclination to enquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment; an object of curiosity, rarity.

CURIOUS, kû'-ryus. *a.* Inquisitive,

desirous of information; to, diligent about; accurate, not to mistake; difficult, solicitous of perfection; elegant, subtle; elegant, neat, laboured.

CURIOUSLY, kû'-ryûs-lý. *ad.* Inquisitively, attentively, elegantly, neatly; artfully.

CURL, kûrl'. *f.* A ringlet, undulation, wave, sinuosity.

To CURL, kûrl'. *v. a.* To curl hair in ringlets; to writhe, to dress with curls; to wave, undulations, or flourish.

To CURL, kûrl'. *v. n.* To curl into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to twist itself.

CURLEW, kûr'-lû. *f.* A water-fowl; a bird large as a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kûr'-mîdzhon. *f.* An avaricious churlish miser, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kûr'-mîdzhon-lý. *a.* Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.

CURRENT, kûr'-rûn. *f.* A small dried grape, proper for the wine of Corinth.

CURRENCY, kûr'-rûn-sý. *f.* The circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general receptivity, readiness of utterance, nuance, constant flow; esteem, the rate at which is vulgarly valued; the stamp in the English currency, and passing money.

CURRENT, kûr'-rûnt. *a.* A stream, passing from hand to hand, generally received, uncontroverted, authoritative; common, popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable; passable, such as is allowed or admitted; waving, as the current year.

CURRENT, kûr'-rûnt. *f.* A stream; currents are certain motions of the water in several places.

CURRENTLY, kûr'-rûnt-lý. *ad.* In a current manner, in a stream, in a current.

CUR

a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; with ut ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, kúr'-rènt-nls. f. Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CURRIER, kúr'-rý-úr. f. One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

CURRISH, kúr'-ríth. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.

To CURRY, kúr'-rý. v. a. To dress leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kúr'-rý-kóme. f. An iron instrument used for currying horses.

To CURSE, kúr'-se. v. a. To wish evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kúr'-se. v. n. To imprecate.

CURSE, kúr'-se. f. Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kúr'-sld. part. a. Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexatious, troublesome.

CURSEDLY, kúr'-sld-ly. ad. Miserably, shamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kúr'-sld-nls. f. The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP, kúr'-ship. f. Dogship, meanness.

CURSI'OR, kúr'-sl-túr. f. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORY, kúr'-súr-rér-rý. a. Cursory, hasty, careless.

CURSORYLY, kúr'-súr-ll-ý. ad. Hastily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kúr'-súr-in-nls. f. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kúr'-súr-ý. a. Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.

CURST, kúr'st. a. Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.

CUS

CURSTNESS, kúr'st-nls. f. Peevishness, frowardness, malignity.

CURT, kúr't. a. Short.

To CURTAIL, kúr-tá'le. v. a. To cut off, to cut short; to shorten.

CURTAIN, kúr'-tln. f. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light; to open it so as to discern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kúr'-tln-lék'-tshúr. f. A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CURTAIN, kúr'-tln. v. a. To inclose with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kúr'-táte dí's-ténse. f. In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, kúr-tá'-shùn. f. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTSY, kúr't'-sy. f. See COURTESY.

CURVATED, kúr'-vâ-tld. a. Bent.

CURVATION, kúr'-vâ'-shùn. f. The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kúr'-vâ-túre. f. Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kúrv'. a. Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kúrv'. f. Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness.

To CURVE, kúrv'. v. a. To bend, to crook, to inflect.

To CURVET, kúr-vét'. v. n. To leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kúr-vét'. f. A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kúr-vý-ly'n'-yâr. a. Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kúr'-vi-tý. f. Crookedness.

CUSHION, kúsh'-ún. f. A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, kúsh'-únd. a. Seated on a cushion.

CUSP, kúsp'. f. A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kús'-pá-tíd. }

CUSPIDATED, kús'-pí-dâ-tíd. } a.

Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kús'-túrd. f. A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, kús'-túd-ý. f. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.

CUSTOM, kús'-túm. f. Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons; application from buyers, as this trader has good custom; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOMHOUSE, kús'-túm-house. f. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kús'-túm-úbl. a. Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kús'-túm-úbl-nls. f. Frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, kús'-túm-úb-ly. ad. According to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, kús'-túm-úr-í-ly. ad. Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kús'-túm-úr-í-nls. f. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kús'-túm-úr-ý. a. Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habitual; usual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kús'-túmd. a. Usual, common.

CUSTOMER, kús'-túm'-úr. f. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, kús'-tríl. f. A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, kút'. pret. CUT, part. pass. CUT. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to

make by sculpture; to thing by cutting; to pi any uneasy sensation; packs of cards; to intersect as one line cuts another down, to fell, to hew down, to overpower; To separate from the other part, to extirpate, to put untimely; to rescind, to to hinder from union, to to, to take away, to will preclude, to interrupt, to apostrophise, to abbreviate, to shape, to scheme, to contrive, to debar, to excel, to outdo short, to hinder from part by sudden interruption, to as the soldiers were cut their pay; To cut up, to animal into convenient eradicate.

To CUT, kút'. v. n. To way by dividing obstruct perform the operation for the stone.

CUT, kút'. part. a. Pre use.

CUT, kút'. f. The action or edged instrument; the or separation of continued by an edge; a wound cutting; a channel made part cut off from the rest particle, a shred; a lot stick; a near passage, some angle is cut off; cut or carved upon a stamp or copper, and impressed the act or practice of dividing of cards; fashion, form manner of cutting into fool or cully; Cut and men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kú-tâ'-nyûlating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kú'-tíkl. f. and outermost covering of commonly called the scalp thin skin formed on the any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kú-tík'-ú-lûlonging to the skin.

C Y L

- CUTLASS**, kút'-lās. f. A broad cutting sword.
- CUTLER**, kút'-lúr. f. One who makes or sells knives.
- CUTPURSE**, kút'-púrse. f. One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.
- CUTTER**, kút'-túr. f. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.
- CUT-THROAT**, kút'-thrôte. f. A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.
- CUT-THROAT**, kút'-thrôte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.
- CUTTING**, kút'-ting. f. A piece cut off, a chop.
- CUTTLE**, kút'l. f. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.
- CUTTLE**, kút'l. f. A foul-mouthed fellow.
- CYCLE**, fý'kl. f. A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.
- CYCLOID**, fý'-kloid. f. A geometrical curve.
- CYCLOIDAL**, fý'-cloi'-dál. a. Relating to a cycloid.
- CYCLOPÆDIA**, fý'-klô-pê-dê'-a. f. A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.
- CYGNET**, slg'-nit. f. A young swan.
- CYLINDER**, sl'-ln-dôr. f. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

C Z A

- CYLINDRICAL**, fý'-ln'-drî-kál. } a.
- CYLINDRICK**, fý'-ln'-drîk. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.
- CYMAR**, fý'-mâr'. f. A slight covering, a scarf.
- CYMBAL**, slm'-bál. f. A musical instrument.
- CYNANTHROPY**, fý'-nân'-thrô-pý. f. A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.
- CYNEGETICKS**, fý'-nê-jét'-îks. f. The art of hunting.
- CYNICAL**, sln'-îk-ál. } a. Having
- CYNICK**, sln'-îk. } the qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.
- CYNICK**, sln'-nîk. f. A philosopher of the snarling or curish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.
- CYNOSURE**, fý'-nô-sûre. f. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.
- CYON**. See CION.
- CYPRESS-TREE**, fý'-prûs-trê. f. A tall strait tree: its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.
- CYPRUS**, fý'-prûs. f. A thin transparent black stuff.
- CYST**, slt'. } f. A bag con-
- CYSTIS**, sls'-tis. } taining some morbid matter.
- CYSTICK**, sls'-tlk. a. Contained in a bag.
- CYSTOTOMY**, sls-tôt'-tô-mý. f. The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.
- CZAR**, zâ'r. f. The title of the emperor of Russia.
- CZARINA**, zâ-rî'-ná. f. The empress of Russia.

D.

D A G

TO DAB, dáb'. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dáb'. f. A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dáb'-tshlk. f. A water-fowl.

TO DABBLE, dáb'l. v. a. To smear, to daub, to wet.

TO DABBLE, dáb'l. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dáb'-lór. f. One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.

DACE, dǎ'se. f. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dák'-tl. f. A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dád'. } f. The child's way
DADDY, dád'-dý. } of expressing father.

DÆDAL, dǎ'-dál. a. Various, variegated.

DAFFODIL, dǎf'-fò-dil. }
DAFFODILLY, dǎf'-fò-dil'-lý. } f.
DAFFODOWNDILLY, dǎf'-fò-down-dil'-lý. }

This plant hath a lily flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

TO DAFT, dǎft'. v. a. To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

DAG, dág'. f. A dagger; a handgun, a pistol.

DAGGER, dág'-úr. f. A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [+].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dág"-úr-z-

D A M

drá'-ing. f. The act of daggers, approach to offence.

TO DAGGLE, dág'l. v. a. negligently in mire or water

TO DAGGLE, dág'l. v. n. in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dág'l-tále. mired, bespattered.

DAILY, dǎ'-lý. a. Happening day, quotidian.

DAILY, dǎ'-lý. ad. Every day often.

DAINTILY, dǎ'n-tl-lý. ad. gantly, delicately, deliciously, faintly.

DAINTINESS, dǎ'n-tl-nís. delicacy, softness; elegance, squeamishness, fastidiousness

DAINTY, dǎ'n-tý. a. Pleasing the palate; delicate, nice, mish; scrupulous; elegant;

DAINTY, dǎ'n-tý. f. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; of fondness formerly in use.

DAIRY, dǎ'-rý. f. The place where milk is manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, dǎ'-rý-máde. a woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

DAISY, dǎ'-zý. f. A spring flower

DALE, dǎ'le. f. A vale, a valley

DALLIANCE, dál'-lyánsé. f. A change of caresses, acts of fond conjugal conversation; delusion, craftination.

DALLIER, dál'-lý-úr. f. A fondler.

TO DALLY, dál'-lý. v. n. To play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to frolick; to delay.

DAM, dám'. f. The mother.

DAM, dám'. f. A mole or dam to confine water.

TO DAM, dám'. v. a. To

D A M

- to shut up water by moles or dams.
- DAMAGE**, dām'-ldzh. *f.* Mischief, detriment; loss; the value of mischief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.
- To **DAMAGE**, dām'-ldzh. *v. a.* To mischief, to injure, to impair.
- To **DAMAGE**, dām'-ldzh. *v. n.* To take damage.
- DAMAGEABLE**, dām'-ldzh-ābl. *a.* Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.
- DAMASCENE**, dām'-zln. *f.* A small black plumb, a damson.
- DAMASK**, dām'-āsk. *f.* Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.
- To **DAMASK**, dām'-āsk. *v. a.* To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.
- DAMASK-ROSE**, dām'-āsk-rō'ze. *f.* A red rose.
- DAME**, dā'me. *f.* A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.
- DAMES-VIOLET**, dā'mz-vī'-ō-lēt. *f.* Queen's gillyflower.
- To **DAMN**, dām'. *v. a.* To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any publick performance, to explode.
- DAMNABLE**, dām'-nābl. *a.* Deserving damnation.
- DAMNABLY**, dām'-nā-bly. *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.
- DAMNATION**, dām-nā'-shùn. *f.* Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.
- DAMNATORY**, dām'-nā-tūr-y. *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.
- DAMNED**, dām'-néd. *part. a.* Hateful, detestable.
- DAMNIFICK**, dām'-nif'-lk. *a.* Procuring loss, mischievous.
- To **DAMNIFY**, dām'-nī-fy. *v. a.*

D A N

- To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.
- DAMNINGNESS**, dām'-ning-nls. *f.* Tendency to procure damnation.
- DAMP**, dāmp'. *a.* Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.
- DAMP**, dāmp'. *f.* Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.
- To **DAMP**, dāmp'. *v. a.* To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.
- DAMPISHNESS**, dāmp'-lsh-nls. *f.* Tendency to wetness, moisture.
- DAMPNESS**, dāmp'-nls. *f.* Moisture.
- DAMPY**, dāmp'-y. *a.* Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.
- DAMSEL**, dām'-zil. *f.* A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.
- DAMSON**, dām'-zūn. *f.* A small black plum.
- DAN**, dān'. *f.* The old term of honour for men.
- To **DANCE**, dān'se. *v. n.* To move in measure.
- To **DANCE** Attendance, dān'se. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
- To **DANCE**, dān'se. *v. a.* To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.
- DANCE**, dān'se. *f.* A motion of one or many in concert.
- DANCER**, dān'-sūr. *f.* One that practises the art of dancing.
- DANCINGMASTER**, dān'-sing-māf-tūr. *f.* One who teaches the art of dancing.
- DANCINGSCHOOL**, dān'-sing-skōl. *f.* The school where the art of dancing is taught.
- DANDELION**, dān-dē-lī'-ūn. *f.* The name of a plant.
- To **DANDLE**, dānd'l. *v. a.* To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.
- DANDLER**, dānd'-lūr. *f.* He that dandles or fondles children.
- DANDRUFF**, dān'-drif. *f.* Scurf on the head.
- DANEWORT**, dā'ne-wūrt. *f.* A species

D A R

species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
DANGER, dă'n-jūr. f. Risque, hazard, peril.
To DANGER, dă'n-jūr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.
DANGERLESS, dă'n-jēr-līs. a. Without hazard, without risque.
DANGEROUS, dă'n-jēr-rūs. a. Hazardous, perilous.
DANGEROUSLY, dă'n-jēr-rūs-lý. ad. Hazardously, perilously, with danger.
DANGEROUSNESS, dă'n-jēr-rūs-nīs. f. Danger, hazard, peril.
To DANGLE, dă'ng-gl. v. n. To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.
DANGLER, dă'ng-lūr. f. A man that hangs about women.
DANK, dănk'. a. Damp, moist.
DANKISH, dănk'-lsh. a. Somewhat dank.
DAPPER, dăp'-pūr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.
DAPPERLING, dăp'-pūr-līng. f. A dwarf.
DAPPLE, dăp'l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.
To DAPPLE, dăp'l. v. a. To streak, to vary.
DAR, dă'r. } f. A fish found in the
DART, dă'rt. } Severn.
To DARE, dă're. v. n. pret. I Durst, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.
To DARE, dă're. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
To DARE LARKS, dă're lărks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glass.
DARE, dă're. f. Defiance, challenge. Not in use.
DAREFUL, dă're-fūl. a. Full of defiance.
DARING, dă'-rīng. a. Bold, adventurous, fearless.
DARINGLY, dă'-rīng-lý. ad. Boldly, courageously.
DARINGNESS, dă'-rīng-nīs. f. Boldness.

D A S

DARK, dă'rk. a. Without not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignominious; gloomy.
To DARK, dă'rk. v. a. To darken; to obscure.
To DARKEN, dă'rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex, to confuse.
To DARKEN, dă'rkn. v. n. To grow dark.
DARKLING, dă'rk-līng. p. Being in the dark.
DARKLY, dă'rk-lý. ad. In a manner void of light, obscurely, blindly.
DARKNESS, dă'rk-nīs. f. A want of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of darkness.
DARKSOME, dă'rk-sūm. a. Gloomily, obscure.
DARLING, dă'r-līng. a. Dear, beloved.
DARLING, dă'r-līng. f. A favourite, one much beloved.
To DARN, dă'rn. v. a. To darn holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
DARNEL, dă'r-nīl. f. A weed growing in the fields.
To DARRAIN, dă'r-rā'ne. v. To range troops for battle.
DART, dărt'. f. A missile thrown by the hand.
To DART, dărt'. v. a. To dash; to throw; to emit.
To DART, dărt'. v. n. To dart.
To DASH, dăsh'. v. a. To throw something suddenly against some hard body; to break by collision; to throw in flashes; to bespatter, to sprinkle; to mingle, to mix; to add some small admixture; to stamp in haste; to obliterate, to wipe out; to confound, to make confused suddenly.
To DASH, dăsh'. v. n. To dash to the surface; to fly in flashes; to make a loud noise; to rush through so as to make it fly.
DASH, dăsh'. f. Collision; in writing, a mark in writing, a line stroke, blow.

D A W

DASH, dăsh'. ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASTARD, dăs'-tărd. f. A coward, a poltron.

To **DASTARDISE**, dăs'-tăr-dîze. v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dăs'-tărd-lý. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dăs'-tăr-dý. f. Cowardliness.

DATE, dă'te. f. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.

DATE-TREE, dă'te-tré. f. A species of palm.

To **DATE**, dă'te. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATELESS, dă'te-lîs. a. Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dă'-îv. a. In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To **DAUB**, dă'b. v. a. To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

DAUBER, dă'-bûr. f. A coarse low painter.

DAUBY, dă'-bý. a. Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.

DAUGHTER, dă'-tûr. f. The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.

To **DAUNT**, dă'nt. v. a. To discourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dă'nt-lîs. a. Fearless, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dă'nt-lêf-nîs. f. Fearlessness.

DAW, dă'. f. The name of a bird.

To **DAWN**, dă'n. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, dă'n. f. The time between

D E A

the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.

DAY, dă'. f. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest; the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dă'-béd. f. A bed used for idleness.

DAYBOOK, dă'-bôk. f. A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dă'-brék. f. The dawn, the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dă'-lă'-bûr. f. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dă'-lă'-bûr-ûr. f. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dă'-lîte. f. The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dă'-lîl'-ý. f. The same with asphodel.

DAYSPRING, dă'-sprîng. f. The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dă'-stăr. f. The morning star.

DAYTIME, dă'-tîme. f. The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dă'-wûrk. f. Work imposed by the day, daylabour.

To **DAZE**, dă'ze. v. a. To overpower with light; to strike with too strong a lustre.

DAZIED, dă'-zýd. a. Besprinkled with daisies.

To **DAZZLE**, dăz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

To **DAZZLE**, dăz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dé'kn. f. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dé'kn-nês. f. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dé'kn-ry. } f. The

DEACONSHIP, dé'kn-shîp. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, déd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid.

species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wallwort.
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To DANGER, dǎ'n-jǔr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.
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DAPPER, dǎp'-pǔr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.
DAPPERLING, dǎp'-pǔr-lǐng. f. A dwarf.
DAPPLE, dǎp'l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.
To DAPPLE, dǎp'l. v. a. To streak, to vary.
DAR, dǎ'r. } f. A fish found in the
DART, dǎ'rt. } Severn.
To DARE, dǎ're. v. n. pret. I Durst, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.
To DARE, dǎ're. v. a. To challenge, to defy.
To DARE LARKS, dǎ're lá'rks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glass.
DARE, dǎ're. f. Defiance, challenge. Not in use.
DAREFUL, dǎ're-fúl. a. Full of defiance.
DARING, dǎ'-rǐng. a. Bold, adventurous, fearless.
DARINGLY, dǎ'-rǐng-lý. ad. Boldly, courageously.
DARINGNESS, dǎ'-rǐng-nls. f. Boldness.

DARK, dǎ'rk. a. Without not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignominious; gloomy.
To DARK, dǎ'rk. v. a. To darken; to obscure.
To DARKEN, dǎ'rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex, to confuse.
To DARKEN, dǎ'rkn. v. n. To grow dark.
DARKLING, dǎ'rk-lǐng. p. Being in the dark.
DARKLY, dǎ'rk-lý. ad. In a manner void of light, obscurely, blindly.
DARKNESS, dǎ'rk-nls. f. A want of light; opakeness; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of darkness.
DARKSOME, dǎ'rk-súm. a. Gloomy, obscure.
DARLING, dǎ'r-lǐng. a. Favorite, dear, beloved.
DARLING, dǎ'r-lǐng. f. A favorite, one much beloved.
To DARN, dǎ'rn. v. a. To darn holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.
DARNEL, dǎ'r-níl. f. A weed growing in the fields.
To DARRAIN, dǎ'r-rǎ'ne. v. To range troops for battle.
DART, dǎrt'. f. A missile thrown by the hand.
To DART, dǎrt'. v. a. To dash sensitively; to throw, to emit.
To DART, dǎrt'. v. n. To dart.
To DASH, dǎsh'. v. a. To throw something suddenly against some hard body; to break by collision; to threaten in flashes; to bespatter, to sprinkle; to mingle, to chaunge; to mix some small admixture; to stamp in haste; to obliterate, to wipe out; to confound, to make confused suddenly.
To DASH, dǎsh'. v. n. To dash to the surface; to fly in flashes with loud noise; to rush through so as to make it fly.
DASH, dǎsh'. f. Collision; in writing, a mark in writing, a line stroke, blow.

D A W

DASH, dăsh'. ad. An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASTARD, dăs'-tărd. f. A coward, a poltron.

To **DASTARDISE**, dăs'-tăr-dize. v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dăs'-tărd-lý. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dăs'-tăr-dý. f. Cowardliness.

DATE, dă'te. f. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.

DATE-TREE, dă'te-tré. f. A species of palm.

To **DATE**, dă'te. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATELESS, dă'te-lís. a. Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dă'-ív. a. In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To **DAUB**, dă'b. v. a. To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

DAUBER, dă'-búr. f. A coarse low painter.

DAUBY, dă'-bý. a. Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.

DAUGHTER, dă'-túr. f. The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the penitent of a confessor.

To **DAUNT**, dă'nt. v. a. To discourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dă'nt-lís. a. Fearless, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dă'nt-lés-nís. f. Fearlessness.

DAW, dă'. f. The name of a bird.

To **DAWN**, dă'n. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, dă'n. f. The time between

D E A

the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.

DAY, dă'. f. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dă'-béd. f. A bed used for idleness.

DAYBOOK, dă'-bòk. f. A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dă'-brék. f. The dawn, the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dă'-lá'-búr. f. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dă'-lá'-búr-úr. f. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dă'-líte. f. The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dă'-líl'-ý. f. The same with asphodel.

DAYSPRING, dă'-spring. f. The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dă'-stăr. f. The morning star.

DAYTIME, dă'-tíme. f. The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dă'-wúrk. f. Work imposed by the day, daylabour.

To **DAZE**, dă'ze. v. a. To overpower with light; to strike with too strong a lustre.

DAZIED, dă'-zýd. a. Besprinkled with daisies.

To **DAZZLE**, dăz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

To **DAZZLE**, dăz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dē'kn. f. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nés. f. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rý. } f. The

DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-shíp. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dēd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid;

frigid; vapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.

To DEADEN, dēd'n. v. a. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dēd'-dō-ing. part. a. Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dēd'-līft'. f. Hopeless exigence.

DEADLY, dēd'-lȳ. a. Destructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dēd'-lȳ. ad. In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dēd'-nīs. f. Want of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; vapidness of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dēd'-nētl. f. A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dēd'-rēk'-ning. f. That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dēf'. a. Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dēf'n. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dēf'-lȳ. ad. Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dēf'-nīs. f. Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, dē'l. f. Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dē'l. v. a. To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To DEAL, dē'l. v. n. To traffick, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat

in any manner, to use well to contend with.

To DEALBATE, dē-āl'-bāte.

To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dē-āl-bā'-sh

The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'-lūr. f. One to do with any thing; a trafficker; a person who deals cards.

DEALING, dē'-līng. f. P action; intercourse; meal treatment; traffick, business

DEAMBULATION, dē-ām

shūn. f. The act of walking.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ām'tūr'-ȳ. a. Relating to the of walking abroad.

DEAN, dē'n. f. The secondary of a diocese.

DEANERY, dē'n-ēr'-ȳ. f. T of a dean; the revenue of the house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dē'n-shīp. f. fice and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dē'r. a. Beloved, d valuable, costly; scarce; sa ful, grievous. In this last foiete.

DEAR, dē'r. f. A word of ment.

DEARBOUGHT, dē'r-bāt. : chased at a high price.

DEARLY, dē'r-lȳ. ad. Wit fondness; at a high price.

To DEARN, dā'rn. v. a. T cloaths.

DEARNESS, dē'r-nīs. f. Fo kindness, love; scarcity, big

DEARTH, dē'rth'. f. Scarcity makes food dear; want, barrenness.

To DEARTICULATE, dē. ū-lāte. v. a. To disjoint, member.

DEATH, dēth'. f. The extin life; mortality; the state dead; the manner of dying image of mortality represent skeleton; in theology, dan eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dēth'-bēd. bed to which a man is conf mortal sickness.

DEATHFUL, dèth'-fùl. a. Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dèth'-lès. a. Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dèth'-like. a. Resembling death, still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dèth'-s-dòr. f. A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dèth'-s-màn. f. Executioner, hangman, headsman.

DEATHWATCH, dèth'-wòtsh. f. An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEBARK, dè-bà'rk. v. a. To disembark.

To DEBAR, dè-bà'r. v. a. To exclude, to preclude.

To DEBASE, dè-bà'se. v. a. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dè-bà'se-mént. f. The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, dè-bà'-súr. f. He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dè-bà'te-àbl. a. Disputable.

DEBATE, dè-bà'te. f. A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

To DEBATE, dè-bà'te. v. a. To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

To DEBATE, dè-bà'te. v. n. To deliberate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, dè-bà'te-fùl. a. Quarrelsome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dè-bà'te-mént. f. Contest, controversy.

DEBATER, dè-bà'-túr. f. A disputant, a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, dè-bà'tsh. v. a. To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, dè-bà'tsh. f. A fit of intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, dèb-ò-shé'. f. A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dè-bà'tsh-úr. f. One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dè-bà'tsh-è-ry. f. The practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, dè-bà'tsh-mént. f. The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To DEBEL, dè-bél'. } v. a. To

To DEBELLATE, dè-bèl'-lâte. } conquer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dè-bèl'-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dè-bén'-tshúr. f. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, dèb'-il. a. Feeble, languid.

To DEBILITATE, dè-bil'-i-tâte. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dè-bil'-y-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dè-bil'-i-tý. f. Weakness, feebleness.

DEBONAIR, dèb-ò nâ're. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dèb-ò-nâ're-lý. ad. Elegantly.

DEBT, dèt'. f. That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, dèt'-tld. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dèt'-túr. f. He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.

DECACUMINATED, dè-ká-kù'-mí-nâ-tid. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, dèk'-ád. f. The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dè-ká'-dén-sý. f. Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dèk'-à-gòn. f. A plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, dèk'-à-lòg. f. The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP, dè-kâmp'. v. a. To shift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dè-kâmp'-mént. f. The act of shifting the camp.

To DECANT, dè-kánt'. v. a. To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.

DECANTATION, dè-kán-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dẽ-kàn'-tũr. f. A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To DECAPITATE, dẽ-káp'-l-táte. v. a. To behead.

To DECAY, dẽ-ká'. v. n. To lose excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dẽ-ká'. f. Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

DECAYER, dẽ-ká'-ũr. f. That which causes decay.

DECEASE, dẽ-sẽ'se. f. Death, departure from life.

To DECEASE, dẽ-sẽ'se. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dẽ-sẽ't. f. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl-ỹ. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dẽ-sẽ't-fũl-nĩs. f. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dẽ-sẽ'v-ábl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dẽ-sẽ'v-ábl-nĩs. f. Liableness to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, dẽ-sẽ'v. v. a. To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

DECEIVER, dẽ-sẽ'-vũr. f. One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, dẽ-sẽm'-bũr. f. The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dẽ-sẽm'-pẽ-dál. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dẽ-sẽm'-vẽr-ẽt. f. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dẽ'-sẽn-sỹ. f. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitability to character, propriety; modesty.

DECENNIAL, dẽ-sẽn'-nyál. a. What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENT, dẽ'-sẽn. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

DECENTLY, dẽ'-sẽn-lỹ. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dẽ-sẽp-tĩ-blĩ'-l-ỹ. f. Liableness to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dẽ-sẽp'-tĩl. able to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dẽ-sẽp'-shũ. act or means of deceiving; fraud; the state of being

DECEPTIOUS, dẽ-sẽp'-shũ. ceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dẽ-sẽp'-tĩv. ing the power of deceiving

DECEPTORY, dẽ-sẽp'-t. Containing means of deceiving

DECERPT, dẽ-sẽrp't. a. D taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, dẽ-sẽrp. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dẽ-sẽrp'. The act of lessening, or

DECESSION, dẽ-sẽs'-shũ. departure.

To DECHARM, dẽ'-tshár. To counteract a charm, chant.

To DECIDE, dẽ-sĩ'de. v. the event of, to determine

DECIDENCE, dẽs'-sỹ-dẽn. quality of being shed, or

DECIDER, dẽ-sĩ'-dũr. f. determines causes; one

DECIDUOUS, dẽ-sĩd'-ũ-ũ. ing, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dẽs'-l-mál. bered by ten.

To DECIMATE, dẽs'-ĩm. To tithe, to take the tenth

DECIMATION, dẽs'-sỹ-m. A tithing, a selection of

DECIPHER, dẽ-sĩ'-fũr. explain that which is

DECIPHERER, dẽ-sĩ'-fẽr. who explains writings in

DECISION, dẽ-sĩzh'-ũn. mination of a difference;

DECISIVE, dẽ-sĩ'-sĩv. a. power of determining

DECIPHERER, dẽ-sĩ'-fẽr. who explains writings in

DECISION, dẽ-sĩzh'-ũn. mination of a difference;

DECISIVE, dẽ-sĩ'-sĩv. a. power of determining

DECIPHERER, dẽ-sĩ'-fẽr. who explains writings in

DECISION, dẽ-sĩzh'-ũn. mination of a difference;

ence; having the power of settling any event.
DECISIVELY, dẽ-sĩ'-siv-ly. ad. In a conclusive manner.
DECISIVENESS, dẽ-sĩ'-siv-nĩs. f. The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.
DECISORY, dẽ-sĩ'-sũr-ỹ. a. Able to determine or decide.
To DECK, dẽk'. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.
DECK, dẽk'. f. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.
DECKER, dẽk'-kũr. f. A dresser.
To DECLAIM, dẽ-klã'm. v. n. To harangue, to speak set orations.
DECLAIMER, dẽ-klã'm-ũr. f. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.
DECLAMATION, dẽk-klã-mã'-shũn. f. A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.
DECLAMATOR, dẽk-klã-mã'-tũr. f. A declaimer, an orator.
DECLAMATORY, dẽ-klãm'-mã-tũr-ỹ. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.
DECLARABLE, dẽ-klã'-rãbl. a. Capable of proof.
DECLARATION, dẽk-klã-rã'-shũn. f. A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.
DECLARATIVE, dẽ-klãr'-ã-tiv. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.
DECLARATORILY, dẽ-klãr'-ã-tũr'-ĩ-ly. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promissively.
DECLARATORY, dẽ-klãr'-ã-tũr-ỹ. a. Affirmative, expressive.
To DECLARE, dẽ-klã're. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to shew in open view.
To DECLARE, dẽ-klã're. v. n. To make a declaration.
DECLAREMENT, dẽ-klã're-mẽnt.

f. Discovery, declaration, testimony.
DECLARER, dẽ-klã'-rũr. f. One that makes any thing known.
DECLENSION, dẽ-klẽn'-shũn. f. Tendency from a great to a less degree of excellence; declaration, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.
DECLINABLE, dẽ-klĩ'-nãbl. a. Having variety of terminations.
DECLINATION, dẽk-klỹ-nã'-shũn. f. Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.
DECLINATOR, dẽ-klĩ-nã'-tũr. }
DECLINATORY, dẽ-klĩ'n-ã-tũr-ỹ. } f.
 An instrument in dialing.
To DECLINE, dẽ-klĩ'ne. v. n. To lean downward; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.
To DECLINE, dẽ-klĩ'ne. v. a. To bend downward, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.
DECLINE, dẽ-klĩ'ne. f. The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.
DECLIVITY, dẽ-kliv'-ĩ-tỹ. f. Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.
DECLIVOUS, dẽ-klĩ'-vũs. a. Gradually descending, not precipitous.
To DECOCT, dẽ-kõk't. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.
DECOCTIBLE, dẽ-kõk'-tĩbl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
DECOCTION, dẽ-kõk'-shũn. f. The

act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.
DECOCTURE, dẽ-kók'-tshúr. f. A substance drawn by decoction.
DECOLLATION, dẽ'-kól-lá"-shún. f. The act of beheading.
DECOMPOSITE, dẽ'-kóm-póz"-ít. a. Compounded a second time.
DECOMPOSITION, dẽ'-kóm-pó-zlsh"-ún. f. The act of compounding things already compounded.
To DECOMPOUND, dẽ'-kóm-pou"nd. v. a. To compose of things already compounded.
DECOMPOUND, dẽ'-kóm-pou"nd. a. Composed of things or words already compounded.
To DECORATE, dẽk'-kò-râte. v. a. To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.
DECORATION, dẽk'-kò-râ'-shún. f. Ornament, added beauty.
DECORATOR, dẽk'-kò-râ-tòr. f. An adorer.
DECOROUS, dẽ-kò'-rús. a. Decent, suitable to a character.
To DECORTICATE, dẽ-kòr'-tí-kâte. v. a. To divest of the bark or husk.
DECORTICATION, dẽ-kòr-tí-kâ'-shún. f. The act of stripping the bark or husk.
DECORUM, dẽ-kò'-rúm. f. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.
To DECOY, dẽ-koy'. v. a. To lure into a cage, to intrap.
DECOY, dẽ-koy'. f. Allurement to mischiefs.
DECOYDUCK, dẽ-koy'-dúk. f. A duck that lures others.
To DECREASE, dẽ-krẽ'se. v. n. To grow less, to be diminished.
To DECREASE, dẽ-krẽ'se. v. a. To make less, to diminish.
DECREASE, dẽ-krẽ'se. f. The state of growing less, decay; the wain of the moon.
To DECREE, dẽ-krẽ'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.
To DECREE, dẽ-krẽ'. v. a. To doom or assign by a decree.
DECREE, dẽ-krẽ'. f. An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, dẽk'-krẽ-
Decrease, the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decrease.
DECREPIT, dẽ-krẽp'-ít. a. Old and worn out with age.
To DECREPITATE, dẽ-krẽp'-ít. v. a. To calcine salt until it ceased to crackle in the fire.
DECREPITATION, dẽ-krẽp'-ít. shún. f. The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.
DECREPITNESS, dẽ-krẽp'-ít. nls.
DECREPITUDE, dẽ-krẽp'-ít. tude. The last stage of decay; the effects of old age.
DECRESCENT, dẽ-krẽs'-e. Growing less.
DECRETAL, dẽ-krẽ'-tál. pertaining to a decree, concerning a decree.
DECRETAL, dẽ-krẽ'-tál. f. A collection of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.
DECRETIST, dẽ-krẽ'-tíst. f. One that studies the decretal.
DECRETORY, dẽk'-krẽ-
Judicial, definitive.
DECRIAL, dẽ-krẽ'-ál. f. A decree of censure, hasty or noisy censure.
To DECRY, dẽ-krý'. v. a. To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.
DECUMBENCE, dẽ-kúm'-ben-se.
DECUMBENCY, dẽ-kúm'-ben-sý. the posture of lying down.
DECUMBITURE, dẽ-kúm'-bitur. f. The time at which a patient lies to his bed in a disease.
DECUPLE, dẽk'-úpl. f. Tenfold.
DECURION, dẽ-kú'-ryún. f. A commander over ten.
DECURSION, dẽ-kúr'-shún. f. The act of running down.
DECURTATION, dẽ'-kúrt. f. The act of cutting short.
To DECUSSATE, dẽ-kús'-sát. To intersect at acute angles.
DECUSSATION, dẽ'-kús-sát.

D E E

f. The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.
To DEDECORATE, dē-dēk'-kō-rāte. v. a. To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.
DEDECORATION, dē-dēk-kō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of disgracing.
DEDECOROUS, dē-dēk'-kō-rūs. a. Disgraceful, reproachful.
DEDENTITION, dē-tēn-tīsh'-ūn. f. Loss or shedding of the teeth.
To DEDICATE, dēd'-y-kāte. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.
DEDICATE, dēd'-y-kāte. a. Consecrate, devote, dedicated.
DEDICATION, dēd-y-kā'-shūn. f. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.
DEDICATOR, dēd'-y-kā-tūr. f. One who inscribes his work to a patron.
DEDICATORY, dēd'-y-kā-tūr'-y. a. Composing a dedication.
DEDITION, dē-dīsh'-ūn. f. The act of yielding up any thing.
To DEDUCE, dē-dū'se. v. a. To draw in a regular, connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.
DEDUCEMENT, dē-dū'se-mēnt. f. The thing deduced, consequential proposition.
DEDUCIBLE, dē-dū-sibl. a. Collectible by reason.
DEDUCIVE, dē-dū-siv. a. Performing the act of deduction.
To DEDUCT, dē-dūk't. v. a. To subtract, to take away.
DEDUCTION, dē-dūk'-shūn. f. Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.
DEDUCTIVE, dē-dūk'-tīv. a. Deducible.
DEDUCTIVELY, dē-dūk'-tīv-lý. ad. Consequentially, by regular deduction.
DEED, dē'd. f. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

D E F

DEEDLESS, dē'd-lis. a. Unactive.
To DEEM, dē'm. v. n. Part. **DEEMPT**, or **DEEMED**. To judge, to conclude upon consideration.
DEEM, dē'm. f. Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.
DEEP, dē'p. a. Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark-coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.
DEEP, dē'p. f. The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.
To DEEPEN, dē'pn. v. a. To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.
DEEPMOUTHED, dē'p-mouthd. a. Having a hoarse and loud voice.
DEEPMUSING, dē'p-mú'-zing. a. Contemplative, lost in thought.
DEEPLY, dē'p-lý. ad. To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.
DEEPNESS, dē'p-nis. f. Entrance far below the surface, profundity, depth.
DEER, dē'r. f. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.
To DEFACE, dē-fā'se. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.
DEFACEMENT, dē-fā'se-mēnt. f. Violation, injury; erasement.
DEFACER, dē-fā-sūr. f. Destroyer, abolisher, violater.
DEFAILANCE, dē-fā'-láns. f. Failure.
To DEFALCATE, dē-fál'-kāte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.
DEFALCATION, dē-fál-kā'-shūn. f. Diminution.
DEFAMATORY, dē-fám'-mā-tūr-y. a. Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.
To DEFAME, dē-fā'me. v. a. To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.
DEFAMER, dē-fā-múr. f. One that

that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dẽ-fát'-l-gâte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dẽ-fát-l-gá'-shún. f. Weariness.

DEFAULT, dẽ-fát'. f. Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

DEFEASANCE, dẽ-fẽ'-zánse. f. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dẽ-fẽ'-zıbl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dẽ-fẽ't. f. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.

To DEFEAT, dẽ-fẽ't. v. a. To overthrow, to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, dẽ-fẽ'-tshúr. f. Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To DEFECATE, dẽ'-fẽ-kâte. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECATE, dẽ'-fẽ-kâte. a. Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECATION, dẽ-fẽ-ká'-shún. f. Purification.

DEFECT, dẽ-fẽk't. f. Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault; a blemish.

DEFECTIBILITY, dẽ-fẽk-tı-blı'-ıty. f. The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dẽ-fẽk'-tıbl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dẽ-fẽk'-shún. f. A falling away, apostacy; an abandoning of a king or state, revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dẽ-fẽk'-tıv. a. Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dẽ-fẽk'-tıv-nı. f. Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, dẽ-fẽn'se. f. Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in for-

tification, the part that stands for other work.

DEFENCELESS, dẽ-fẽn'se-ll. Naked, unarmed, unguarded, potent.

To DEFEND, dẽ-fẽnd'. v. a. To stand in defence of, to protect, to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify, to prohibit; to maintain a plea in a cause.

DEFENDABLE, dẽ-fẽn'-dát. That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dẽ-fẽn'-dẽnt. f. A person who is in a defensive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dẽ-fẽn'-dẽnt. f. A person who defends against an assailer, in law, the person accused or the person who defends.

DEFENDER, dẽ-fẽn'-dúr. f. A person who defends, a champion; a defender, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dẽ-fẽn'-fá. f. A guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dẽ-fẽn'-sıbl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dẽ-fẽn'-sıv. a. That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dẽ-fẽn'-sıv. f. A guard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dẽ-fẽn'-sıv-ly. In a defensive manner.

To DEFER, dẽ-fẽr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay no regard or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dẽ-fẽr'. v. a. To hold, to delay; to refer to, to refer to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, dẽf'-ẽr-ẽnse. f. A regard, respect; complaisance, deference; submission.

DEFIANCE, dẽ-fı'-ánse. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight, a challenge to make any improvement good; expression of defiance or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, dẽ-fısh'-ẽnse. f. A defect, failing, imperfection; something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENCY, dẽ-fısh'-ẽn-ıty. f. A defect, failing, imperfection; something less than is necessary.

DEF

NT, dē-flīh'-ēnt. a. Failing, defective.

dē-flī'-ūr. f. A challenger, mer.

E, dē-flīe. v. a. To make impure; to pollute; to chastity, to violate; to vitiate.

E, dē-flīe. v. n. To go by file.

dēf'-y-lē. f. A narrow

MENT, dē-flīe-mēnt. f. e of being defiled, pollution.

, dē-flī'-lūr. f. One that corrupter.

LE, dē-flīne-ābl. a. Ca-definition; that which may ained.

NE, dē-flīne. v. a. To definition, to explain a its qualities; to circum- mark the limit.

NE, dē-flīne. v. n. To de- to decide.

, dē-flī'-nūr. f. One that a thing by its qualities.

E, dēf'-ln-lt. a. Certain, exact, precise.

E, dēf'-ln-lt. f. Thing d or defined.

ENESS, dēf'-ln-lt-nls. f. y, limitedness.

ION, dēf-y-nlsh'-ūn. f. A cription of any thing by its es; in logick, the explica- the essence of a thing by its l difference.

IVE, dē-fln'-lt-tlv. a. De- e, positive, express.

IVELY, dē-fln'-lt-tlv-ly. tively, decisively, expressly.

IVENESS, dē-fln'-lt-tlv- Decisiveness.

RABILITY, dē-flā-grā- f. Combustibility.

RABLE, dē-flā'-grābl. a. the quality of wasting away n fire.

RATION, dē-flā-grā'-shūn. ing fire to several things in peration.

ECT, dē-flēk't. v. n. To

DEF

turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

DEFLECTION, dē-flēk'-shūn. f. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dē-flēk'-shūr. f. A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dē-flō-rā'-shūn. f. The act of deflouring; the selection of that which is most valuable.

To DEFLOUR, dē-flou'r. v. a. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, dē-flou'-rūr. f. A ravisher.

DEFLUOUS, dēf'-flū-ūs. a. That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, dē-flūk'-shūn. f. The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, dēf'-ly. ad. Dexterously, skilfully. Properly, deftly. Obsolete.

DEFOEDATION, dē-fē-dā'-shūn. f. The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dē-fōrse-mēnt. f. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, dē-fā'rm. v. a. To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dē-fā'rm. a. Ugly, disfigured.

DEFORMATION, dē-fōr-mā'-shūn. f. A defacing.

DEFORMED, dē-fā'rm. part. a. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY, dē-fā'r-mēd-ly. ad. In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fā'r-mēd-nls. f. Ugliness.

DEFORMITY, dē-fā'r-mī-tý. f. Ug- liness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dē-fō'r-sūr. f. One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, dē-frā'd. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dē-frā'-dūr. f. A deceiver.

To DEFRAID, dē-frā'. v. a. To bear the charges of.

DEFRAAYER, dē-frā'-ūr. f. One that discharges expences.

DEFRAIMENT, dē-frā'-mēt. f. The payment of expences.

DEFT, dēf't. a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.

DEFTLY, dēf't-lý. ad. Neatly, dexterously; in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFUNCT, dē-funkt'. a. Dead, deceased.

DEFUNCT, dē-funkt'. f. One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dē-funk'-shún. f. Death.

To DEFY, dē-fý'. v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.

DEFY, dē-fý'. f. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

DEFYER, dē-fý'-ūr. f. A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dē-jén'-ē-rá-fý. f. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, dē-jén'-ē-ráte. v. n. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors; to fall from a more noble to a base state; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or base.

DEGENERATE, dē-jén'-ē-rét. a. Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

DEGENERATENESS, dē-jén'-ē-rét-nls. f. Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dē-jén'-ē-rá'-shún. f. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, dē-jén'-ē-rús. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dē-jén'-ē-rús-lý. ad. In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dē-glú-tsh'-ún. f. The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, dē-grá-dá'-shún. f. A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To DEGRADE, dē-grá'de, v. put one from his degree; to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, dē-gré'. f. Quality, station; the state and condition which a thing is; a step or ration to any thing; order, neage, descent of family; proportion; in geometry, the hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in music, the intervals of sounds.

BY DEGREES, bý dē-gré'. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dē-gús-táshún. f. A tasting.

To DEHORT, dē-há'rt. v. to dissuade.

DEHORTATION, dē-hór-táshún. f. Dissuasion, a counselling contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dē-há'r-táshún. a. Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, dē-há'r-túr. f. A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dē'-ý-side. f. Our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, dē-jék't. v. to cast down, to afflict, to grieve, to make to look sad.

DEJECT, dē-jék't. a. Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dē-jék'-téd-lý. In a dejected manner, afflicted.

DEJECTEDNESS, dē-jék'-téd-nls. f. Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, dē-jék'-shún. f. Lowness of spirits, melan- choly, weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTURE, dē-jék'-tshúr. f. Excrements.

DEJERATION, dē-jé-rá'-shún. f. Taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dē'-ý-fi-káshún. f. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dē'-ý-fórm. a. Godlike form.

To DEIFY, dē'-ý-fý. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as god; to worship excessively.

To DEIGN, dá'n. v. n. To condescend, to think worthy.

To **DEIGN**, dǎ'n. v. a. To grant, to permit. Not in use.
 To **DEINTEGRATE**, dē-in'-tē-grāte. v. a. To diminish.
DEIPAROUS, dē-ip'-pā-rūs. a. That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin.
DEISM, dē'-izm. f. The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.
DEIST, dē'-ist. f. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.
DEISTICAL, dē-is'-tī-kāl. a. Belonging to the heresy of the deists.
DEITY, dē'-i-tī. f. Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.
DELACERATION, dē'-lās-sē-rā'-shùn. f. A tearing in pieces.
DELACRIMATION, dē'-lāk-kri-mā'-shùn. f. The wateriness of the eyes.
DELACTION, dē'-lāk-tā'-shùn. f. A weaning from the breast.
DELAPSED, dē-lāp'st. a. Bearing or falling down.
 To **DELA**TE, dē-lā'te. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in use.
DELATION, dē-lā'-shùn. f. A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.
DELATOR, dē-lā'-tūr. f. An accuser, an informer.
 To **DELAY**, dē-lā'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.
 To **DELAY**, dē-lā'. v. n. To stop, to cease from action.
DELAY, dē-lā'. f. A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.
DELAYER, dē-lā'-ūr. f. One that defers.
DELECTABLE, dē-lēk'-tēbl. a. Pleasing, delightful.
DELECTABLENESS, dē-lēk'-tābl-nl. f. Delightfulness, pleasantness.
DELECTABLY, dē-lēk'-tāb-lī. ad. Delightfully, pleasantly.
DELECTATION, dē-lēk-tā'-shùn. f. Pleasure, delight.
 To **DELEGATE**, dēl'-ē-gāte. v. a. To send upon an embassy; to in-

trust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.
DELEGATE, dēl'-lē-gāte. f. A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.
DELEGATE, dēl'-lē-gāte. a. Deputed.
DELEGATES, Court of, dēl'-lē-gātes. f. A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.
DELEGATION, dēl'-lē-gā'-shùn. f. A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.
 To **DELETE**, dē-lē'te. v. a. To blot out.
DELETERIOUS, dēl'-ē-tē'-ryūs. a. Deadly, destructive.
DELETERY, dēl'-ē-tēr-ī. a. Destructive, deadly.
DELETION, dē-lē'-shùn. f. Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.
DELF, } dēlf. { f. A mine, a
DELFE, } quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.
 To **DELIBERATE**, dē-lib'-ē-rāte. v. n. To think in order to choice, to hesitate.
DELIBERATE, dē-lib'-ē-rēt. a. Circumspect, wary; slow.
DELIBERATELY, dē-lib'-ē-rēt-lī. ad. Circumspectly, advisedly.
DELIBERATENESS, dē-lib'-ē-rēt-nl. f. Circumspection, wariness.
DELIBERATION, dē-lib'-ē-rā'-shùn. f. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.
DELIBERATIVE, dē-lib'-ē-rā-tiv. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.
DELIBERATIVE, dē-lib'-ē-rā-tiv. f. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.
DELICACY, dēl'-ī-kā-sī. f. Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution

DEL

DELICATE, dèl'-y-kèt. a. Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty; choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dèl'-y-kèt-lý. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dèl'-y-kèt-nis. f. The state of being delicate.

DELICATES, dèl'-y-kèts. f. Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dè-líh'-ús. a. Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dè-líh'-ús-lý. ad. Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dè-líh'-ús-nis. f. Delight, pleasure, joy.

DELIGATION, dè-lí-gá'-shùn. f. A binding up.

DELIGHT, dè-lí'te. f. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dè-lí'te. v. a. To please, to content, to satisfy.

To DELIGHT, dè-lí'te. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dè-lí'te-fúl. a. Pleasant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dè-lí'te-fúl-lý. ad. Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dè-lí'te-fúl-nis. f. Pleasantness, satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dè-lí'te-súm. a. Pleasant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dè-lí'te-súm-lý. ad. Pleasantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dè-lí'te-súm-nis. f. Pleasantness, delightfulness.

To DELINEATE, dè-lín'-yá'te. v. a. To draw the first draught of a thing, to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.

DELINEATION, dè-lín'-yá'-shùn. f. The first draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dè-línk'-kwén-sý. f. A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dè-línk'-kwént. f. An offender,

DEL

To DELIQUATE, dèl'-v. n. To melt, to be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, dèl-lí-k f. A melting, a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM, dè-lík'-kwý. A distillation by the force.

DELIRIOUS, dè-lí'r'-yús. a. Headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dè-lí'r'-yúm. f. A derangement of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dè-lív'-úr. v. a. To give, to yield; to cast away, to render, to put into one's hands, to save, to rescue; to relate, to disburden a woman of her child.

To deliver over, to put into other's hands, to give from hand; To deliver up, to give up.

To DELIVER OVER, dè-lív'-úr. v. a. To put into other's hands; to leave to the disposal of another.

To DELIVER UP, dè-lív'-úr. v. a. To surrender; to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dè-lív'-úr. f. The act of delivering a thing from the power of another; the act of freeing from any oppression, restraint, or any oppression, release, act of speaking, utterance of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dè-lív'-úr. f. A saviour, a rescuer, a preserver, one that communicates life.

DELIVERY, dè-lív'-úr. f. The act of delivering, or giving up; utterance, pronouncement, child-birth.

DELL, dèl'. f. A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dèlf'. f. A fine earthen ware.

DELUABLE, dè-lú'-dabl. a. Able to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dè-lú'de. v. a. To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dè-lú'-dúr. f. A deceiver, a deceiver, an impostor.

To DELVE, dèlv'. v. a. To open the ground with a spade, to sift.

DELVE, dèlv'. f. A ditch, a den.

D E M

DELVER, dèl'-vùr. f. A digger.

DELUGE, dèl'-lùje. f. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.

To **DELUGE**, dèl'-lùje. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dè-lù'-zhùn. f. A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.

DELUSIVE, dè-lù'-sìv. a. Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dè-lù'-sùr-ý. a. Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dèm'-à-gòg. f. A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, } dè-mà'ne. { f. That

DEMESNE, } land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dè-mà'nd. f. A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

To **DEMAND**, dè-mà'nd. v. a. To claim, to ask for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dè-mà'n-dàbl. a. That may be demanded, asked for.

DEMANDANT, dè-mà'n-dànt. f. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dè-mà'n-dúr. f. One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

DEMEAN, dè-mè'n. f. A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

To **DEMEAN**, dè-mè'n. v. a. To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.

DEMEANOUR, dè-mè'-nùr. f. Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dè-mè'nz. f. pl. An estate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dè-mér'-it. f. The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.

D E M

DEMESNE, dè-mà'ne. f. See **DEMAIN**.

DEMI, dèm'-ý. inseparable particle. Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dèm"-ý-kán'-nùn. f. A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dèm"-ý-kùl'-vè-rìn. f. A small cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dèm"-ý-dèv'l. f. Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dèm'-ý-gòd. f. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dèm'-ý-lánse. f. A light lance, a spear.

DEMI-MAN, dèm'-ý-màn. f. Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dèm'-ý-wùlf. f. Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dè-mì'ze. f. Death, decease.

To **DEMISE**, dè-mì'ze. v. a. To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dè-mìsh'-ùn. f. Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To **DEMIT**, dè-mìt'. v. a. To depress.

DEMOCRACY, dè-mòk'-krà-sý. f. One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dè'-mò-krát'-l-kál. a. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To **DEMOLISH**, dè-mòl'-lìsh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.

DEMOLISHER, dè-mòl'-lìsh-ùr. f. One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.

DEMOLITION, dè'-mò-lìsh"-ùn. f. The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.

DEMON, dè'-mùn. f. A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONIACAL, dè'-mò-nì"-à-kál. } a.

DEMONIACK, dè-mò'-nyák. } Belonging to the devil, devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dè-mò'-nyák. f. One possessed by the devil.

DEMO-

D E M

DEMONIAN, dẻ-mỏ'-nyấn. a. Devilish.

DEMONOLOGY, dẻ'-mỏ-nỏl''-ỏ-jỷ. f. Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dẻ-mỏns'-strảbl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dẻ-mỏns'-strảblỷ. ad. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dẻ-mỏns'-strảte. v. a. To prove with the highest degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dẻm-mỏn-strả'-shủn. f. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dẻ-mỏns'-strả-tỷv. a. Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dẻ-mỏns'-strả-tỷv-lỷ. ad. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dẻm'-mỏn-strả-tủr. f. One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dẻ-mỏns'-strả-tủr-y. a. Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT, dẻ-mủl'-fẻnt. a. Softening, mollifying, assuasive.

To DEMUR, dẻ-mủr'. v. n. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.

To DEMUR, dẻ-mủr'. v. a. To doubt of.

DEMUR, dẻ-mủr'. f. Doubt, hesitation.

DEMURE, dẻ-mủ're. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.

DEMURELY, dẻ-mủ're-lỷ. ad. With affected modesty, solemnly.

DEMURENESS, dẻ-mủ're-nủs. f. Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.

DEMURRER, dẻ-mủr'-ủr. f. A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

D E N

DEN, dẻn'. f. A cavern or hole running horizontally; the ca- a wild beast; Den may signify ther a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dẻ-nả'. f. Denial, refusal. Obsolete.

DENDROLOGY, dẻn-drỏl'-lỏ. The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, dẻ-nủ'-ảbl. a. which may be denied.

DENIAL, dẻ-nủ'-ảl. f. Neg- refusal.

DENIER, dẻ-nủ'-ủr. f. A contradictor, an opponent; one that not own or acknowledge; a re- one that refuses.

DENIER, dẻ-nủ'r. f. A small mination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dẻ-nủ'-grảte. To blacken.

DENIGRATION, dẻ-nủ-grả'-shủ. A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dẻn'-nỷ-zả'-shủ. The act of infranchising.

DENIZEN, } dẻn'-ỷ-zẻn. {

DENISON, } man, one enfranchised.

DENOMINABLE, dẻ-nỏm'-ỷ. a. That may be named or noted,

To DENOMINATE, dẻ-nỏ nảte. v. a. To name, to name to.

DENOMINATION, dẻ-nỏm-shủn. f. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dẻ-nỏm'-tỷv. a. That which gives a name that which obtains a distinct relation.

DENOMINATOR, dẻ-nỏm'-tủr. f. The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dẻ-nỏ-tả'-shủ. The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dẻ-nỏ'tẻ. v. a. To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dẻ-nou'nse. To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dẻ-nỏment. f. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dẻ-nou'n-sủr. f. One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dẻn'ẻ. a. Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

DENSITY, dèn'-sì-tý. *f.* Closeness, compactness.

DENTAL, dèn'-tál. *a.* Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dèn-tél'-lí. *f.* Modifications.

DENTICULATION, dèn-tík'-ù-lá'-shùn. *f.* The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTICULATED, dèn-tík'-ù-lá'-tíd. *a.* Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dèn'-tí-frís. *f.* A powder made to scour the teeth.

DENTITION, dèn-tísh'-hùn. *f.* The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dè-nú'-dàte. *v. a.* To divest, to strip.

DENUATION, dè-nú-dá'-shùn. *f.* The act of stripping.

To DENUDE, dè-nú'de. *v. a.* To strip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dè-nún-shá'-shùn. *f.* The act of denouncing, a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dè-nún-shá'-túr. *f.* He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To DENY, dè-ný'. *v. a.* To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dè'-òb-strúk't. *v. a.* To clear from impediments.

DEOBSSTRUENT, dè'-òb'-strú-ént. *f.* A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.

DEODAND, dè'-ò-dánd. *f.* A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE, dè-òp'-pí-làte. *v. a.* To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPPILATION, dè-òp-pí-lá'-shùn. *f.* The act of clearing obstructions.

DEOPPILATIVE, dè-òp'-pí-lá-tív. *a.* Deobstruent.

DEOSCULATION, dè-òf-kù-lá'-shùn. *f.* The act of kissing.

To DEPAINT, dè-pá'nt. *v. a.* To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

To DEPART, dè-pá'rt. *v. n.* To go away from a place; to desist from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatise; to desist from a resolution or opinion; to die, to de cease, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dè-pá'rt. *v. a.* To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dè'-párt. *v. a.* To divide, to separate.

DEPART, dè-pá'rt. *f.* The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dè-pá'r-túr. *f.* One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dè-pá'rt-mént. *f.* Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.

DEPARTURE, dè-pá'r-tshúr. *f.* A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dè-pás'-sént. *a.* Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dè-pás'-tshúr. *v. a.* To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

To DÉPAUPERATE, dè-pá'-pè-ràte. *v. a.* To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dè-pék'-tíbl. *a.* Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dè-pénd'. *v. n.* To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; To depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPENDANCE, dè-pén'-dánse. *f.* The state of

DEPENDANCY, dè-pén'-dán-sý. *f.* hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the

the dominion ; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dè-pèn'-dànt. a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dè-pèn'-dànt. f. One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dè-pèn'- } f. A
dènsè. } thing

DEPENDENCY, dè-pèn'- } or per-
dèn-sý. } son at

the disposal or discretion of another ; state of being subordinate or subject ; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate ; concatenation, connexion ; relation of any thing to another ; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dè-pèn'-dènt. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dè-pèn'-dènt. f. One subordinate.

DEPENDER, dè-pèn'-dúr. f. A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDITION, dè-pér-dísh'-tún. f. Loss, destruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, dè'-flèg-má'-shún. f. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

To **DEPHLEGM**, dè-flém'. }

To **DEPHLEGMATE**, dè. } v. a.
flég'-máte.

To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dè-flég'-méd-nls. f. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To **DEPICT**, dè-plk't. v. a. To paint, to portray ; to describe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dè-pí'-lá-túr-ý. f. An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dè-pí'-lús. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dè'-plàn-tá'-shún. f. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dè-plé'-shún. f. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dè-plò'-rábl. a.

Lamentable, sad, calamitous, spicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dè-plò'-nls. f. The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dè-plò'-ráb-lý. Lamentably, miserably.

DEPLORATE, dè-plò'-rátè. a. lamentable, hopeless.

DEPLORATION, dè-plò'-rá'-f. The act of deploring.

To **DEPLORE**, dè-plò're. v. a. lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dè-plò'-rúr. f. menter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dè-plú-má'-f. Plucking off the feathers surgery, a swelling of the eye accompanied with the fall of hairs.

To **DEPLUME**, dè-plú'mè. To strip of its feathers.

To **DEPONE**, dè-pò'ne. v. a. lay down as a pledge or security to risque upon the success of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dè-pò'-nènt. f. that deposes his testimony in a court of justice ; in grammar, such as have no active voice are called deponents.

To **DEPOPULATE**, dè-póp'-ú. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waste.

DEPOPULATION, dè'-póp-ú-shún. f. The act of unpeopling, havock, waste.

DEPOPULATOR, dè-póp'-ú-lí. f. A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.

To **DEPORT**, dè-pò'rt. v. a. to carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dè-pò'rt. f. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dè-pòr-tá'-f. Transportation, exile into some part of the dominion ; in general.

DEPARTMENT, dè-pò'rt-mèn. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To **DEPOSE**, dè-pò'ze. v. a. lay down ; to degrade from throne ; to take away, to depose ; to give testimony, to attest.

To DEPOSE, dè-pò'ze. v. n. To bear witness.

DEPOSITARY, dè-pòz'-l-tèr-ý. f. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

To DEPOSITE, dè-pòz'-l-t. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or security; to lay aside.

DEPOSITE, dè-pòz'-l-t. f. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dèp-pò-zish'-ún. f. The act of giving publick testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dè-pòz'-l-túr-ý. f. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dè-prá-vá'-shún. f. The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

To DEPRÁVE, dè-prá've. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dè-prá'vd-nís. f. Corruption, taint, vitiated taste.

DEPRAVEMENT, dè-prá've-mént. f. A vitiated state.

DEPRAVER, dè-prá'-vúr. f. A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dè-práv'-l-tý. f. Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dèp'-prè-kâte. v. a. To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DEPRECATION, dèp-prè-ká'-shún. f. Prayer against evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dèp'-prè-ká- }
div. }
DEPRECATORY, dèp''-prè- } a.
ká-túr'-ý. }
That serves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dè-prè'-shâte. v. a. To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dèp'-prè-dâ-tè. v. a. To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.

DEPREDATION, dèp-prè-dâ'-shún. f. A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.

DEPREDATOR, dèp'-prè-dâ-túr. f. A fobber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dèp-prè-hènd'. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dèp-prè-hèn'-sibl. a. That may be caught; that may be understood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dèp-prè-hèn'-sibl-nís. f. Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.

DEPREHENSION, dèp-prè-hèn'-shún. f. A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.

To DEPRESS, dè-près'. v. a. To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.

DEPRESSION, dè-prèsh'-ún. f. The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.

DEPRESSOR, dè-près'-súr. f. He that keeps or presses down.

DEPRIVATION, dèp-prý'-vá'-shún. f. The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dè-prí've. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, dèp'th. f. Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, dèp'-thén. v. a. To deepen.

DEPULSION, dè-púl'-shún. f. A beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, dè-púl'-súr-ý. a. Putting or driving away.

To DEPURATE, dèp'-ù-râte. v. a. To purify, to cleanse.

DEPURATE, dèp'-ù-râte. a. Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dèp-ù-râ'-shún. f. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dè-pù're. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dẽp-pũ-tã'-shũn. f. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.

To **DEPUTE**, dẽ-pũ'te. v. a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.

DEPUTY, dẽp'-pũ-tỹ. f. A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.

To **DEQUANTITATE**, dẽ-kwãn'-tĩ-tãte. v. a. To diminish the quantity of.

To **DERACINATE**, dẽ-rãs'-fỹ-nãte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

To **DERAIGN**, } dẽ-rã'ne. { v. a. To
To **DERAIN**, } prove, to justify.

DERAY, dẽ-rã'. f. Tumult, disorder, noise.

DERELICTION, dẽ-rẽ-ĩĩk'-shũn. f. An utter forsaking or leaving.

To **DERIDE**, dẽ-rĩ'de. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dẽ-rĩ'-dũr. f. A mocker, a scoffer.

DERISION, dẽ-rĩzh'-ũn. f. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, dẽ-rĩ'-sĩv. a. Mocking, scoffing.

DERISORY, dẽ-rĩ'-fũr-ỹ. a. Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dẽ-rĩ've-ãbl. a. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dẽr-ỹ-vã'-shũn. f. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dẽ-rĩv'-ã-tĩv. a. Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dẽ-rĩv'-ã-tĩv. f. The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dẽ-rĩv'-ã-tĩv-lỹ. ad. In a derivative manner.

To **DERIVE**, dẽ-rĩ've. v. a. To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate

to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To **DERIVE**, dẽ-rĩ've. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dẽ-rĩ've-ũr. f. One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dẽrn-yã're. a. Last.

To **DEROGATE**, dẽr'-õ-gãte. v. a. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To **DEROGATE**, dẽr'-õ-gãte. v. n. To detract.

DEROGATE, dẽr'-õ-gãte. a. Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dẽr'-õ-gã'-shũn. f. A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dẽ-rõg'-ã-tĩv. a. Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dẽ-rõg'-ã-tũr'-ỹ-lỹ. ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dẽ-rõg'-ã-tũr'-ỹ-nĩs. f. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dẽ-rõg'-ã-tũr-ỹ. a. That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dẽr'-vĩs. f. A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dẽs'-kãnt. f. A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To **DESCANT**, dẽs'-kãnt'. v. n. To harangue, to discourse at large.

To **DESCEND**, dẽ-sẽnd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

To **DESCEND**, dẽ-sẽnd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dẽ-sẽn'-dãnt. f. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dẽ-sẽn'-dẽnt. a. Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dè-sèn'-dibl. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dè-sèn'-shùn. f. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dè-sènt'. f. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dîf-krî'be. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dîf-krî'-bûr. f. He that describes.

DESCRIER, dîf-krî'-ûr. f. A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dîf-krîp'-shùn. f. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

To DESCRY, dîf-krý'. v. a. To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dîf-krý'. f. Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To DESECRATE, dês'-sê-krâte. v. a. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dês'-sê-krâ'-shùn. f. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dèz'-ért. f. Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dèz'-ért. a. Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERT, dè-zért'. v. a. To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dè-zért'. f. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dè-zér'-tûr. f. He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dè-zér'-shùn. f. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dè-zért'-lls. a. Without merit.

To DESERVE, dè-zèrv'. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dè-zér'-véd-ly. ad. Worthily, according to desert.

DESERVER, dè-zér'-vûr. f. A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dè-sîk'-kants. f. Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driers.

To DESICCATE, dè-sîk'-kâte. v. a. To dry up.

DESICCATION, dè-sîk'-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dè-sîk'-kâ-tîv. a. That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dè-sîd'-ê-râte. v. a. To want, to miss. Not in use.

DESIDERATUM, dè-sîd'-ê-râ'-tûm. f. Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to discover, or settle.

To DESIGN, dè-zî'ne. v. a. To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

DESIGN, dè-sî'ne. f. An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which

an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGNABLE, dè-s'ne-àbl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dè-s'ig-nâ'-shùn. f. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

DESIGNEDLY, dè-zî'-néd-lý. ad. Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dè-zî'-nûr. f. A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, dè-zî'-ning. part. a. Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dè-zî'-ne-lîs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dè zî'-ne-lîs-lý. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dè-zî'-ne-mént. f. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dè-zî'-re-àbl. a. Pleasing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, dè-zî'-re. f. Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, dè-zî'-re. v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to intreat.

DESIRER, dè-zî'-rûr. f. One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dè-zî'-rûs. a. Full of desire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dè-zî'-rûs-nîs. f. Fulness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, dè-zî'-rûs-lý. ad. Eagerly, with desire.

To DESIST, dè-zîst'. v. n. To cease from any thing, to stop.

DESISTANCE, dè-zîs'-ténse. f. The act of desisting, cessation.

DESISTIVE, dè-zîs'-tîv. a. Ending, concluding.

DESK, dèsk'. f. An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dès'-sò-lâte. a. Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

To DESOLATE, dès'-sò-lât. To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, dès'-sò-lâte. In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, dèf-sò-lâ'-tî. Destruction of inhabitants; grief, melancholy; a place and forsaken.

DESPAIR, dîf-pâ'-re. f. Hopelessness; that which is without hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, dîf-pâ'-re. v. To be without hope, to despair.

DESPAIRER, dîf-pâ'-rûr. f. One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dîf-pâ'-ring. ad. In a manner betokening hopelessness.

To DESPATCH, dîf-pâtsh'. To send away hastily; to send into the world, to put to death; to transact a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

DESPATCH, dîf-pâtsh'. f. Execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, dîf-pâtsh'-fûl. Bent on haste.

DESPERATE, dèf'-pè-rèt. f. Without hope; without care or fear; irremediable; mad, headstrong, furious.

DESPERATELY, dèf'-pè-rèt-lý. Furiously, madly; in a desperate manner: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dèf'-pè-rèt-nîs. f. Madness, fury, precipitation.

DESPERATION, dèf-pè-rèt-shùn. f. Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, dèf'-pý-kâb'l. f. Despicable, contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, dèf'-pý-kâb'l-nîs. f. Meanness, vile character.

DESPICABLY, dèf'-pý-kâb'-lý. Meanly, sordidly.

DESPISABLE, dîf-pl'-zâbl. f. Despicable, contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dîf-pl'-ze. v. To scorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dîf-pl'-zûr. f. One who despises, scorner.

D E S

DESPITE, dĭs-pl'te. *f.* Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dĭs-pl'te-fŭl. *a.* Malicious, full of spleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dĭs-pl'te-fŭl-lŷ. *ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dĭs-pl'te-fŭl-nĭs. *f.* Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, dĭs-poi'l. *v. a.* To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dĭs-pŏ-lyă'-shŭn. *f.* The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, dĭs-spŏnd'. *v. n.* To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dĭs-spŏn'-dĕn-sŷ. *f.* Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, dĭs-pŏn'-dĕnt. *a.* Despairing, hopeless.

To DESPONSATE, dĕ-spŏn'-săte. *v. a.* To betroth, to affiancé.

DESPONSATION, dĕ-spŏn-să'-shŭn. *f.* The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, dĕs'-pŏt. *f.* An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dĕs-pŏt'-l-kăl. } *a.*

DESPOTICK, dĕs-pŏt'-lk. } *a.*

Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, dĕs-pŏt'-l-kăl-nĭs. *f.* Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dĕs'-pŏ-tĭzm. *f.* Absolute power.

To DESPUMATE, dĕ-spŭ'-măte. *v. n.* To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMATION, dĕ-spŭ-mă'-shŭn. *f.* The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESSERT, dĕ-zĕrt'. *f.* The last course of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, dĕs'-tĭ-năte. *v. a.* To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dĕs-tĭ-nă'-shŭn. *f.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, dĕs'-tĭn. *v. a.* To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

D E T

DESTINY, dĕs'-tĭ-nŷ. *f.* The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity; doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dĕs'-tĭ-tŭte. *a.* Forfeaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dĕs-tĭ-tŭ'-shŭn. *f.* Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, dĭs-troy'. *v. a.* To overturn a city, to raze a building; to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dĭs-troy'-ŭr. *f.* The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dĭs-trŭk'-tĭbl. *a.* Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, dĭs-trŭk'-shŭn. *f.* The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dĭs-trŭk'-tĭv. *a.* That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dĭs-trŭk'-tĭv-lŷ. *ad.* Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dĭs-trŭk'-tĭv-nĭs. *f.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dĭs-trŭk'-tŭr. *f.* Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, dĕ-shŭ-dă'-shŭn. *f.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dĕ'-swĕ-tŭde. *f.* Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, dĕs'-ŭl-tŭr-ŷ. } *a.*

DESULTORIOUS, dĕs'-ŭl-tŭ'-ryŭs. } *a.*

Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.

To DESUME, dĕ-ihŭ'me. *v. a.* To take from any thing.

To DETACH, dĕ-tăt'sh. *v. a.* To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dĕ-tăt'sh-mĕnt. *f.* A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dĕ-tă'le. *v. a.* To relate particularly, to particularise.

DETAIL,

DETAIL, dẽ-tǎ'le. f. A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dẽ-tǎ'ne. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, dẽ-tǎ'ne-dũr. f. The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINDER, dẽ-tǎ'nũr. f. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dẽ-tẽk't. v. a. To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, dẽ-tẽk'-tũr. f. A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dẽ-tẽk'-shũn. f. Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dẽ-tẽn'-shũn. f. The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.

To DETER, dẽ-tẽr'. v. a. To discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dẽ-tẽr'-mẽnt. f. Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE, dẽ-tẽr'je. v. a. To cleanse a sore.

DETERGENT, dẽ-tẽr'-jẽnt. a. That which cleanses.

DETERIORATION, dẽ-tẽ'-ryõ-rǎ'-shũn. f. The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nǎbl. a. That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nẽt. a. Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nẽt-lỹ. ad. Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, dẽ-tẽr-mĩ-nǎ'-shũn. f. Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nǎ-tĩv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ-nǎ-tũr. f. One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ. To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To DETERMINE, dẽ-tẽr'-mĩ. To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETECTION, dẽ'-tẽr-rǎ'-shũn. f. Discovery of any thing by the power of the earth.

DETERSION, dẽ-tẽr'-shũn. f. The act of cleansing a sore.

DETERSIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-sĩv. a. Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, dẽ-tẽr'-sĩv. f. An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, dẽ-tẽst'. v. To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dẽ-tẽs'-tǎt. a. Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dẽ-tẽs'-tǎb-lỹ. ad. Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dẽ-tẽst-tǎ'-shũn. f. Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dẽ-tẽs'-tũr. f. One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dẽ-thrõ'ne. v. To divest of regality, to bring down from the throne.

DETINUE, dẽ-tĩn'-ũ. f. A person that lies against him, who, goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them.

DETONATION, dẽ-tõ-nǎ'-shũn. f. Somewhat more forcible than ordinary crackling of salts in detonation, as in the going off of pulvis or aurum fulminans, like.

To DETONIZE, dẽ'-tõ-nĩze. v. To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dẽ-tõrt'. v. To wrest from the original impression.

To DETRACT, dẽ-trǎk't. v. To derogate, to take away by calumny.

DETRACTER, dẽ-trǎk'-tũr. f. One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dẽ-trǎk'-shũn. f. The act of taking off from the reputation of any thing; scandal, calumny.

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DETRACTORY, dẽ-trák'-tũr-ý. a. Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dẽ-trák'-trẽs. f. A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dẽ-trý-mẽnt. f. Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, dẽ-trý-mẽn'-tál. a. Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, dẽ-trũ'dẽ. v. a. To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dẽ-trũnk'-átẽ. v. a. To lop, to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, dẽ-trũnk'-át'-shũn. f. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dẽ-trũ'-zhũn. f. The act of thrusting down.

DEVASTATION, dẽ-váf-tát'-shũn. f. Waste, havock.

DEUCE, dú'sẽ. f. Two.

To DEVELOPE, dẽ-vẽl'-ũp. v. a. To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dẽ-vẽr'-jẽns. f. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dẽ-vẽst'. v. a. To strip, to deprive of cloaths; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dẽ-vẽks. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dẽ-vẽk'-sĩ-tý. f. Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dẽ'-vyátẽ. v. n. To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, dẽ-vyát'-shũn. f. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dẽ-vĩ'sẽ. f. A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dẽv'l. f. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dẽv'l-lĩh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dẽv'l-lĩh-lý. ad. In a manner suiting the devil.

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DEVIOUS, dẽ'-vyũs. a. Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'zẽ. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'zẽ. v. n. To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'zẽ. f. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dẽ-vĩ'sẽ. f. Contrivance.

DEVISEE, dẽ-vĩ-zẽ'. f. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER, dẽ-vĩ'-sũr. f. A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, dẽv'-ĩ-tábl. a. Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dẽ-vĩ-tát'-shũn. f. The act of escaping.

DEVOLD, dẽ-voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DÉVOIR, dẽ-voi'r. f. Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, dẽ-vũlv'. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dẽ-vũlv'. v. n. To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dẽ-vũ-lũ'-shũn. f. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dẽ-vũ'tẽ. v. a. To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse, to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dẽ-vũ'-tẽd-nĩs. f. The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dẽv-vũ-tẽ'. f. One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DÉVOTION, dẽ-vũ'-shũn. f. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dẽ-vũ'-shũ-nál. a. Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dẽ-vũ'-shũ-ná-lĩst. f. A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dē-vou'r. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dē-vou'-rūr. f. A consumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dē-vou't. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dē-vou't-lý. ad. Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DEUSE, dū'se. f. The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tér-óg'-ā-my. f. A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dū-tér-ón'-ō-my. f. The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEW, dú'. f. The moisture upon the ground.

To DEW, dú'. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.

DEWBERRY, dú'-bér-rý. f. The fruit of a species of bramble.

DEWBESPARENT, dú'-bē-sprēnt". part. Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dú'-dróp. f. A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

DEWLAP, dú'-láp. f. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dú'-láp't. a. Furnished with dewlaps.

DEWWORM, dú'-wūrm. f. A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dú'-ý. a. Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, dēks'-tér. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dēks'-tér'-i-ty. f. Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dēks'-tē-rūs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dēks'-tē-rūs-lý. ad. Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, dēks'-trál. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, dēks'-trál'-i-ty. f. The state of being on the right side.

DIABETES, dī-ā-bē'-tis. bid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dī-ā-ból'. DIABOLICK, dī-ā-ból'-ik Devilish, partaking of the of the devil.

DIACODIUM, dī-ā-kó'-dy syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICKS, dī-ā-k The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM, dī'-ā-dēm. f. an ensign of royalty borne the head of eastern monarch mark of royalty worn on the crown.

DIADEMED, dī'-ā-dēmd. ed with a diadem.

DIADROM, dī'-ā-dróm. f. in which any motion is periodic.

DIÆRESIS, dī-ē'-rē-sis. f. paration or disjunction of

DIAGNOSTICK, dī-ág-n A symptom by which a distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, dī-ág'-ō-nál. ing from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dī-ág'-ō-nál line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dī-ág'-ō-n In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dī'-ā-grám. f. neation of geometrical mathematical scheme.

DIAL, dī'-ál. f. A plate with lines, where a hand shews the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dī'-ál-pláte on which hours or lines are ed.

DIALECT, dī'-ā-lékt. f. division of a language; finer of expression; language.

DIALECTICAL, dī-ā-lék'. Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dī-ā-lék'-t gick, the art of reasoning.

DIALING, dī'-ál-líng. f. of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALIST, dī'-ál-líst. f. A maker of dials.

DIALOGIST, dī-ál'-lō-jíst speaker in a dialogue or conference.

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DIALOGUE, dī'-ā-lōg. f. A conference, a conversation between two or more.

DIALISIS, dī-ā'-l-sīs. f. The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, dī-ām'-ē-tūr. f. The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRICAL, dī-ām'-mē-trāl. a. Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ām'-mē-trāl-ŷ. ad. According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, dī-ām-mēt'-trī-kāl. a. Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ām-mēt'-trī-kāl-ŷ. ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, dī' mūd. f. The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.

DIAPASON, dī-ā-pā'-zōn. f. A term in musick; an octave, the most perfect concord.

DIAPER, dī'-ā-pūr. f. Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, dī'-ā-pūr. v. a. To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon cloaths.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ā-fā-nē'-l-tŷ. f. Transparency, pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, dī-ā-fān'-lk. a. Transparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, dī-āf'-fā-nūs. a. Transparent, clear.

DIAPHORETICK, dī-ā-fō-rēt'-lk. a. Sudorifick, promoting a perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM, dī'-ā-frām. f. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, dī ā-r-rē'-ā. f. A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, dī-ār-rēt'-lk. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.

DIARY, dī'-ā-rŷ. f. An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, dī-ā'-tō-lē. f. A figure

D I D

in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIATESSERON, dī-ā-tēs'-sē-rōn. f. An interval in musick.

DIBBLE, dīb'l. f. A small spade.

DICACITY, dī-kās'-sī-tŷ. f. Pertness, sauciness.

DIBSTONE, dīb'-stōne. f. A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICE, dī'ſe. f. The plural of **DIE**. See **DIE**.

DICE-BOX, dī'ſe-bōks. f. The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER, dī'-ſūr. f. A player at dice, a gamester.

DICKENS, dīk'-kīnz. A kind of adverbial exclamation, as, what the dickens! much the same as, what the devil!

To DICTATE, dīk'-tāte. v. a. To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dīk'-tāte. f. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dīk-tā'-shūn. f. The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dīk-tā'-tōr. f. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATORIAL, dīk-tā-tō'-ryāl. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dīk-tā'-tūr-ship. f. The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dīk-tā'-tūūr. f. The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dīk'-shūn. f. Style, language, expression.

DICTIONARY, dīk'-shō-nēr-ŷ. f. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, dīd'. The preterite of **Do**; the sign of the preter-imperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dī-dāk'-tī-kāl. } a.

DIDACTICK, dī-dāk'-tik. } a. Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dī'-dāp-pūr. f. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dī-dās'-kā-lik. a. Preceptive, didactic.

DIDST, dīd'st. The second person of the preter tense of Do. See DID.

DIDUCTION, dī-dūc'-shūn. f. Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, dī'. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dī'. f. Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dī'. v. n. To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī'. f. pl. **DICE**, dī'se. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dī'. f. pl. **DIES**, dī'ze. The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, dī'-ūr. f. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī'-ēt. f. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī'-ēt. v. a. To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, dī'-ēt. v. n. To eat by rules of physick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dī'-ēt. f. An assembly of princes or estates.

DIE'T-DRINK, dī'-ēt-drīnk. f. Medicated liquors.

DIE'TARY, dī'-ēt-tā-ry. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī'-ēt-tūr. f. One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī-ē-tēt'-ī-kāl. } a.

DIETETICK, dī-ē-tēt'-īk. } Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dīf'-fūr. v. n. To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to

be at variance; to be contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dīf'-fē-rēns of being distinct from for the quality by which one from another; the dispute, debate, quarrel; tion; point in question, controversy; a logical difference.

DIFFERENT, dīf'-fē-rēnt. distinct, not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike, lar.

DIFFERENTLY, dīf'-fē-rē In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dīf'-fī-sil. a. hard, not easy; scrupulous in use.

DIFFICULT, dīf'-fī-kult. not easy; troublesome, very hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, dīf'-fī-kult Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dīf'-fī-kult Hardness, contrariety to that which is hard to accomplish, distress, opposition; perplexed affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dīf'-fī-de. v. distrust, to have no confidence.

DIFFIDENCE, dīf'-fī-dēnt trust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dīf'-fī-dēnt. confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dīf'-fīnd'. v. cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dīf'-fīsh'-ūn. act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dīf'-fīā'-shūn act of scattering with a wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dīf'-fīū-ēn

DIFFLUENCY, dīf'-fīū-ēn The quality of falling awaysides.

DIFFLUENT, dīf'-fīū-ēnt. ing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dīf'-fōrm. a. to uniform, having parts of different structure, as a difform one, of which the leaves are each other.

DIFFORMITY, dīf'-fā'r-m

Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dīf-fū'ze. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dīf-fū'se. a. Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

DIFFUSED, dīf-fū'zd. part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dīf-fū'zd-lý. ad. Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dīf-fū'zd-nls. f. The state of being diffused, dispersion.

DIFFUSELY, dīf-fū'se-lý. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSION, dīf-fū'-zhùn. f. Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dīf-fū'-slv. a. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, dīf-fū'-slv-lý. ad. Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dīf-fū'-slv-nls. f. Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dīg'. v. a. preter. DUG or DIGGED. part. pass. DUG or DIGGED. To pierce with a spade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dīg'. v. n. To work with a spade.

DIGAMY, dīg'-ā-mý. f. Marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.

DIGEST, dī-jést. f. The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dī-jést'. v. a. To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dī-jést'. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dī-jés'-túr. f. He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dī-jés'-tíbl. a. Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dī-jés'-tshùn. f. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dī-jés'-tív. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; considering, methodizing.

DIGESTIVE, dī-jés'-tív. f. An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dīg'-gúr. f. One that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, dī'te. v. a. To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, dīdzh'-ít. f. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, dīdzh'-í-tā-tíd. a. Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dyā'-shùn. f. A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dīg'-ný-fíd. a. Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dīg'-ný-fí-kā'-shùn. f. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dīg'-ní-fý. v. a. To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dīg'-ný-tér-ý. f. A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dīg'-ný-tý. f. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among ecclesiastics, that promotion

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- or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.
- DIGNOTION**, dīg-nō'-shùn. f. Distinction ; distinguishing mark.
- To DIGRESS**, dý-grēs'. v. n. To depart from the main design ; to wander, to expatiate.
- DIGRESSION**, dý-grēs'h'-ùn. f. A passage deviating from the main tenour ; deviation.
- DIJUDICATION**, dī-jō-dī-kā'-shùn. f. Judicial distinction.
- DIKE**, dī'ke. f. A channel to receive water ; a mound to hinder inundations.
- To DILACERATE**, dī-lās'-sē-rāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.
- DILACERATION**, dī-lās'-sē-rā'-shùn. f. The act of rending in two.
- To DILANIATE**, dī-lā'-nyāte. v. a. To ruin, to throw down.
- DILAPIDATION**, dī-lāp-ý-dā'-shùn. f. The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.
- DILATABILITY**, dī-lā-tā-bīl'-l-tý. f. The quality of admitting extension.
- DILATABLE**, dī-lā'-tābl. a. Capable of extension.
- DILATATION**, dī-lā-tā'-shùn. f. The act of extending into greater space ; the state of being extended.
- To DILATE**, dī-lā'te. v. a. To extend, to spread out ; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.
- To DILATE**, dī-lā'te. v. n. To widen, to grow wide ; to speak largely and copiously.
- DILATOR**, dī-lā'-tūr. f. That which widens or extends.
- DILATORINESS**, dī'-ā-tūr'-ý-nīs. f. Slowness, sluggishness.
- DILATORY**, dī'-ā-tūr-ý. a. Tardy, slow, sluggish.
- DILECTION**, dī-lēk'-shùn. f. The act of loving.
- DILEMMA**, dī-lēm'-mā. f. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions ; a difficult or doubtful choice.

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- DILIGENCE**, dīl'-ý-jēse. Industry, assiduity.
- DILIGENT**, dīl'-ý-jēnt. a. C in application ; assiduous ; c ly applied, prosecuted with vity.
- DILIGENTLY**, dīl'-ý-jēnt-l. With assiduity, with heed a severance.
- DILL**, dīl'. f. An herb.
- DILUCID**, dī-lū'-sīd. a. Cl opaque ; clear, not obscure.
- To DILUCIDATE**, dī-lū'-l v. a. To make clear or pl explain.
- DILUCIDATION**, dī-lū shùn. f. The act of clear.
- DILUENT**, dīl'-lū-ēnt. a. the power to thin other mat
- DILUENT**, dīl'-lū-ēnt. f. Tha thins other matter.
- To DILUTE**, dý-lū'te. v. : make thin ; to make weak.
- DILUTER**, dý-lū'-tūr. f. which makes any thing thin.
- DILUTION**, dý-lū'-shùn. f act of making any thing weak.
- DILUVIAN**, dý-lū'-vyān. a. ing to the deluge.
- DIM**, dīm'. a. Not having sight ; dull of apprehension ; clearly seen, obscure ; obf the act of vision, not nous.
- To DIM**, dīm'. v. a. To cl darken ; to make less bri obscure.
- DIMENSION**, dý-mēn'-shū. Space contained in any thing extent, capacity.
- DIMENSIONLESS**, dý-mēl līs. a. Without any bulk.
- DIMENSIVE**, dý-mēn'-sīv. : which marks the boundaries lines.
- DIMIDIATION**, dī-mīd-yā'- The act of halving.
- To DIMINISH**, dīm-mīn'-īsh To make less by any abscis destruction of any part ; to

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to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

To DIMINISH, dīm-mīn'-īsh. v. n. To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dīm-mīn'-īsh-ing-lý. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dīm-mý-nũ'-shùn. f. The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dīm-mīn'-nũ-tlv. a. Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dīm-mīn'-nũ-tlv. f. A word formed to express littleness, as maniken, in English, a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dīm-mīn'-nũ-tlv-lý. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dīm-mīn'-nũ-tlv-nls. f. Smallness, littleness, pettyness.

DIMISH, dīm'-mīsh. a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dī-mīs'-sō-rý. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

DIMITY, dīm'-l-tý. f. A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dīm'-lý. ad. Not with a quick sight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dīm'-nls. f. Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dīmp'l. f. Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dīmp'l. v. n. To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dīmp'ld. a. Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dīmp'-lý. a. Full of dimples.

DIN, dīn'. f. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, dīn'. v. a. To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE, dī'ne. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day,

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To DINE, dī'ne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, dī-nét'-l-kál. a. Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, dīng'. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, dīng'. v. n. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, dīng-dōng'. f. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dīng'l. f. A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, dī'-ning-ròm. f. The principal apartment of the house.

DINNER, dīn'-nūr. f. The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, dīn'-nūr-tīme. f. The time of dining.

DINT, dīnt'. f. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To DINT, dīnt'. v. a. To mark with a cavity, by a blow.

DINUMERATION, dī-nũ-mě-rá'-shùn. f. The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, dī-òs'-sě-sàn. f. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, dī'-ò-sls. f. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, dī-òp'-trī-kál. } a.

DIOPTRICK, dī-òp'-trík. } Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTRICKS, dī-òp'-tríks. f. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHROSIS, dī-òr-thrò'-sls. f. An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, dīp'. v. a. To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To DIP, dīp'. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to chuse by chance.

DIPCHICK

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DIPCHICK, dīp'-tshik. f. The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, dī-pēt'-ā-lūs. a. Having two flower leaves.

DIPPER, dīp'-pūr. f. One that dips.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dīp'-pīng-nédl. f. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPHTHONG, dīp'-thōng. f. A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, dī-plō'-mā. f. A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPSAS, dīp'-sās. f. A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dīp'-tōte. f. A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCK, dīp'-tik. f. A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, dī're. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, dī-rékt'. a. Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To DIRECT, dī-rékt'. v. a. To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out of a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, dī-rék'-tūr. f. One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, dī-rék'-shūn. f. Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, dī-rék'-tīv. a. Having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, dī-rékt'-lŷ. ad. In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, dī-rékt'-nīs. f. Straightness, tendency to any point, *the nearest way*.

DIRECTOR, dī-rék'-tūr. f. One

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that has authority over other perintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is used in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which it is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, dī-rék'-tūr-ŷ. f. A book which the factious published in the rebellion in the direction of their sect in worship.

DIREFUL, dī're-fūl. a. Direful.

DIRENESS, dī're-nīs. f. Disfear, horror, hideousness.

DIREPTION, dī-rép'-shūn. f. An act of plundering.

DIRGE, dēr'je. f. A mournful song of lamentation.

DIRK, dēr'k'. f. A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dūrt'. f. Mud, filth, meanness, sordidness.

To DIRT, dūrt'. v. a. To begrime.

DIRTPIE, dūrt'-pŷ. f. Formed by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dūrt'-l-lŷ. ad. Meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, dūrt'-l-nīs. f. Filthiness, foulness; meanness, sordidness.

DIRTY, dūrt'-ŷ. a. Foul, mean, despicable.

To DIRTY, dūrt'-ŷ. v. a. To soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, dī-rūp'-shūn. f. An act of bursting, or breaking; a state of bursting, or breaking.

DISABILITY, dīs-ā-blī'-l-tŷ. f. Want of power to do any thing; want of proper qualification for any purpose, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dīz-ā-blī. v. To deprive of natural force; to diminish of usefulness or efficacy; to make as wanting proper qualification.

To DISABUSE, dīs-ā-bū'ze. v. To set free from a mistake, to free to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dīs-ā-mō-dā'-shūn. f. The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dīs-ā-tūm. v. a. To destroy the

of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dīf-āk-kwá'n-táns. f. Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dīf-ád-ván'-tázh. f. Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dīf-ád-ván'-tá-jábl. a. Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dīf-ád-ván'-tá'-jús. a. Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dīf-ád-ván'-tá'-jús-ly. ad. In manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dīf-ád-ván'-tá'-jús-nís. f. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dīf-ád-vén'-tú-rús. a. Unhappy, unprosperous.

To DISAFFECT, dīf-áf-fék't. v. a. To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, dīf-áf-fék'-tíd. part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dīf-áf-fék'-téd-ly. ad. After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dīf-áf-fék'-téd-nís. f. The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dīf-áf-fék'-shún. f. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dīf-áf-fér'-máns. f. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dīf-áf-fór'-ríst. v. a. To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGREE, dīf-á-gré'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, dīf-á-gré'-ábl. a. Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dīf-á-gré'-ábl-nís. f. Unsuitableness, con-

trariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEMENT, dīf-á-gré'-mént. f. Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dīf-ál-low'. v. a. To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

To DISALLOW, dīf-ál-low'. v. n. To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dīf-ál-low'-ábl. a. Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dīf-ál-low'-áns. f. Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dīf-ánk'-kúr. v. a. To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dīf-án'-ý-máte. v. a. To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dīf-án'-ý-má'-shún. f. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dīf-án-núl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dīf-án-núl'-mént. f. The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dīf-áp-pé'r. v. n. To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, dīf-áp-poí'nt. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dīf-áp-poí'nt-mént. f. Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dīf-áp-prò-bá'-shún. f. Censure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dīf-áp-prò'v. v. a. To dislike, to censure.

To DISARM, dīz-á'rm. v. a. To spoil or divest of arms.

To DISARRAY, dīf-ár-rá'. v. a. To undress any one.

DISARRAY, dīf-ár-rá'. f. Disorder, confusion; undress.

DISASTER, dīz-ás'-túr. f. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.

To DISASTER, dīz-ás'-túr. v. a. To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.

DISASTROUS, díz-ás'-trús. a. Unlucky; unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.
DISASTROUSLY, díz-ás'-trúf-lý. ad. In a dismal manner.
DISASTROUSNESS, díz-ás'-trúf-nls. f. Unluckiness, unfortunate-ness.
To DISAVOUCH, díf-á-vou'tsh. v. a. To retract profession, to disown.
To DISAVOW, díf-á-vow'. v. a. To disown, to deny knowledge of.
DISAVOWAL, díf-á-vow'-ál. f. Denial.
DISAVOWMENT, díf-á-vow'-mént. f. Denial.
To DISAUTHORISE, díf-á'-thó-ríze. v. a. To deprive of credit or authority.
To DISBAND, díf-bánd'. v. a. To dismiss from military service.
To DISBAND, díf-bánd'. v. n. To retire from military service; to separate.
To DISBARK, díf-bá'rk. v. a. To land from a ship.
DISBELIEF, díf-bè-lí'f. f. Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
To DISBELIEVE, díf-bè-lí'v. v. a. Not to credit, not to hold true.
DISBELIEVER, díf-bè-lí'-vúr. f. One who refuses belief.
To DISBENCH, díf-béntsh'. v. a. To drive from a seat.
To DISBRANCH, díf-brántsh'. v. a. To separate or break off.
To DISBUD, díf-búd. v. a. To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
To DISBURDEN, díf-búr'-dín. v. a. To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.
To DISBURDEN, díf-búr'-dín. v. n. To ease the mind.
To DISBURSE, díf-búr'se. v. a. To spend or lay out money.
DISBURSEMENT, díf-búr's'-mént. f. A disbursing or laying out.
DISBURSER, díf-búr'-súr. f. One that disburses.
DISCALCEATED, díf-kál'-sè-á-tíd. a. Stripped of shoes.
DISCALCEATION, díf-kál-sè-á'-shún. f. The act of pulling off the shoes.

To DISCANDY, díf-kán'- To dissolve, to melt.
To DISCARD, díf-ká'rd. To throw out of the hand such are useless; to discharge from service or employment.
DISCARNATE, díf-ká'r- Stripped of flesh.
To DISCASE, díf-ká'se. To strip, to undress.
To DISCERN, díz-zérn'. To descry, to see; to judge knowledge of; to distinguish, to make the difference between.
To DISCERN, díz-zérn'. To make distinction.
DISCERNER, díz-zér'-núr coverer, he that descries one that has the power of distinguishing.
DISCERNIBLE, díz-zér'- Discoverable, perceptibly distinguishable, apparent.
DISCERNIBLENESS, díz-nls. f. Visibleness.
DISCERNIBLY, díz-zér'-n Perceptibly, apparently.
DISCERNING, díz-zér'-ní Judicious, knowing.
DISCERNINGLY, díz-zér ad. Judiciously, rationally.
DISCERNMENT, díz-zér Judgment, power of distinction.
To DISCERP, díf-sérp'. To tear in pieces.
DISCERPIBLE, díf-sér'- Frangible, separable.
DISCERPIBILITY, díf-sér-ty. f. Liableness to be by disunion of parts.
DISCERPTION, díf-sérp'. The act of pulling to pieces.
To DISCHARGE, díf-tshá' To disburden; to disengage, to give vent to any thing, to let off a gun; to clear payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to execute; to put away, to quit.
To DISCHARGE, díf-tshá' To dismiss itself, to break

DISCHARGE, dĭs-tshá'rje. f. Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭs-tshá'r-júr. f. He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-sínkr'. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.

To DISCIND, dĭs-sínd'. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dĭs-s'pl. f. A scholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-s'pl-shíp. f. The state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs'-sý-plín-ébl. a. Capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs'-sý-plín-ébl-nĭs. f. Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sý-plín-á-ryán. a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭs-sý-plín-á-ryán. f. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dĭs'-sý-plín-ér-ry. a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dĭs'-sý-plín. f. Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dĭs'-sý-plín. v. a. To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dĭs-klá'm. v. a. To disown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dĭs-klá'-múr. f. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dĭs-klò'ze. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dĭs-klò'-zhúr. f. One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, dĭs-klò'-zhúr. f. Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORATION, dĭs-kòl-ò-rá'-shùn. f. The act of changing the colour, the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dĭs-kúl'-lúr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to stain.

To DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kùm'-flt. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, dĭs-kùm'-flt. f. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dĭs-kùm'-flt-shúr. f. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kùm'-fúrt. f. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dĭs-kùm'-fúrt. v. a. To grieve, to sadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dĭs-kùm'-fúr-túbl. a. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

To DISCOMMEND, dĭs-kùm-ménd'. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dĭs-kùm-mén'-débl. a. Blameable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dĭs-kùm-mén'-débl-nĭs. f. Blameableness, liahleness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dĭs-kòm-mén-dá'-shùn. f. Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dĭs-kùm-mén'-dúr. f. One that discommends.

To DISCOMMODO, dĭs-kòm-mò'de. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dĭs-kòm-mò'-dyús. a. Inconvenient, troublesome.

DISCOMMODITY, dĭs-kòm-mòd'-l-tý. f. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dĭs-kòm-pò'ze. v. a. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dĭs-kòm-pò'-zhúr. f. Disorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dĭs-kòn-sért'. v. a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, dĭs-kòn-fá'-r-mĭ-tý. f. Want of agreement.

DIS

DISCONGRUITY, dîf-kôn-grô'-l-ty. f. Disagreement, inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, dîf-kôn'-sô-lét. a. Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dîf-kôn'-sô-lét-lý. ad. In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dîf-kôn'-sô-lét-nîs. f. The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dîf-kûn-tént'. f. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTENT, dîf-kûn-tént'. a. Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dîf-kûn-tént'. v. a. To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.

DISCONTENTED, dîf-kûn-tén'-tîd. part. a. Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dîf-kûn-tén'-téd-rîs. f. Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dîf-kûn-tént'-mènt. f. The state of being discontented.

DISCONTINUANCE, dîf-kôn-tîn'-û-âns. f. Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dîf-kôn-tîn'-û-â'-shûn. f. Disruption of continuity, separation.

To DISCONTINUE, dîf-kôn-tîn'-û. v. n. To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.

To DISCONTINUE, dîf-kôn-tîn'-û. v. a. To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dîf-kôn-tî-nû'-l-ty. f. Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dîf-kôn-vê'-nyéns. f. Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dîs'-kôrd. f. Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in musick, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

DIS

To DISCORD, dîf-ká'rd. v. disagree, not to suit with.

DISCORDANCE, dîf-ká'r-dâns. f.

DISCORDANCY, dîf-ká'r-dân-sý. f. Inconsistency, inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, dîf-ká'r-c. Inconsistent, at variance with opposite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, dîf-ká'r-ad. ad. Inconsistently, in ment with itself; in disa with another.

To DISCOVER, dîf-kûv'-t. To disclose, to bring to make known; to find out.

DISCOVERABLE, dîf-kû-a. a. That which may be so apparent, exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dîf-kûv'-t. One that finds any thing new before; a scout, one who descry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dîf-kûv'-ér-y. f. act of finding any thing the act of revealing or any secret.

DISCOUNT, dîs'-kount. sum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, dîf-kou't. To count back, to pay back.

To DISCOURTENANCE, dîf-kou'n-tê-nâns. v. a. To do by cold treatment; to abate to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, dîf-kou'n-tê-nâns. f. Cold treatment friendly regard.

DISCOURTENANCER, dîf-kou'n-tê-nân-sûr. f. One that does by cold treatment.

To DISCOURAGE, dîf-kû-v. v. a. To depress, to diminish confidence; to deter, from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, dîf-kûr'. f. One that impresses and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dîf-kûr'-mènt. f. The act of depressing hope; of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dîf-kô'rsé. f.

act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; a treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dĭf-kō'rse. v. n. To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSER, dĭf-kō'r-sūr. f. A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, dĭf-kō'r-slv. a. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dĭf-kūr'-tshūs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dĭf-kūr'-tshūs-lŷ. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dĭf-kūr'-tē-sŷ. f. Incivility, rudeness.

DISCOUS, dĭs'-kūs. a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dĭf-kréd' ĩt. f. Ignominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dĭf-kréd'-ĩt. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREET, dĭf-kré't. a. Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dĭf-kré't-lŷ. ad. Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dĭf-kré't-nĭs. f. The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dĭs'-kré-pāns. f. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dĭs'-kré-pānt. a. Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dĭs'-kréte. a. Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, dĭf-krésh'-ūn. f. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, dĭf-krésh'-ūn-ēr-ŷ. a. Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRE'TIVE, dĭs'-kré-tlv. a. The same as DISCRETE.

DISCRIMINABLE, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nābl. a. Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nāte-rĭs. f. Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nā'-shūn. f. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nā-tlv. a. That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristical; that which observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dĭf-krĭm'-ĭ-nūs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dĭf-kū' tĭ-tūr-ŷ. a. Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dĭf-kūm'-bēn-sŷ. f. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dĭf-kūm'-hūr. v. a. To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dĭf-kūr'-slv. a. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dĭf-kūr'-slv-lŷ. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dĭf-kūr'-sūr-ŷ. a. Argumental.

DISCUS, dĭs'-kūs. f. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dĭf kūs'. v. a. To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, dĭf kūs'-sūr. f. He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, dĭf-kūs'-shūn. f. Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dĭf kūs'-slv. a. Having the power to discuss.

DISCUIENT, dĭf-kū' shēnt. f. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dĭf-dā'ne. v. a. To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dĭf-dā'ne. f. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DIS

DISDAINFUL, dɪf-dā'ne-fūl. a.
Haughtily scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dɪf-dā'ne-fūl-ŷ. ad.
With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dɪf-dā'ne-fūl-nɪs. f.
Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, dɪz-ē'z. f.
Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, dɪz-ē'z. v. a.
To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, dɪz-ē'-zēd-nɪs. f.
Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, dɪf-ēdzhd'. a.
Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dɪf-ɪm-bā'rk. v. a.
To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dɪf-ɪm-bā'rk. v. n.
To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dɪf-ɪm-blɪ'-tūr. v. a.
To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODIED, dɪf-ɪm-bōd'-ŷd. a.
Divested of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dɪf-ɪm-bō'g. v. a.
To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dɪf-ɪm-bō'g. v. n.
To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dɪf-ɪm-bow'-ɪld. part. a.
Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dɪf-ɪm-broɪ'l. v. a.
To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dɪf-ɪn-ā'bl. v. a.
To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dɪf-ɪn-tʃhənt'. v. a.
To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dɪf-ɪn-kūm'-būr. v. a.
To discharge from incumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dɪf-ɪn-kūm'-brāns. f.
Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dɪf-ɪn-gā'je. v. a.
To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

DIS

To DISENGAGE, dɪf-ɪn-gā'je. v. n.
To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, dɪf-ɪn-gā'jd. part. a.
Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dɪf-ɪn-gā'jd-nɪs. f.
The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dɪf-ɪn-gā'je-mənt. f.
Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dɪf-ɪn-tāng'-gl. v. a.
To set free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to disengage, to separate.

To DISENTERRE, dɪf-ɪn-tər'. v. a.
To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dɪf-ɪn-thrəl'. v. a.
To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dɪf-ɪn-thrō'ne. v. a.
To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dɪf-ɪn-trān'se. v. a.
To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dɪf-ēs-pou'z. v. a.
To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dɪf-ēs-tē'm. f.
Slight dislike.

To DISESTEEM, dɪf-ēs-tē'm. v. a.
To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, dɪf-ēs-tŷ-mā'shən. f.
Disrespect, disesteem.

DISFAVOUR, dɪf-fā'-vūr. f.
Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dɪf-fā'-vūr. v. a.
To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFIGURATION, dɪf-flg'-ū-rā'shən. f.
The act of disfiguring the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dɪf-flg'-ūre. v. a.
To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dɪf-flg'-ūre-mənt. f.
Defacement of beauty change of a better form to a worse.

To DISFOREST, dɪf-fōr'-rɪst. v. a.
To reduce land from the privilege

DIS

of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dîf-frân'-tshîz. v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dîf-frân'-tshîz-mént. f. The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dîf-fûr'-nîsh. v. a. To unfurnish, to strip.

To DISGARNISH, dîf-gâ'r-nîsh. v. a. To strip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLORIFY, dîf-glô'-ry-fy. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dîf-gâ'rje. v. a. To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dîf-grâ'se. f. Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dîf-grâ'se. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dîf-grâ'se-fûl. a. Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dîf-grâ'se-fûl-y. ad. In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dîf-grâ'se-fûl-nîs. f. Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dîf-grâ'-sûr. f. One that exposes to shame.

DISGRACIOUS, dîf-grâ'-shûs. a. Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dîf-gyl'ze. v. a. To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dîf-gyl'ze. f. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, dîf-gyl'ze-mént. f. Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, dîf-gyl'-zûr. f. One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, dîf-gûst'. f. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

DIS

To DISGUST, dîf-gûst'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, dîf-gûst'-fûl. a. Nauseous.

DISH, dîsh'. f. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; a deep hollow vessel for liquid food; the meat served in a dish, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dîsh'. v. a. To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, dîsh'-klout. f. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dîsh'-wôsh-ûr. f. The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dîf-hâ-bé'l. f. Undress, loose dress.

To DISHABIT, dîf-hâb'-îl. v. a. To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dîf-hâ'rtn. v. a. To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dîf-hér'-î-zûn. f. The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dîf-hér'-îl. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, dîf-shév'l. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, dîz-ôn'-îst. a. Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dîz-ôn'-îst-lý. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, dîz-ôn'-nîs-tý. f. Want of probity, faithlessness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, dîz-ôn'-nûr. f. Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, dîz-ôn'-nûr. v. a. To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dîz-ôn'-nûr-âbl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dîz-ôn'-nûr-ûr. f. One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dîf-hâ'rn. v. a. To strip of horns.

DIS

DISHUMOUR, dîf-û'-mûr. *f.* Peevishness, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dîf-îm-prô'-v-mént. *f.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

To DISINCARCERATE, dîf-în-kâ'-r-îê-râte. *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dîf-în-kly'-nâ'-shùn. *f.* Want of affection, slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, dîf-în-klî'-ne. *v. a.* To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dîf-în-jê-nû'-î-ty. *f.* Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

DISINGENUOUS, dîf-în-jên'-û-ûs. *a.* Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dîf-în-jên'-û-ûs-ly. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dîf-în-jên'-û-ûs-nîs. *f.* Mean subtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dîf-în-hêr'-î-sûn. *f.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dîf-în-hêr'-î-t. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dîf-în-têr'. *v. a.* To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dîf-în'-têr-êf-sêd. *a.* Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

DISINTERESSMENT, dîf-în'-têr-êf-mént. *f.* Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

DISINTEREST, dîf-în'-têr-êt. *f.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dîf-în'-têr-êf-tîd. *a.* Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dîf-în'-têr-êf-têd-ly. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dîf-în'-

DIS

têr-êf-têd-nîs. *f.* Contemperate interest.

To DISINTRICATE, dîf-î-
v. a. To disentangle.

To DISINVITE, dîf-în-v
To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dîf-joi'n. *v.*
parate, to part from each
sunder.

To DISJOINT, dîf-joi'nt.
put out of joint; to bre-
tures, to separate at the
there is a cement; to car-
to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dîf-joi'nt.
fall in pieces; to separa-

DISJUNCT, dîf-jûnkt'. *a.*
ed, separate.

DISJUNCTION, dîf-jûn-
Disunion, separation, pa-

DISJUNCTIVE, dîf-jûnkt'
capable of union; that w-
separation or opposition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dîf-jû-
ad. Distinctly, separate

DISK, dîsk'. *f.* The face
or planet, as it appears t-
a broad piece of iron thr-
ancient sports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, dî-kyî'.
Want of kindness, want o-
ill-turn, injury.

DISLIKE, dîf-lî'ke. *f.*
ation, absence of affectic-
disagreement.

To DISLIKE, dîf-lî'ke.
disapprove, to regard w-
fection.

DISLIKEFUL, dîf-lî'ke-fl
affected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dîf-lî'kn.
make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dîf-lî'ke-nîs
similitude, unlikeness.

DISLIKER, dîf-lî'k-ûr. *f.*
approver, one that is not

To DISLIMB, dîf-îl'm'.
tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dîf-îl'm'.
unpaint. Not used.

To DISLOCATE, dîf-îl-
To put out of the proper
put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dîf-îl-
-

DIS

The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.

To DISLODGE, dîf-lôdzh'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a station; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLODGE, dîf-lôdzh'. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dîf-loi'-âl. a. Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.

DISLOYALLY, dîf-loi'-âl-lý. ad. Not faithfully, disobediendly.

DISLOYALTY, dîf-loi'-âl-tý. f. Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, dîz'-mûl. a. Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, dîz'-mâl-lý. ad. Horribly, sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, dîz'-mâl-nîs. f. Horror, sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, dîf-mânt'l. v. a. To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, dîf-mâsk'. v. a. To divest of a mask.

To DISMAY, dîz-mâ'. v. a. To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAY, dîz-mâ'. f. Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, dîz-mâ'd-nîs. f. Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.

DISME, dî'me. f. [French.] A tenth; tythe.

To DISMEMBER, dîf-mém'-bûr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, dîz-mîs'. v. a. To send away; to discard.

DISMISSION, dîz-mîsh'-ûn. f. Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, dîf-mâ'r-gâje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, dîf-mou'nt. v. a. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw cannon from its carriage.

DIS

To DISMOUNT, dîf-mou'nt. v. n. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, dîf-nâ't'-û-râ-lî'ze. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dîf-nâ'-tshûrd. a. Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.

DISOBEDIENCE, dîf-ô-bê'-dyênse. f. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; incomppliance.

DISOBEDIENT, dîf-ô-bê'-dyênt. a. Not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dîf-ô-bê'. v. a. To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, dîf-ôb-lý-gâ'-shûn. f. Offence, cause of disgust.

To DISOBLIGE, { dîf-ô-blî'je. } v. { dîf-ô-blé'je. } a. To offend, to disgust, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dîf-ô-blî'-jîng. part. a. Disgusting, unpleasing, offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dîf-ô-blî'-jîng-lý. ad. In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dîf-ô-blî'-jîng-nîs. f. Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, dîf-â'rbd. a. Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dîz-â'r-dûr. f. Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; irregularity; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.

To DISORDER, dîz-â'r-dûr. v. a. To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.

DISORDERED, dîz-â'r-dûrd. a. Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.

DISORDERLY, dîz-â'r-dûr-lý. a. Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, dîz-â'r-dûr-lý. ad. Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dîf-â'r-dý-nâre. a. Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, dîf-â'r-dý-nê-tý. ad. Inordinately, viciously.

To DISOWN, dīz-ō'n. v. a. To deny, to renounce.
 DISPANSION, dīf-pān'-shūn. f. The act of spreading; diffusion, dilatation.
 To DISPARAGE, dīf-pār'-rīdzh. v. a. To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.
 DISPARAGEMENT, dīf-pār'-rīdzh-mēnt. f. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.
 DISPARAGER, dīf-pār'-rīdzh-ūr. f. One that disgraces.
 DISPARITY, dīf-pār'-ī-tŷ. f. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.
 To DISPARK, dīf-pā'rk. v. a. To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.
 To DISPART, dīf-pā'rt. v. a. To divide in two, to separate, to break.
 DISPASSION, dīf-pāsh'-ūn. f. Freedom from mental perturbation.
 DISPASSIONATE, dīf-pāsh-ō-nēt. a. Cool, calm, temperate.
 To DISPEL, dīf-pēl'. v. a. To drive by scattering, to dissipate.
 DISPENSARY, dīf-pēn'-fā-rŷ. f. The place where the medicines are dispensed.
 DISPENSATION, dīf-pēn'-fā'-shūn. f. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.
 DISPENSATOR, dīf-pēn'-fā'-tūr. f. One employed in dealing out any thing, a distributor.
 DISPENSATORY, dīf-pēn'-fā-tūr-ŷ. f. A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.
 To DISPENSE, dīf-pēn'se. v. a. To deal out, to distribute; To dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.
 DISPENSE, dīf-pēn'se. f. Dispensation, exemption.
 DISPENSER, dīf-pēn'-sūr. f. One that dispenses, a distributor.

To DISPEOPLE, dīf-pē'pl. v. depopulate, to empty of people.
 DISPEOPLER, dīf-pē'pl-ūr. depopulator.
 To DISPERGE, dīf-pērdzh'. v. sprinkle.
 To DISPERSE, dīf-pēr'se. v. scatter, to drive to different parts, to dissipate.
 DISPERSEDLY, dīf-pērft'-lŷ. a. dispersed manner.
 DISPERSENESS, dīf-pēr'se. f. Thinness, scatteredness.
 DISPERSER, dīf-pēr'-sūr. f. terer, a spreader.
 DISPERSION, dīf-pēr'-shān. act of scattering or spreading, state of being scattered.
 To DISPIRIT, dīf-spēr'-īt. v. discourage, to depress, to exhaust the spirits.
 DISPIRITEDNESS, dīf-spēr-nis. f. Want of vigour.
 To DISPLACE, dīf-plā'se. v. put out of place; to put out of state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.
 DISPLACENCY, dīf-plā'-fēr. Incivility, disobedience; an unpleasing.
 To DISPLANT, dīf-plānt'. v. remove a plant; to drive a plant from the place in which it is fixed.
 DISPLANTATION, dīf-plānt'-shūn. f. The removal of a plant, the ejection of a people.
 To DISPLAY, dīf-plā'. v. spread wide; to exhibit to the eye or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.
 DISPLAY, dīf-plā'. f. An exhibition of any thing to view.
 DISPLEASANT, dīf-plēz'-ā. Unpleasing, offensive.
 To DISPLEASE, dīf-plē'ze. v. offend, to make angry; to raise aversion.
 To DISPLEASE, dīf-plē'z. v. disgust; to raise aversion.
 DISPLEASINGNESS, dīf-plēz-nis. f. Offensiveness, quality of offending.
 DISPLEASURE, dīf-plēzh'-nē. f. Uneasiness, displeasure.

Uneasiness, pain received ; offence, pain given ; anger, indignation ; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'-ŭr. v. a. To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dĭs-plŏ'de. v. a. To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dĭs-plŏ'-zhŭn. f. The act of disploding, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dĭs-pŏ'rt. f. Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pŏ'rt. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pŏ'rt. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dĭs-pŏ'-zāl. f. The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution ; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

To DISPOSE, dĭs-pŏ'ze. v. a. To give, to place, to bestow ; to adapt, to form for any purpose ; to frame the mind ; to regulate, to adjust ; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell ; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dĭs-pŏ'ze. f. Power, management, disposal ; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dĭs-pŏ'-zŭr. f. Distributer, giver, bestower ; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dĭs-pŏ'-zĭsh'-ŭn. f. Other method, distribution ; natural fitness, quality ; tendency to any act or state ; temper of mind ; affection of kindness or ill-will ; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dĭs-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv. a. That which implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dĭs-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv-lĭ. ad. Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dĭs-pŏz'-zĕs'. v. a. To put out of possession, to deprive, to disseize.

DISPOSURE, dĭs-pŏ'-zhŭr. f. Disposal, government, management ; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dĭs-prā'ze. f. Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dĭs-prā'ze. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dĭs-prā'-zŭr. f. A censurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dĭs-prā'-zĭbl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dĭs-prā'-zĭng-lĭ. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dĭs-sprĕd'. v. a. To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dĭs-prŏ'f. f. Confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŭn. f. Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another, want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŭn. v. a. To mismatch, to join things unsuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nābl. a. Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nābl-nĭs. f. Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nāb-lĭ. ad. Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nāl. a. Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nāl-lĭ. ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nĕt. a. Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nĕt-lĭ. ad. Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dĭs-prŏ-pŏ'r-shŏ-nĕt-nĭs. f. Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dĭs-prŏ've. v. a. To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dĭs-prŏ'-vŭr. f. One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'-ĭsh-ābl. a. Without penal restraint.

To DISPURSE. See DISBURSE.

DISPUTABLE, dis'-pú-tábl. a. Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, dis'-pú-tánt. f. Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dis'-pú-tánt. a. Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dis'-pú-tá'-shún. f. The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis'-pú-tá'-shús. a. Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dis'-pú-tá-tív. a. Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dis'-pú'te. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dis'-pú'te. v. a. To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dis'-pú'te. f. Contest, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dis'-pú'te-lís. a. Undisputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dis'-pú'-túr. f. A controvertist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis'-kwál-y'-fí-ká'-shún. f. That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dis'-kwál'-í-fý. v. a. To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dis'-kwí'-ét. f. Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dis'-kwí'-ét. v. a. To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dis'-kwí'-ét-túr. f. A disturber, a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, dis'-kwí'-ét-lý. ad. Without rest, anxiously.

DISQUIETNESS, dis'-kwí'-ét-nís. f. Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dis'-kwí'-ét-túde. f. Uneasiness, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis'-kwí-zísh'-ún. f. Examination, disputative enquiry.

DISREGARD, dis'-rè-gá'rd. f. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dis'-rè-gá'rd. To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dis'-rè-gá. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis'-rè-fúl-y. ad. Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, dis'-rèl'-ísh. f. Taste, nauseousness; dislike, mishears.

To DISRELISH, dis'-rèl'-ísh. v. To infect with an unpleasant taste, to want a taste of.

DISREPUTATION, dis'-rè-shún. f. Disgrace, dishonour.

DISREPUTE, dis'-rè-pú'te. character, dishonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dis'-rèf-pèkt'. civility, want of reverence.

DISRESPECTFUL, dis'-rè-fúl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dis'-rè-fúl-lý. ad. Irreverently.

To DISROBE, dis'-rò'be. v. To undress, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, dis'-rúp'-shún. act of breaking asunder, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dis'-sát-shún. f. The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dis'-sát-fák'-túr-y'-nís. f. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis'-sát-fák'-túr-y. a. Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, dis'-sát'-íf-fý. To discontent, to displease.

To DISSECT, dis'-sèkt'. v. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dis'-sèk'-shún. act of separating the parts of bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dis'-sè'zn. f. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

To DISSEISE, dis'-sè'ze. v. To dispossess, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, dis'-sè'-zór. f. One that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE, dis'-sèm'bl.

To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

TO DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, dĭs-sĕm'-blŭr. f. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dĭs-sĕm'-bling-lŷ. ad. With dissimulation, hypocritically.

TO DISSEMINATE, dĭs-sĕm'-l-nāte. v. a. To scatter as seed, to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dĭs'-sĕm-l-nā'-shŭn. f. The act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINATOR, dĭs-sĕm'-l-nā-tŭr. f. He that scatters, a spreader.

DISSENSION, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭn. f. Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENSIOUS, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭs. a. Disposed to discord, contentious.

TO DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. v. n. To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. f. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dĭs-sĕn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dĭs-sĕn'-tŭr. f. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIENT, dĭs-sĕn'-shĕnt. a. Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, dĭs-sĕr-tā'-shŭn. f. A discourse.

TO DISSERVE, dĭs-sĕrv'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs. f. Injury, mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dĭs-sĕr'-vl-sābl. a. Injurious, mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dĭs-sĕr'-vl-sābl-nĭs. f. Injury, harm, hurt.

TO DISSETTLE, dĭs-sĕt'l. v. a. To unsettle.

TO DISSEVER, dĭs-sĕv'-ŭr. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, dĭs'-sĭ-dĕns. f. Discord, disagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕns. f. The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dĭs-sĭl'-yĕnt. a. Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILITION, dĭs-sĭl-lĭh'-ŭn. f. The act of bursting in two; of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dĭs-sĭm'-l-lār. a. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dĭs-sĭm-l-lār'-l-tŷ. f. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'-l-tŭde. f. Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dĭs-sĭm-ŭ-lā'-shŭn. f. The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, dĭs'-sŷ-pābl. a. Easily scattered.

TO DISSIPATE, dĭs'-sŷ-pāte. v. a. To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dĭs-sŷ-pā'-shŭn. f. The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

TO DISSOCIATE, dĭs-sŷ'-shāte. v. a. To separate, to disunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, dĭz-zā'l-vābl. a. Capable of dissolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dĭs'-sŷ-lŭbl. a. Capable of separation of one part from another.

DISSOLUBILITY, dĭs-sŷl-lŭ-blĭl'-l-tŷ. f. Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

TO DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŷlv'. v. a. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the ties of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

TO DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŷlv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zŷl'-vĕnt. a. Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dīz-zōl'-vēnt. *f.* The power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dīz-zōl'-vūr. *f.* That which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dīz-zōl'-vībl. *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUTE, dīs'-sō-lūte. *a.* I. ofe, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dīs'-sō-lūte-lỳ. *ad.* Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dīs'-sō-lūte-nēs. *f.* Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dīs-sō-lū'-shūn. *f.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, dīs'-sō-nāns. *f.* A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dīs'-sō-nānt. *a.* Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To DISSUADE, dīs-swā'de. *v. a.* To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dīs-swā'-dūr. *f.* He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, dīs-swā'-zhūn. *f.* Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'-slv. *a.* Deterrent, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, dīs-swā'-slv. *f.* Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, dīs-sīl-lābl. *f.* A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dīs'-tāf. *f.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

To DISTAIN, dīs-tā'ne. *v. a.* To stain, to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dīs'-tāns. *f.* Distance

is space considered between a beings; remoteness in place; space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked out for a course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; distant behaviour; retract kindness, reserve.

To DISTANCE, dīs'-tāns. *v.* To place remotely, to throw out of the view; to leave behind at the length of a distance.

DISTANT, dīs'-tānt. *a.* Remote; place; remote in time either past or future; reserved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dīs-tā'ste. *f.* Dislike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dīs-tā'ste. *v.* To fill the mouth with nausea; to dislike, to loath; to offend with disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, dīs-tā'ste-fūl. *a.* Nauseous to the palate, disgusting, offensive, unpleasing.

DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'-pūr. *f.* A disease, a malady; bad conduct of mind; depravity of inclination, uneasiness.

To DISTEMPER, dīs-tēm'-pūr. *v.* To diseased; to disorder; to destroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, dīs-tēm'-pūr. *a.* Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dīs-tēm'-pūr. *f.* Intemperateness of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dīs-tēnd'. *v.* To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dīs-tēnt'. *f.* The space through which any thing is stretched.

DISTENTION, dīs-tēn'-shūn. *f.* Act of stretching in breadth; the space occupied.

DISTICH, dīs'-tik. *f.* A couple of lines in verse.

To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. *v. n.* To fall by drops; to flow gently; to use a still.

To DISTIL, dīs-tīl'. *v. a.* To draw in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dīs-tīl-lā'-shūn. *f.* The act of dropping, or falling by drops; the act of pouring

drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dîs-tîl'-lâ-tûr-y'. a. Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dîs-tîl'-lûr. f. One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT, dîs-tîl'-mênt. f. That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dîs-tîkt'. a. Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dîs-tînk'-shûn. f. Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dîs-tînk'-tîv. a. That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, dîs-tînk'-tîv-lý. ad. In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, dîs-tînk'-lý. ad. Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dîs-tîkt'-nîs. f. Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To DISTINGUISH, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh. v. a. To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference, to specificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh. v. n. To make distinction, to find or shew the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-êbl. a. Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-t. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-ûr. f. A judicious observer, one

that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-îng-lý. ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dîs-tîng'-gwîsh-mênt. f. Distinction, observation of difference.

To DISTORT, dîs-tâ'rt. v. a. To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dîs-tâ'r-shûn. f. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

To DISTRACT, dîs-trâkt'. v. a. part. pass. **DISTRACTED**, anciently **DISTRAUGHT**. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dîs-trâkt'-têd-lý. ad. Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dîs-trâkt'-têd-nîs. f. The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dîs-trâkt'-shûn. f. Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

DISTRACTIVE, dîs-trâkt'-tîv. a. Causing perplexity.

To DISTRAIN, dîs-trâ'ne. v. a. To seize.

To DISTRAIN, dîs-trâ'ne. v. n. To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dîs-trâ'-nûr. f. He that seizes.

DISTRAIN'T, dîs-trâ'nt. f. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dîs-trâ't. part. a. Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dîs-trê's'. f. The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dîs-trê's'. v. a. To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

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DISTRESSFUL, dîs-très'-fûl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.

To DISTRIBUTE, dîs-trib'-ûte. v. a. To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dîs-trib'-shùn. f. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dîs-trib'-û-tiv. a. Assigning to each their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dîs-trib'-û-tiv-ly. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dîs'-trîkt. f. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority; province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dîs-trûst'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dîs-trûst'. f. Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dîs-trûst'-fûl. a. Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dîs-trûst'-fûl-ly. ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dîs-trûst'-fûl-nîs. f. The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dîs-tûrb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dîs-tûr'-bûns. f. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dîs-tûr'-bûr. f. A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dîs-tûrn'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, dîs-vâl-û-â'-shùn. f. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, dîs-vâl'-û. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dîs-û'-nyûn. f. Separation; disjunction; breach of concord.

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To DISUNITE, dîs-û-nî'te. v. To separate, to divide; to part.

To DISUNITE, dîs-û-nî'te. v. To fall asunder, to become separated.

DISUNITY, dîs-û'-nî-tý. f. The state of actual separation.

DISUSAGE, dîs-û'-zîdzh. f. Gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dîs-û'se. f. Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

To DISUSE, dîs-û'ze. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

To DISVOUCH, dîs-vou'tsh. v. To destroy the credit of, to traduce.

DITCH, dîtsh'. f. A trench in the ground usually between two fields; any long narrow receptacle for water; the moat with which a castle is surrounded.

To DITCH, dîtsh'. v. a. To dig a ditch.

DITCHER, dîtsh'-ûr. f. One who digs ditches.

DITCH-DELIVERED, dîtsh'-ûrd. a. Brought forth in triumph.

DITHYRAMBICK, dîth-î-ram-bîk. f. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written in a rhapsodic style.

DITTANY, dîc'-tâ-ný. f. A medicinal herb.

DITTED, dîc'-tyd. a. Sung in a rhapsodic manner.

DITTY, dîc'-ty. f. A poem sung, a song.

DIVAN, dî-vân'. f. The assembly of the oriental princes; any assembly.

To DIVARICATE, dî-vâr'-î-kate. v. n. To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, dî-vâr'-î-kâ-shùn. f. Partition into two; division of opinions.

To DIVE, dî've. v. n. To go voluntarily under water; to descend into any question, or science.

To DIVE, dî-vél'. v. a. To pull asunder.

DIVER, dî'-vûr. f. One that goes voluntarily under water; one who goes under water to search for a thing; he that enters deep knowledge or study.

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To **DIVERGE**, dī-vér'je. v. n. To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dī-vér'-jént. a. Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dī'-vérz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dī'-vérse. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dī-vér-sý-flí-ká'-shún. f. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To **DIVERSIFY**, dý-vér'-sý-fý. v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dý-vér'-shún. f. The act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dý-vér'-sí-tý. f. Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, dī'-vérs-lý. ad. In different ways, variously.

To **DIVERT**, dī-vért'. v. a. To turn off from any direction or course; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to please, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, dī-vér'-túr. f. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

DIVERTISEMENT, dī-vér'-tiz-mént. f. Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dī-vér'-tív. a. Recreative, amusive.

To **DIVEST**, dī-vést'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dī-vés'-tshúr. f. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dī-ví'-dábl. a. That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, dī-ví'-dánt. a. Different, separate. Not used.

To **DIVIDE**, dī-ví'de. v. a. To part one whole into different pieces;

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to separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To **DIVIDE**, dī-ví'de. v. n. To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, dīv'-l-dénd. f. A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dī-ví'-dúr. f. That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disuniter; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, dī-vld'-ú ál. a. Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dīv-ý-ná'-shún. f. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dīv-ví'ne. a. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; presageful.

DIVINE, dīv-ví'ne. f. A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To **DIVINE**, dīv-ví'ne. v. a. To foretel, to foreknow.

To **DIVINE**, dīv-ví'ne. v. n. To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dīv-ví'ne-lý. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dīv-ví'ne-nls. f. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dīv-ví'-núr. f. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjecturer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, dīv-ví'ne-rés. f. A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dīv-vín'-l-tý. f. Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celestial being; the science of divine things; theology.

DIVISIBLE, dīv-víz' íbl. a. Capable.

pable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, dlv-vlz-y-blí-l-ty. f. The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBLENESS, dlv-vlz'-l-bl-nés. f. Divisibility.

DIVISION, dlv-vlzh'-ún. f. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dlv-ví'-zúr. f. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dlv-vò'rse. f. The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, dlv-vò'rse. v. a. To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dlv-vò'rse-mént. f. Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dlv-vò'r-súr. f. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, dl-ù-rét'-ík. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dl-úr'-nál. a. Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day; daily.

DIURNAL, dl-úr'-nál. f. A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, dl-úr'-nál-y. ad. Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, dl-ù-túr'-ní-ty. f. Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dlv-vúl'je. v. a. To publish, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dlv-vúl'-júr. f. A publisher.

DIVULSION, dl-vúl'-shún. f. The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, d'zan. v. a. To dress; to deck.

DIZZINESS, dlz'-zy-nls. f. Giddiness.

DIZZY, dlz'-zy. a. Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, dlz'-zy. v. a. To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dò'. v. a. To practise on; act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To DO, dò'. v. n. To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, how do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word, as, I shall come, but if I do not, go away, that is if I come not; Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request, as help me, do; make haste, do.

To DOAT. See **To DOTE**.

DOCIBLE, dós'-sibl. a. Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dós'-sibl-nls. f. Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, dós'-síl. a. Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dós-síl'-lí-ty. f. Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, dòk'. f. An herb.

DOCK, dòk'. f. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dòk'. f. A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dòk'. v. a. To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET, dòk'-ít. f. A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dòk'-túr. f. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of musick; a physician, one who

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who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DOCTOR, dōk'-tūr. v. a. To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dōk'-tō-rāl. a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dōk'-tō-rāl-ŷ. ad. In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dōk'-tūr-shīp. f. The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dōk'-trī-nāl. a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dōk'-trī-nāl-ŷ. ad. In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, dōk'-trīn. f. The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dōk'-ū-mēnt. f. Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, dōd'-dūr. f. A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dēk'-ā-gōn. f. A figure of twelve sides.

To DODGE, dōd'zh. v. n. To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, dōd'-mān. f. The name of a fish.

DOE, dō. f. A she-deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dō'-ūr. f. One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dōz'. The third person from Do, for DOETH.

To DOFF, dōf'. v. a. To strip; to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, dōg'. f. A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dōg'. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, dōg'-tēth. f. The

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teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dōg'-trīk. f. An ill-turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dōg'-bāne. f. An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dōg'-brī-ūr. f. The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, dōg'-tshē'p. a. Cheap as dogs meat.

DOGDAYS, dōg'-dāz. f. The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, dō'je. f. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dōg'-fīsh. f. A shark.

DOGFLY, dōg'-flŷ. f. A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dōg'-gīd. a. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dōg'-gīd-lŷ. ad. Sul- lenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dōg'-gīd-nīs. f. Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, dōg'-gūr. f. A small ship with one mast.

DOGGEREL, dōg'-grīl. f. Mean, worthless verses.

DOGGISH, dōg'-gīsh. a. Curish, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dōg'-hār-tīd. a. Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dōg'-hōle. f. A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dōg'-kēn-nīl. f. A little hut or house for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dōg'-loue. f. An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dōg'-mā. f. Established principle, settled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dōg-māt'-ī- }
kāl. } a.

DOGMATICK, dōg-māt'-īk. }
Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, dōg-māt'-ī- }
kāl-ŷ. ad. Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dōg-māt'-ī- }
kāl-nīs. f. Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dōg'-mā-tīst. f. A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dōg'-mā-tīze. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

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DOGMATIZER, dɔg'-mă-tî'-zûr. f. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dɔg'-rôze. f. The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dɔg'-flêp. f. Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dɔg'-z-mêt. f. Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dɔg'-stâr. f. The star which gives name to the dog-days.

DOGSTOOTH, dɔg'-z-tôth. f. A plant.

DOGTROT, dɔg'-trôt. f. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dɔg'-wê'-ry. a. Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dɔg'-wûd. f. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOILY, doi'-ly. f. A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dɔ'-Ingz. f. Things done, events, transactions; feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, doi't. f. A small piece of money.

DOLE, dô'le. f. The act of distribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To DOLE, dô'le. v. a. To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dô'le-fûl. a. Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dô'le-fûl-ly. ad. In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dô'le-fûl-nîs. f. Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dô'le-sûm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dô'le-sûm-ly. ad. In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dô'le-sûm-nîs. f. Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dôl'. f. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR, dôl'-lûr. f. A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

DOLORIFICK, dô-lô-rîf'-îk. a. That which causes grief or pain.

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DOLOROUS, dôl'-ô-rûs. a. rowful, doleful, dismal; p.

DOLOUR, dô'-lûr. f. Grief, lamentation, complaint.

DOLPHIN, dôl'-fîn. f. T of a fish.

DOLT, dô'lt. f. A heavy fellow, a thickskul.

DOLTISH, dô'lt-îsh. a. mean, blockish.

DOMAIN, dô-mă'ne. f. De empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dô'me. f. A bui house, a fabrick; a hemi arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dô-mês'-t kâl.

DOMESTICK, dô-mês'-tîk. Belonging to the house, not to things publick; priv open; inhabiting the ho wild; not foreign, intestin

To DOMESTICATE, dô kâte. v. a. To make do to withdraw from the publ

DOMINANT, dôm'-y-nânt. dominant, presiding, ascen

To DOMINATE, dôm'-y-nâ To predominate, to prevail rest.

DOMINATION, dôm-y-nâ Power, dominion; tyranny authority; one highly ex power, used of angelick be

DOMINATOR, dôm'-y-nâ The presiding power.

To DOMINEER, dôm-y-nê To rule with insolence, to out controul.

DOMINICAL, dô-mîn'-y- That which notes the Loi or Sunday.

DOMINION, dô-mîn'-yûn. vereign authority; right session or use, without b countable; territory, reg strict; predominance, al an order of angels.

DON, dôn'. f. The Spanis a gentleman.

To DON, dôn'. v. a. To Little used.

DONARY, dô'-nâ-ry. f. given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dō-nā'-shūn. *f.* The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dō'-nā-tiv. *f.* A gift, a largess, a present; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

DONE, dūn'. *part. pass. of the verb, Do.*

DONE, dūn'. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.

DONOR, dō'-nōr. *f.* A giver, a benefactor.

DONSHIP, dōn'-shīp. *f.* Quality or rank of a gentleman.

DOODLE, dō'dl. *f.* A trifle, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dō'm. *v. a.* To condemn to any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dō'm. *f.* Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.

DOOMSDAY, dō'mz-dā. *f.* The day of final and universal judgment, the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dō'mz-dā-bō'k. *f.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, dō'r. *f.* The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dō'r-kāse. *f.* The frame in which the door is inclosed.

DOORKEEPER, dō'r-kē-pūr. *f.* Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dōk'-lt. *f.* A paper containing a warrant.

DORMANT, dā'r-mānt. *a.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dā'r-mī-tūr-ŷ. *f.* A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dā'r-mouse. *f.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dā'rn. *f.* The name of a fish.

DORR, dōr'. *f.* A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chaffer.

DORSEL, dā'r-sīl. } *f.* A pannier, a

DORSER, dā'r-sūr. } basket or bag,

one of which hangs on either side a

beast of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS, dōr-sīf'-fēr-rūs. } *a.*

DORSIPAROUS, dōr-sīp'-pār-rūs. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DOSE, dō'se. *f.* So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE, dō'se. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dōs'-sīl. *f.* A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dūst'. The second person of Do.

DOT, dōt'. *f.* A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dōt'. *v. a.* To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dō'-tdzh. *f.* Loss of understanding, imbecillity of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō'-tāl. *a.* Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'-tārd. *f.* A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, cō'te. *v. n.* To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity;

To dote upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

DOTER, dō'-tūr. f. One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DOTH, dūth'. The third person of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō'-ting-lý. ad. Fondly.

DOTTARD, dōt'-tārd. f. A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dōt'-tēr-ll. f. The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dūb'l. a. Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dūb'l-plé'. f. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dūb'l-bl'-ting. a. Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dūb'l-būt'nd. a. Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dūb'l-dē'-lūr. f. A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dūb'l-dē'-llng. f. Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dūb'l-dý'. v. a. To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dūb'l-héd'-ld. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dūb'l-lók'. v. a. To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dūb'l-mí'n-díd. a. Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dūb'l-tūng'd. a. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To DOUBLE, dūb'l. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another

in the same order or part; to pass round a head.

To DOUBLE, dūb'l. v. n. To crease to twice the quantity; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dūb'l. f. Twice the quantity or number; strong beer, the common strength; a shift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dūb'l-nls. f. State of being double.

DOUBLER, dūb'-lūr. f. One who doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dūb'-lét. f. A garment of a man, the waistcoat, two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dūb-lō'n. f. A coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DOUBLY, dūb'-lý. ad. In a doubting manner, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dout'. v. a. To question, to be in uncertainty; to suspect; to hesitate.

To DOUBT, dout'. v. n. To be questionable, to think oneself unable to fear, to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, dout'. f. Uncertainty, mind, suspense; question, unsettled; scruple, perplexity, suspicion, apprehension of injury, culty objected.

DOUBTER, dout'-tūr. f. One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dout'-fúl. a. Dubious; ambiguous; questionable; uncertain; not secure; fident.

DOUBTFULLY, dout'-fúl. ad. Dubiously, irresolutely; doubtfully, with uncertainty of mind.

DOUBTFULNESS, dout'-fúl. f. Dubiousness; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dout'-ing. ad. In a doubting manner, doubtfully.

DOUBTLESS, dout'-lls. a. Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dout'-lls. ad. Without doubt, unquestionably.

DOVE, dūv'. f. A wild pigeon.

DOVECOT, dūv'-kót. f. A dovehouse.

B O W

building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv'-house. f. A house for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dŭv'-tāl. f. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, dŏ'. f. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dou'-ty. a. Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dŏ'-y. a. Unsound, soft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dou'se. v. a. To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dou'se. v. n. To fall suddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dow'-ă-jŭr. f. A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWDY, dow'-dý. f. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dow'-ŭr. } f. That which

DOWERY, dow'-ry. } the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dow'-ŭrd. a. Portioned, supplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dow'-ŭr-lŭs. a. Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dow'-lăs. f. A coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, dow'n. f. Soft feathers; any thing that soothes or mollifies; soft wool, or tender hair; the soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

DOWN, dow'n. f. A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dow'n. prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dow'n. ad. On the ground, from the height to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

D O Z

DOWN, dow'n. interj. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dow'n-kăst. a. Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFALL, dow'n-făl. f. Ruin, fall from state; a body of things falling; destruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dow'n-făl'n. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

DOWNGYRED, down-dzhŭ'-réd. a. Let down in circular wrinkles.

DOWNHIL, dow'n-hll. f. Declivity, descent.

DOWNLOOKED, dow'n-lŭkt. a. Having a dejected countenance, sullen, melancholy.

DOWNLING, dow'n-lý-ing. a. About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, down-rŭ'te. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.

DOWNRIGHT, dow'n-rŭ'te. a. Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly surly; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dow'n-slt-tŭng. f. Rest, repose.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wŭrd. }

DOWNWARDS, dow'n-wŭrdz. } ad. Towards the center; from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wŭrd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

DOWNY, dow'-ny. a. Covered with down or nap; made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing.

DOWRE, dow'r. } f. A portion

DOWRY, dow'-ry. } given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dŏkŭs-ŏl'-ŏ-jý. f. A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dŏk'-sy. f. A whore, a loose wench.

To DOZE, dŏ'ze. v. n. To slumber, to be half asleep.

To DOZE, dŏ'ze. v. a. To stupify, to dull.

DOZEN, dŭz'n. f. The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dō'-zý-nis. *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

DOZY, dō'-zý. *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

DRAB, dráb'. *f.* A whore, a strumpet.

DRACHM, drám'. *f.* An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DRAFF, dráf'. *f.* Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, dráf'-fý. *a.* Worthless, dreggy.

DRAFT, dráft'. *a.* Corrupted for **DRAUGHT**.

To DRAG, drág'. *v. a.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthensome; or draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, drág'. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drág'. *f.* A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drág'-nét. *f.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drág'l. *v. a.* To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drág'l. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drág'-ún. *f.* A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North pole.

DRAGONET, drág'-ún-ét. *f.* A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drág'-ún-fly. *f.* A fierce stinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drág'-ún-ish. *a.* Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drág'-ún-like. *a.* Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, drág'-únz-blúu'. *f.* A kind of resin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drág'*f.* A plant.

DRAGON'TREE, drág'-bú. *f.* Palmtree.

DRAGOON, drá-gō'n. *f.* soldier that serves indifferently on horse or foot.

To DRAGOON, drá-gō'n. *v. a.* persecute by abandoning the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, drá'ne. *v. a.* to empty off gradually; to empty gradually away what contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drá'ne. *f.* The through which liquids are drawn.

DRAKE, drá'ke. *f.* The male duck; a small piece of a dram.

DRAM, drám'. *f.* In weight, the eighth part of an ounce quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually once; spirits, distilled liquor.

To DRAM, drám'. *v. n.* to distill spirits.

DRAMA, drá'-má. *f.* A representation of action, in which the action is not represented; a play, a tragedy.

DRAMATICAL, drá-má-kál. *a.*

DRAMATICK, drá-mát'-ik. *a.* Represented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drá-mát'-ik-ly. *ad.* Represented by representation.

DRAMATIST, drám'-á-tíst. *f.* author of dramattick compositions.

DRANK, dránk'. *f.* The past tense of **DRINK**.

DRAPER, drá'-púr. *f.* one who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drá'-pè-rý. *f.* the work, the trade of making cloth, stuffs of wool; the picture, or statue.

DRAVE, drá'v. *v.* Preterite of **DRAW**, which see.

DRAUGH, dráf'. *f.* Refused.

DRAUGHT, dráft'. *f.* To drink; a quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of

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or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a sink, drain; the depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAPTHOUSE, dráft'-house. *f.* A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, drá'. *v. a. pret.* **DREW**, *part. pass.* **DRAWN**. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncover or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to eviscerate, to embowel; To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; To draw on, to occasion, to invite, to cause by degrees; To draw over, to persuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drá'. *v. n.* To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheath a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a fore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drá'-bák. *f.* Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drá'-brídzh. *f.* A

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bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, drá'-úr. *f.* One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drá'r. *f.* A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drá'-Ing. *f.* Delineation, representation.

DRAWINGROOM, drá'-Ing-róm. *f.* The room in which company assembles at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, drá'n. *participle from DRAW*. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; eviscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, drá'-wél. *f.* A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL, drá'l. *v. n.* To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, drá'. *f.* The car
DRAYCART, drá'-kárt. *f.* on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drá'-hórse. *f.* A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drá'-mán. *f.* One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, dráz'l. *f.* A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dréd'. *f.* Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dréd'. *a.* Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, dréd'. *v. n.* To be in fear.

DREADER, dréd'-úr. *f.* One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd'-fúl. *a.* Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, dréd'-fúl-nls. *f.* Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREAD-

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DREADFULLY, dréd'-fúl-ý. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, dréd'-lès-nls. f. Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, dréd'-lís. a. Fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, dré'm. f. A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, dré'm: v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, dré'm. v. a. To see in a dream.

DREAMER, dré'-múr. f. One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, dré'm-lís. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, dré'r. a. Mournful, dismal.

DREARY, dré'-ry. a. Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.

DREDGE, drédzh'. f. A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drédzh'. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, dréd'-júr. f. One who fishes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drég'-gý-nls. f. Fullness of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drég'-glsh. a. Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drég'-gý. a. Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drég'z. f. The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.

To DREIN, dré'n. v. n. To empty.

To DRENCH, drént'sh. v. a. To soak, to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.

DRENCH, drént'sh. f. A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drén'-tshúr. f. One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physick by force.

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To DRESS, drés'. v. a. to adorn, to embellish; wound with medicaments to rub; to prepare for an use; to trim, to fit any thing use; to prepare victual table.

DRESS, drés'. f. Cloaths, the skill of adjusting dress.

DRESSER, drés'-súr. f. Ordered in putting on the clothes; one employed in or adjusting any thing; in a kitchen on which meat is dressed.

DRESSING, drés'-sing. f. Application made to a sore.

DRESSINGROOM, drés' f. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drést'. part. from DREW, drò'. Preterite of DREW.

To DRIB, dríb'. v. a. To cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, dríb'l. v. n. To fall weakly; to flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, dríb'l. v. a. To fall down in drops.

DRIBLET, dríb'-lét. f. A small odd money in a sum.

DRIER, drí'-úr. f. That which dries, the quality of absorbing.

DRIFT, dríft'. f. Force of impulse; violence, something driven at random; driven or born along in storm, a shower; a heap of any matter thrown to the wind; tendency, or direction; scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, dríft'. v. a. To urge along; to throw on heaps.

To DRILL, dríl'. v. a. To drill any thing with a drill; to bore, to pierce; to mangle, to delay, to put off; to teach their exercise.

DRILL, dríl'. f. An instrument with which holes are bored; a baboon.

To DRINK, drínk'. v. To drink.

DRANK or **DRUNK**.

DRUNK or **DRUNKEN**.

low liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking.

To DRINK, drĭnk'. v. a. To swallow, applied to liquids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, drĭnk'. f. Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drĭnk'-mŭn-ĭ. f. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drĭnk'-abl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drĭnk'-ŭr. f. One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drip'. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drip'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.

DRIP, drip'. f. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drip'-pling. f. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drip'-pling-pān. f. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drĭ've. v. a. Preterite Drove, anciently DRAVE, part. pass. DRIVEN or DROVE. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drĭ've. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, drĭv'l. v. n. To flaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.

DRIVEL, drĭv'l. f. Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, drĭv'-lŭr. f. A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, drĭv'n. Part. of DRIVE.

DRIVER, drĭ'-vŭr. f. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'l. v. a. To shed in small slow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'l. v. n. To fall in short slow drops.

DRIZZLY, drĭz'-ly. a. Shedding small rain.

DROLL, drŏ'l. f. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.

DROLL, drŏ'l. a. Merry, ludicrous.

To DROLL, drŏ'l. v. n. To jest, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drŏ'l-ĕr-ĭ. f. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drŏm'-ĕ-dĕr-ĭ. f. A sort of camel.

DRONE, drŏ'ne. f. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, drŏ'ne. v. n. To live in idleness.

DRONISH, drŏ'-nĭsh. a. Idle, sluggish.

To DROOP, drŏ'p. v. n. To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drŏp'. f. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continued stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drŏp'-sĕ-rĕ'ne. f. A disease of the eye.

To DROP, drŏp'. v. a. To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand, or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, or come to nothing; to bedrop, to speckle, to variegate.

To DRÖP, drŏp'. v. n. To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to

link into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drɒp'-pɪŋ. *f.* That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPLET, drɒp'-lɪt. *f.* A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drɒp'-stɒn. *f.* Spar formed into the shape of drops.

DROPWORT, drɒp'-wɜrt. *f.* A plant.

DROPSICAL, drɒp'-sɪ-kəl. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSIED, drɒp'-sɪd. *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.

DROPSY, drɒp'-sɪ. *f.* A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drɒs'. *f.* The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drɒs'-sɪ-nɪs. *f.* Foulness, feculence, rust.

DROSSY, drɒs'-sɪ. *a.* Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drɒ've. *f.* A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drɒ've. *pret. of DRIVE.*

DROVEN, drɒ'vn. *part. a. from DRIVE.* Not in use.

DROVER, drɒ'-vɜr. *f.* One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, draʊ't. *f.* Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, draʊ'-tɪ-nɪs. *f.* The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, draʊ'-tɪ. *a.* Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

To DROWN, draʊ'n. *v. a.* To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, draʊ'n. *v. n.* To be suffocated by water.

To DROWSE, draʊ'z. *v. a.* To make heavy with sleep.

To DROWSE, draʊ'z. *v. n.* To

slumber, to grow heavy w

to look heavy, not cheerf

DROWSILY, draʊ'-zɪ-lɪ. *a.*

ily, heavily; sluggishly,

DROWSINESS, draʊ'-zɪ

Sleepiness, heaviness with

DROWSIHEAD, draʊ'-zɪ

Sleepiness, inclination to

DROWSY, draʊ'-zɪ. *a.*

heavy with sleep, letharg

ing, causing sleep; stupid

To DRUB, drʊb'. *v. a.* To

to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drʊb'. *f.* A thump,

a blow.

To DRUDGE, drʊdzh'. *v.*

labour in mean offices, to

out honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, drʊdzh'. *f.*

ployed in mean labour.

DRUDGER, drʊdzh'-jɜr. *f.*

labourer; the box out

flour is thrown to roast m

DRUDGERY, drʊdzh'-ɛ-rɪ

labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGINGBOX, drʊ

bɒks. *f.* The box out

flour is sprinkled upon ro

DRUDGINGLY, drʊdzh'-lɪ

Laboriously, toilsomely.

DRUG, drʊg'. *f.* An i

used in physick, a medic

any thing without worth

any thing for which no

can be found.

To DRUG, drʊg'. *v. a.*

with medicinal ingredi

tincture with something o

DRUGGET, drʊg'-gɪt. *f.*

kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, drʊg'-gɪst. *f.*

sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drʊgs'-tɜr.

who sells physical simple

DRUID, drʊ'-ld. *f.* The

philosophers of the anc

DRUM, drʊm'. *f.* An infl

military musick; the tyr

the ear.

To DRUM, drʊm'. *v. n.*

drum, to beat a tune on

to beat with a pulsatory

To DRUMBLE, drʊm'bl.

drone, to be sluggish. C

DRUMFISH, drúm'-físh. f. The name of a fish.

DRUMMAJOR, drúm-má'-júr. f. The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drúm'-má-kúr. f. He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drúm'-múr. f. He whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drúm'-sílk. f. The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drúnk'. a. Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, drúnk'-úrd. f. One given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drúnk'n. a. Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drúnk'n-lý. ad. In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drúnk'n-nísh. f. Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.

DRY, drý'. a. Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.

To DRY, drý'. v. a. To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.

To DRY, drý'. v. n. To grow dry, to lose moisture.

DRYER, drý'-úr. f. That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRYEYED, drý'-í'de. a. Without tears, without weeping.

DRYLY, drý'-lý. ad. Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejune, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drý'-nísh. f. Want of moisture; want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drý'-núrse. f. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.

To DRYNURSE, drý'-núrse. v. a. To feed without the breast.

DRYSHOD, drý'-shód. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.

DUAL, dú'-ál. a. Expressing the number two.

To DUB, dúb'. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dúb'. f. A blow, a knock. Not in use.

DUBIOUS, dú'-byús. a. Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dú'-byús-lý. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dú'-byús-nísh. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE, dú'-bí-tábl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dú-bí-tá'-shún. f. The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dú'-kál. a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dúk'-ít. f. A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCK, dúk'. f. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To DUCK, dúk'. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To DUCK, dúk'. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKER, dúk'-úr. f. A diver, a cringer.

DUCKINGSTOOL, dúk'-king-stól. f. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dúk'-légd. a. Short legged.

DUCKLING, dúk'-líng. f. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dúk'-mèt. f. A common plant growing in standing waters.

D U L

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'-fŭt. f. Black snake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'-wēd. f. Duck-meat.

DUCT, dŭkt', f. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dŭk'-tl. a. Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obsequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dŭk'-tl-nŭs. f. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dŭk-tl'-l-tŷ. f. Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.

DUDGEON, dŭd'-jŭn. f. A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill-will.

DUE, dŭ'. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dŭ'. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dŭ'. f. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed; right, just title; whatever custom or law requires to be done; custom, tribute.

DUEL, dŭ'-ll. f. A combat between two, a single fight.

To DUEL, dŭ'-ll. v. n. To fight a single combat.

DUELLER, dŭ'-ll-lŭr. f. A single combatant.

DUELLIST, dŭ'-el-lŭst. f. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dŭ'-el'-lŭ. f. The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dŭ'-en'-nā. f. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dŭg'. f. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dŭg'. pret. and part. pass. of DIG.

DUKE, dŭ'ke. f. One of the highest order of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, dŭ'ke-dŭm. f. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl'-brānd. a. Stupid, doltish, foolish.

DULCET, dŭl'-fēt. a. Sweet to the

D U M

taste, luscious; sweet to the harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl'-fŷ-shŭn. f. The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, or acrimony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl'-fŷ-fŷ. v. To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl'-fŷ-mŭr. f. A musical instrument played by the brass wire with little sticks.

To DULCORATE, dŭl'-kŭ-rā. v. To sweeten, to make less acrid.

DULCORATION, dŭl'-kŭ-rā-shŭn. f. The act of sweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl'-hēd. f. A head, a wretch foolish and stupid.

DULL, dŭl'. a. Stupid, blockish, unapprehensive; obtuse; sad, melancholy; slow, heavy, slow of motion; not drowsy, sleepy.

To DULL, dŭl'. v. a. To blunt; to make dull; to make melancholy; to daunt; to make weary or slow of motion; to sully brightness.

DULLARD, dŭl'-lārd. f. A head, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl'-lŷ. ad. Stupidly; not vigorously; not gayly, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dŭl'-nŭs. f. Stupidity; weakness of intellect, indolence, drowsiness, inclination to sluggishness of motion; want of lustre.

DULY, dŭl'-lŷ. ad. Properly, regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dŭm'. a. Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of the power of speech; mute, not using words; refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, dŭm'-lŷ. ad. Mute, silently.

DUMBNESS, dŭm'-nŭs. f. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech; muteness; refusal to speak.

To DUMFOUND, dŭm'-foun-d. v. To confuse, to strike dumb.

DUMP, dŭmp'. f. Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word.

D U P

- DUMPISH**, dŭmp'-lŭsh. a. Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.
- DUMPLING**, dŭmp'-lŭng. f. A sort of pudding.
- DUN**, dŭn'. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.
- To DUN**, dŭn'. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
- DUN**, dŭn'. f. A clamorous, troublesome creditor.
- DUNCE**, dŭn'se. f. A dullard, a dolt, a thickskul.
- DUNG**, dŭng'. f. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
- To DUNG**, dŭng'. v. a. To fatten with dung.
- DUNGEON**, dŭn'-jŭn. f. A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.
- DUNGFORK**, dŭng'-fărk. f. A fork to toss out dung from stables.
- DUNGHIL**, dŭng'-hl. f. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.
- DUNGHIL**, dŭng'-hl. a. Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.
- DUNGY**, dŭng'-y. a. Full of dung, mean, vile, base.
- DUNGYARD**, dŭng'-yărd. f. The place of the dunghil.
- DUNNER**, dŭn'-nŭr. f. One employed in soliciting petty debts.
- DUODECIMO**, dŭ-ô-dēs'-sŭ-mô. f. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.
- DUODECUPLE**, dŭ-ô-dêk'-kŭpl. a. Consisting of twelve.
- DUPE**, dŭ'pe. f. A credulous man, a man easily tricked.
- To DUPE**, dŭ'pe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.
- DUPLE**, dŭ'pl. a. Double; one repeated.
- To DUPLICATE**, dŭ'-ply-kâte. v. a. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.
- DUPLICATE**, dŭ'-ply-kêt. f. Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

D U S

- DUPLICATION**, dŭ-ply-kă'-shŭn. f. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.
- DUPLICATURE**, dŭ'-ply-kă-tŭre. f. A fold, any thing doubled.
- DUPLICITY**, dŭ-plŭs'-l-tŭ. f. Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.
- DURABILITY**, dŭ-ră-blŭ'-l-tŭ. f. The power of lasting, endurance.
- DURABLE**, dŭ'-răbl. a. Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.
- DURABLENESS**, dŭ'-răbl-nŭs. f. Power of lasting.
- DURABLY**, dŭ'-răb-lŭ. ad. In a lasting manner.
- DURANCE**, dŭ'-rănsē. f. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jailor; endurance, continuance, duration.
- DURATION**, dŭ-ră'-shŭn. f. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.
- To DURE**, dŭ're. v. n. To last, to continue. Not in use.
- DUREFUL**, dŭ're-fŭl. a. Lasting, of long continuance.
- DURELESS**, dŭ're-lŭs. a. Without continuance, fading.
- DURESSE**, dŭ'-rēs. f. Imprisonment, constraint.
- DURING**, dŭ'-rŭng. prep. For the time of the continuance.
- DURITY**, dŭ'-rŭ-tŭ. f. Hardness, firmness.
- DURST**, dŭrst'. The preterite of DARE.
- DUSK**, dŭsk'. a. Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.
- DUSK'**, dŭsk. f. Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.
- To DUSK**, dŭsk'. v. a. To make dusky.
- To DUSK**, dŭsk'. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.
- DUSKILY**, dŭsk'-lŭ-lŭ. ad. With a tendency to darkness.
- DUSKISH**, dŭsk'-lŭsh. a. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.
- DUSKISHLY**, dŭsk'-lŭsh-lŭ. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY,

DUSKY, dŭsk'-y. a. Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dŭst'. f. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.

To DUST, dŭst'. v. a. To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN, dŭst'-mān. f. One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, dŭs'-ty. a. Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCHESS, dŭtsh'-is. f. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dŭtsh'-y. f. A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtsh'-y-kōrt. f. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dŭ'-tyūs. a. Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dŭ'-ty-fŭl. a. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dŭ'-ty-fŭl-y. ad. Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dŭ'-ty-fŭl-nis. f. Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dŭ'-ty. f. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwā'rf. f. A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwā'rf. v. a. To deprive from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwā'rf-ish. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwā'rf-ishly. ad. Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwā'rf-ishness. f. Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To DWELL, dwēl'. v. n. To DWELT or DWELLED.

To live in a place, to have a habitation; to be in a state or condition; to be occupied with attention; to fix upon; to continue long.

DWELLER, dwēl'-lŭr. f. A permanent inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwēl'-ling. f. A habitation, abode; state of life, living.

DWELLINGHOUSE, dwēl'-ling-house. f. The house at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwīnd'l. v. a. To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow less; to degenerate, to sink; to fall away, to lose health, to grow weak; to fall away, to moulder.

DYING, dŷ'-ing. the past tense of DIE. Expiring, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a tinge.

DYNASTY, dŷ'-nās-ty. f. A royal family, sovereignty.

DYSCRASY, dŷs'-krā-sŷ. f. An unequal mixture of elements, blood or nervous juice, temperament.

DYSENTERY, dŷs'-sēn-tēr-y. f. A looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, dŷs'-pēp-sŷ. f. A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dŷs'-fō-nŷ. f. A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, dŷs'-pnē'-ā. f. A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, dŷs'-ū-rŷ. f. A difficulty in making urine.

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EACH, é'th. pron. Either of two; every one of any number.

EAGER, é'-gûr. a. Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, é'-gûr-lý. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, é'-gûr-nîs. f. Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, é'gl. f. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, é'gl-îde. a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, é'gl-flône. f. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, é'-glît. f. A young eagle.

EAGRE, é'-gûr. f. A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

EAR, é'r. f. The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, é'r-lîs. a. Without any ears.

EAR-RING, é'r-rîng. f. Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, é'r-shôt. f. Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, é'r-wâks. f. The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, é'r-wîg. f. A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, é'r-wît-nîs. f. One

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who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To EAR, é'r. v. a. To plow, to till.

To EAR, é'r. v. n. To shoot into ears.

EARED, é'rd. a. Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, érl'. f. A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, érl'-mâ'r-shâl. f. He that has chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, érl'-dûm. f. The feignory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ér'-lý-nîs. f. Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, ér'-lý. a. Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, ér'-lý. ad. Soon, betimes.

To EARN, érn'. v. a. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ér'-nîst. a. Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ér'-nîst. f. Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ér'-nîst-lý. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, ér'-nîst-nîs. f. Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, érth'. f. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

To EARTH, érth'. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, érth'. v. n. To retire under ground.

EARTH-

EARTHBOARD, ɛrth'-bôrd. *f.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ɛrth'-bârn. *a.* Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ɛrth'-bound. *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ɛrth'n. *a.* Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ɛrth'-flaks. *f.* A kind of fibrous fossil.

EARTHINESS, ɛrth'-y-nls. *f.* The quality of containing earth, grossness.

EARTHLING, ɛrth'-ling. *f.* An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ɛrth'-ly. *a.* Not heavenly; vile, mean, sordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHNUT, ɛrth'-nût. *f.* A pig-nut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ɛrth'-qwâke. *f.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ɛrth'-shâ-king. *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ɛrth'-wûrm. *f.* A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, ɛrth'-y. *a.* Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth; not mental, gross, not refined.

EASE, ɛ'ze. *f.* Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, ɛ'ze. *v. a.* To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, ɛ'ze-fûl. *a.* Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, ɛ'ze-mént. *f.* Assistance, support.

EASILY, ɛ'-zî-ly. *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ɛ'-zî-nls. *f.* Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, nefs; freedom from constraint, tranquillity.

EAST, ɛ'st. *f.* The quarter the sun rises; the regions in eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, ɛ's-tûr. *f.* The day which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, ɛ's-têr-ly. *a.* Coming from the parts towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, ɛ's-têrn. *a.* Derived or found in the East, oriental; looking towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTWARD, ɛ'st-wûrd. *a.* Towards the East.

EASY, ɛ'-zý. *a.* Not difficult; at rest, not harassed; uncompulsed, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formalities.

To EAT, ɛ'te. *v. a.* preterite or **EAT**, part. **EAT** or **EATEN**. To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ɛ'te. *v. n.* To go to table; to take meals, to feed; to be maintained in life; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, ɛ't-âbl. *f.* Any thing that may be eaten.

EATEN, ɛ'tn. part. pass. of **To EAT**.

EATER, ɛ't-ûr. *f.* One that eats; any thing; a corrosive.

EATINGHOUSE, ɛ't-ing-hou. *f.* A house where provisions are ready dressed.

EAVES, ɛ'vz. *f.* The edges of a roof which overhang the house.

To EAVESDROP, ɛ'vz-drôp. *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, ɛ'vz-drôp-er. *f.* A listener under windows.

EBB, ɛb'. *f.* The reflux of the sea towards the sea; decline, waste.

To EBB, ɛb'. *v. n.* To flow towards the sea; to decline, to waste.

EBEN, } *éb'-ún.* { *f.* A hard, heavy,
EBON, } black, valuable
wood.

EBRIETY, *é-brí'-é-tý.* *f.* Drunk-
eness, intoxication by strong li-
quors.

EBRIOSITY, *é-bry'-ós'-í-tý.* *f.* Ha-
bitual drunkenness.

EBULLITION, *é-búl'-lsh'-ún.* *f.* The
act of boiling up with heat; any
intense motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, *ék-sén'-trí-*
kál. } *a.*

ECCENTRICK, *ék-sén'-trík.* }
Deviating from the center; irre-
gular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, *ék-sén-trís'-í-tý.*
f. Deviation from a center; ex-
cession from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSIS, *ék-ký-mó'-sís.* *f.* Li-
vid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *ék-klé-*
zý'-ás'-rí-kál. } *a.*

ECCLESIASTICK, *ék-klé-zý-*
ás'-tík. }
Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, *ék-klé-zý'-ás'-*
tík. *f.* A person dedicated to the
ministries of religion.

ECHINUS, *é-ki'-nús.* *f.* A hedge-
hog; a shellfish set with prickles;
with botanists, the prickly head of
my plant; in architecture, a mem-
ber or ornament, taking its name
from the roughness of the carving.

ECHO, *ék'-kó.* *f.* The return, or
repercussion of any sound; the sound
returned.

To ECHO, *ék'-kó.* *v. n.* To resound,
to give the repercussion of a voice;
to be sounded back.

To ECHO, *ék'-kó.* *v. a.* To send
back a voice.

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT, *ék-klér'-*
sh-mént. *f.* Explanation, the act
of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT, *é-klá'.* *f.* Splendour, show,
lustre.

ELECTICK, *ék-lék'-tík.* *a.* Se-
lecting, chusing at will.

ECLIPSE, *é-klíp's.* *f.* An obscura-
tion of the luminaries of heaven;
darkness, obscuration.

To ECLIPSE, *é-klíp's.* *v. a.* To

darken a luminary; to extinguish;
to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTICK, *é-klíp'-tík.* *f.* A great
circle of the sphere.

ECLOGUE, *ék'-lóg.* *f.* A pastoral
poem.

ECONOMY, *é-kón'-ó-mý.* *f.* The
management of a family; frugality,
discretion of expence; disposition
of things, regulation; the disposition
or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, *é-kó-nóm'-ík.* } *a.*

ECONOMICAL, *é-kó-nóm'-ý-*
kál. }
Pertaining to the regulation of an
household; frugal.

ECSTACY, *ék'-f-tá-sý.* *f.* Any pas-
sion by which the thoughts are ab-
sorbed, and in which the mind is
for a time lost; excessive joy, rap-
ture; enthusiasm, excessive eleva-
tion of the mind; madness, dis-
traction.

ECSTASIED, *ék'-f-tá-sýd.* *a.* Ra-
vished, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, *ék'-f-tát'-í-kál.* } *a.*

ECSTATICK, *ék'-f-tát'-ík.* }
Ravished, raptured, elevated to ec-
stasy; in the highest degree of
joy.

EDACIOUS, *é-dá'-shús.* *a.* Eating,
voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, *é-dás'-í-tý.* *f.* Voracious-
ness, ravenousness.

EDDER, *éd'-dúr.* *f.* Such fencewood
as is commonly put upon the top of
fences.

EDDY, *éd'-dý.* *f.* The water that by
some repercussion, or opposite wind,
runs contrary to the main stream;
whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, *é-dén'-tá-tíd.* *a.* De-
prived of teeth.

EDGE, *édzh'.* *f.* The thin or cut-
ting part of a blade; a narrow
part rising from a broader; keen-
ness, acrimony; To set the teeth on
edge, to cause a tingling pain in
the teeth.

To EDGE, *édzh'.* *v. a.* To sharp-
en, to enable to cut; to furnish
with an edge; to border with any
thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to
embitter.

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To EDGE, ɛdzh'. v. n. To move against any power.
EDGED, ɛd'zhd. part. a. Sharp, not blunt.
EDGING, ɛd'-jɪŋ. f. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.
EDGELESS, ɛdzh'-lɪs. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.
EDGETOOL, ɛdzh'-tɔl. f. A tool made sharp to cut.
EDGEWISE, ɛdzh'-wɪz. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.
EDIBLE, ɛd'-ɪbl. a. Fit to be eaten.
EDICT, ɛ'-dɪkt. f. A proclamation of command or prohibition.
EDIFICATION, ɛd-ɪf-ɪ-kə'-shən. f. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction.
EDIFICE, ɛd'-ɪ-fɪs. f. A fabrick, a building.
EDIFIER, ɛd'-ɪ-fɪ-ər. f. One that improves or instructs another.
To EDIFY, ɛd'-ɪ-fɪ. v. a. To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.
EDILE, ɛ'-dɪl. f. The title of a magistrate in old Rome.
EDITION, ɛ-dɪʃh'-ūn. f. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revival.
EDITOR, ɛd'-ɪ-tər. f. Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
To EDUCATE, ɛd'-ū-kāte. v. a. To breed, to bring up.
EDUCATION, ɛd-ū-kā'-shən. f. Formation of manners in youth.
To EDUCE, ɛ-dū'se. v. a. To bring out, to extract.
EDUCTION, ɛ-dūk'-shən. f. The act of bringing any thing into view.
To EDULCORATE, ɛ-dūl'-kō-rāte. v. a. To sweeten.
EDULCORATION, ɛ-dūl'-kō-rā'-shən. f. The act of sweetening.
To EEK, ɛ'k. v. a. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.
EEL, ɛ'l. f. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

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E'EN, ɛ'n. ad. Contrasted with **EVEN**.
EFFABLE, ɛf'-fəbl. a. Easily utterable.
To EFFACE, ɛf-fā'se. v. a. To destroy any form painted or to blot out; to destroy, away.
EFFECT, ɛf-fɛkt'. f. That which is produced by an operation; consequence, event; reality, mere appearance; in the goods, moveables.
To EFFECT, ɛf-fɛkt'. v. a. To pass, to attempt with success to achieve; to produce as a cause.
EFFECTIBLE, ɛf-fɛk'-tɪbl. a. Capable of being effected, formable, practicable.
EFFECTIVE, ɛf-fɛk'-tɪv. a. Having the power to produce effect; operative, active; efficient.
EFFECTIVELY, ɛf-fɛk'-tɪvli. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.
EFFECTLESS, ɛf-fɛkt'-lɪs. a. Without effect, impotent, useless.
EFFECTOR, ɛf-fɛk'-tər. f. That which produces any effect.
EFFECTUAL, ɛf-fɛk'-tū-əl. a. Having the power or inducement of effects, powerful, degree adequate to the occasion, efficacious.
EFFECTUALLY, ɛf-fɛk'-tū-əlɪ. ad. In a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously.
To EFFECTUATE, ɛf-fɛkt'-u-ət. v. a. To bring to pass, to effect.
EFFEMINACY, ɛf-fɛm'-y-ə-ti. f. Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly conduct, lasciviousness, loose pleasures.
EFFEMINATE, ɛf-fɛm'-y-ət. a. Having the qualities of a womanish, voluptuous, tender.
To EFFEMINATE, ɛf-fɛm'-y-ət. v. a. To make womanish, to effeminate, to unman.
To EFFEMINATE, ɛf-fɛm'-y-ət. v. n. To soften, to melt in softness.
EFFEMINATION, ɛf-fɛm'-y-ət. f. The state of being effeminate, womanish, the state of one who is effeminated or unmanned.
To EFFERVESCE, ɛf-fɛr'-v-əs.

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To generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, éf-fér-vès-sense. f. The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFETE, éf-fè'te. a. Barren; worn out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, éf-fý-ká'-shùs. a. Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, éf-fý-ká'-shùs-lý. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, éf-fý-ká'-sý. f. Production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, éf-flsh'-éns. } f.

EFFICIENCY, éf-flsh'-én-sý. }

The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, éf-flsh'-ént. f. The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, éf-flsh'-ént. a. Causing effects.

EFFIGIES, éf-fè'-jès. } f. Resem-

EFFIGY, éf-fý-jý. } blance, image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, éf-flò-rés'-séns. }

EFFLORESCENCY, éf-flò-rés'-sén-sý. }

Production of flowers; excrescences in the form of flowers; in physick. the breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, éf-flò-rés'-sént. a. Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, éf-flù-ense. f. That which issues from some other principle.

EFFLUVIA, éf-flù'-vyà. } f.

EFFLUVIUM, éf-flù'-vyùm. }

Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, éf-flù's. f. The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else, emanation.

To **EFFLUX**, éf-flùk's. v. n. To run out.

EFFLUXION, éf-flùk'-shùn. f. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

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EFFORT, éf-fòrt. f. Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, éf-fòsh'-ùn. f. The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, éf-frò'n-tè-rý. f. Impudence, shamelessness.

EFFULGENCE, éf-fùl'-jense. f. Lustre, brightness, splendor.

EFFULGENT, éf-fùl'-jént. a. Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, éf-fù-má-bíl'-l-ty. f. The quality of flying away in fumes.

To **EFFUSE**, éf-fù'ze. v. a. To pour out, to spill.

EFFUSION, éf-fù'-zhùn. f. The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, éf-fù'-slv. a. Pouring out, dispersing.

EFT, éft'. f. A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, éft-fò'nz. ad. Soon afterwards.

To **EGEST**, è-jést'. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, è-jès'-tshùn. f. The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, ég'. f. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

To **EGG**, ég'. v. a. To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, ég'-làn-tine. f. A species of rose; sweet-brier.

EGOTISM, è'-gò-tizm. f. Too frequent mention of a man's self.

EGOTIST, è'-gò-ist. f. One that is always talking of himself.

To **EGOTIZE**, è'-gò-tize. v. n. To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, è-grè'-jús. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, è-grè'-jús-lý. ad. Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, è'-grès. f. The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, è-grèsh'-ùn. f. The act of going out.

EGRET, è'-grèt. f. A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, è'-grý-òt. f. A species of cherry.

To EJACULATE, è-ják'-ù-lâte. v. a. To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, è-ják-ù-lâ'-shùn. f. A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, è-ják"-ù-lâ-túr'-ý. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.

To EJECT, è-jékt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, è-jék'-shùn. f. The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, è-jékt'-ment. f. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, è't. a. Twice four. A word of number.

EIGHTH, è'tth. a. Next in order to the seventh.

EIGHTEEN, è'-tén. a. Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, è'-ténth. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, è't-fòld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, è'tth-lý. ad. In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, è'-ty'-éth. a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, è't-skòre. a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, è'-ty. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, è'-sll. f. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, è'-thúr. pron. Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, è'-thur. ad. A distributive adverb, answered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, èdzh-ù-lâ'-shùn. f. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, è'k. ad. Also, likewise, beside.

To EKE, è'k. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to

protract, to lengthen; to fill by useless additions.

To ELABORATE, è-láb'-ò-râ. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive additions.

ELABORATE, è-láb'-ò-rét. f. Furnished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, è-láb'-ò-rét. Laboriously, diligently, with study.

ELABORATION, è'-láb-ò-râ. f. Improvement by successive additions.

To ELANCE, è-lâns'e. v. To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, è-lâp's. v. n. To glide away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, è-lâs'-tl-kâl. }
ELASTICK, è-lâs'-tlk. } power of returning to the form which it is distorted, spring.

ELASTICITY, è'-lâs-tis"-sî. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELATE, è-lâ'te. a. Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, è-lâ'te. v. a. To heighten up with prosperity; to exalt.

ELATION, è-lâ'-shùn. f. Happiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, èl'-bò. f. The angle or curvature of the arm between the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, èl'-bò-ùhâ's. chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, èl'-bò-ròm. f. To stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, èl'-bò. v. a. To push with the elbow; to push, to distance.

To ELBOW, èl'-bò. v. n. To angle out in angles.

ELD, èld'. f. Old age, decrepitude, old people, persons worn out by years.

ELDER, èl'-dúr. a. Surpassing in years.

ELDERS, èl'-dúrz. f. Person whose advanced age gives them reverence; elders; those who are older than others; among the Jews, the

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the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiasticks; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, *él'-dér*. f. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, *él'-dér-lý*. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, *él'-dér-shíp*. f. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, *él'-díst*. a. The oldest, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, *él-ý-kám-pá'ne*. f. A plant named also starwort.

To **ELECT**, *é-lék't*. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, *é-lék't*. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTION, *é-lék'-shún*. f. The act of chusing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, *é-lék'-tív*. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, *é-lék'-tív-lý*. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *é-lék'-túr*. f. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, *é-lék'-tò-rál*. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, *é-lék'-tò-ráte*. f. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, *é-lék'-tér*. f. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, *é-lék'-trí-kál*. } a.

ELECTRICK, *é-lék'-trík*. } At-

tractive without magnetism; produced by an electrick body.

ELECTRICITY, *é-lék-trís'-l-ty*. f. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

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ELECTUARY, *é-lék'-tú-ár-ý*. f. A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *él-ý-mòz'-ý-nár-ý*. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, *él'-é-gánse*. } f. Beau-

ELEGANCY, *él'-é-gán-sý*. } ty of art, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, *él'-é-gánt*. a. Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, *él'-é-gánt-lý*. ad. In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACK, *él-é-jý'-ák*. a. Used in elegies, mournful, sorrowful.

ELEGY, *él'-é-jý*. f. A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, *él'-é-mént*. f. The first or constituent principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, *él-é-mén'-tál*. a. Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, *él-é-mén-tár'-l-ty*. f. Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, *él-é-mén'-tár-ý*. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, *él'-é-fánt*. f. The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *él-é-fán-tí'-á-sís*. f. A species of leprosy.

ELEPHANTINE, *él-é-fán'-tín*. a. Pertaining to the elephant.

To **ELEVATE**, *él'-é-váte*. v. a. To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, *él'-é-váte*. part. a. Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, *él-é-vá'-shún*. f. The

act of raising aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, èl'-è-vâ-tûr. f. A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, è-lév'n. a. Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, è-lév'nth. a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, èlf. f. plural Elves. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

ELPHIN, èlf'-ln. a. Relating to fairies; belonging to elves.

ELFLOCK, èlf'-lòk. f. Knots of hair twisted by elves.

To ELICITE, è-lis'-sît. v. a. To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, è-lis'-sît. a. Brought into act.

ELICITATION, è-lis'-sî-tâ''-shûn. f. Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, è-lî'de. v. a. To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, èl-i-jî-blî'-l-tý. f. Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, èl'-i-jîbl. a. Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, èl'-i-jîbl-nîs. f. Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

ELIMINATION, è-lîm-ý-nâ''-shûn. f. The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, è-lîzh'-ûn. f. The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, è-lîk-sâ'-shûn. f. The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, è-lîk'-sûr. f. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

ELK, èlk'. f. The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, èl'. f. A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, èl-lîp'-sîs. f. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval fi-

gure generated from the section of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, èl-lîp'-tî-kâ
ELLIPTICK, èl-lîp'-tîk.

Having the form of an ellipse.
ELM, èlm'. f. The name of a tree.
ELOCUTION, èl-ò-kû'-shûn. f. The power of fluent speech; fluency, flow of language; the art of expression or diction.

ELOGY, èl'-ò-jý. f. Praise, eulogy.

To ELONGATE, è-lông'-gât. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, è-lông'-gât. v. a. To go off to a distance from something.

ELONGATION, è-lông-gâ'-shûn. f. The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being extended; distance; space at which something is distant from another parture, removal.

To ELOPE, è-lò'pe. v. a. To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, è-lò'pe-mént. f. The act of running away, escape, parture from just restraint.

ELOPS, è-lòps. f. A fish, mentioned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, èl'-ò-kwénse. f. The power of speaking with fluency, elegance; elegant language with fluency.

ELOQUENT, èl'-ò-kwént. a. Possessing the power of oratory.

ELSE, èl'se. pronoun. Other besides.

ELSE, èl'se. ad. Otherwise; except.

ELSEWHERE, èl'se-hwêre. ad. In any other place; in other place; some other place.

To ELUCIDATE, è-lû'-sî-dâ. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, è-lû'-sî-dâ'-shûn. f. Explanation, exposition.

ELUCIDATOR, è-lû'-sî-dâ'-shûn. f. Explainer, expositor, commentator.

To ELUDE, è-lû'de. v. a. To avoid by stratagem, to avoid by art.

ELUDIBLE, è-lû'-dîbl. a. Capable to be eluded.

ELVES, èlv'z. f. The plural of ELF.

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- ELVELOCK**, ɛlv'-lɔk. f. Knots in the hair.
- ELVISH**, ɛl'-vɪʃ. a. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.
- ELUMBATED**, ɛ-lum'-bā-tɪd. a. Weakened in the loins.
- ELUSION**, ɛ-lu'-zhun. f. An escape from enquiry or examination, an artifice.
- ELUSIVE**, ɛ-lu'-sɪv. a. Practising elusion, using arts to escape.
- ELUSORY**, ɛ-lu'-sɪr-ɪ. a. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.
- To ELUTE**, ɛ-lu'te. v. a. To wash off.
- To ELUTRIATE**, ɛ-lu'-trɪ-āte. v. a. To decant, to strain out.
- ELYSIAN**, ɛ-lɛ'-zhān. a. Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.
- ELYSIUM**, ɛ-lɛ'-zhum. f. The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls, any place exquisitely pleasant.
- To EMACIATE**, ɛ-mā'-shāte. v. a. To waste, to deprive of flesh.
- To EMACIATE**, ɛ-mā'-shāte. v. n. To lose flesh, to pine.
- EMACIATION**, ɛ'-mā-shā"-shun. f. The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.
- EMACULATION**, ɛ'-māk-ū-lā"-shun. f. The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.
- EMANANT**, ɛ'-mā-nānt. a. Issuing from something else.
- EMANATION**, ɛm-mā-nā'-shun. f. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance.
- EMANATIVE**, ɛ-mān'-ā-tɪv. a. Issuing from another.
- To EMANCIPATE**, ɛ-mān'-sɪ-pāte. v. a. To set free from servitude.
- EMANCIPATION**, ɛ-mān-sɪ-pā'-shun. f. The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.
- To EMARGINATE**, ɛ-mā'r-jɪ-nāte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.
- To EMASCULATE**, ɛ-mās'-kū-lāte. v. a. To castrate, to deprive of vi-

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- rility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.
- EMASCULATION**, ɛ-mās-kū-lā'-shun. f. Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.
- To EMBALE**, ɪm-bā'le. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to inclose.
- To EMBALM**, ɪm-bā'm. v. a. To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.
- EMBALMER**, ɪm-bāl'-mɜr. f. One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.
- To EMBAR**, ɪm-bā'r. v. a. To shut, to inclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.
- EMBARCATION**, ɪm-bār-kā'-shun. f. The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.
- EMBARGO**, ɪm-bār-gō. f. A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.
- To EMBARK**, ɪm-bā'rk. v. a. To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.
- To EMBARK**, ɪm-bā'rk. v. n. To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.
- To EMBARRASS**, ɪm-bār'-rās. v. a. To perplex, to distress, to entangle.
- EMBARRASSMENT**, ɪm-bār'-rās-mənt. f. Perplexity, entanglement.
- To EMBASE**, ɪm-bā'se. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.
- EMBASSADOR**, ɛm-bās'-sā-dūr. f. One sent on a publick message.
- EMBASSADRESS**, ɛm-bās'-sā-drɛs. f. A woman sent on a publick message.
- EMBASSAGE**, ɛm'-bās-sāje. } f. A
EMBASSY, ɛm'-bās-ty. } publick message; any solemn message.
- To EMBATTLE**, ɪm-bāt'l. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.
- To EMBAY**, ɪm-bā'. v. a. To bathe, to wet, to wash; to inclose in a bay, to land-lock.
- To EMBELLISH**, ɪm-bɛl'-lɪʃ. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.
- EMBELLISHMENT**, ɪm-bɛl'-lɪʃ-mənt.

m^{ent}. *f*. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ém'-bûrz. *f*. without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ém'-bûr-wé'k. *f*. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, îm-béz'l. *v. a.* To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, îm-béz'l-m^{ent}. *f*. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; the thing appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, îm-blâ'ze. *v. a.* To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, îm-blâz'-ûn. *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLAZONRY, ém-blâz'-ûn-rý. *f*. Pictures upon shields.

EMBLEM, ém'-blém. *f*. Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To EMBLEM, ém'-blém. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ém-blê-
mât'-l-kál. } *a.*

EMBLEMATICK, ém-blê-
mât'-lk. }

Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ém-blê-
mât'-ý-kál-ý. *ad.* In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém'-â-tist. *f*. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ém'-bò-lizm. *f*. Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ém'-bò-lûs. *f*. Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, îm-bòs'. *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief or rising work; to inclose, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, îm-bòs'-m^{ent}. *f*. Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

To EMBOTTLE, îm-bòt'l. *v. a.* To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, îm-bow'-ll. *v. a.* To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, îm-brâ'se. *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to inclose, to contain.

To EMBRACE, îm-brâ'se. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, îm-brâ'se. *f*. Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, îm-brâ'se-m^{ent}. *f*. Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, inclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, îm-brâ'-sûr. *f*. The person embracing.

EMBRASURE, ém-brâ-zhò'r. *f*. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ém'-brò-kâte. *v. a.* To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ém-brò-kâ'-shôn. *f*. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To EMBROIDER, îm-broi'-dûr. *v. a.* To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, îm-broi'-dê-rûr. *f*. One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, îm-brol'-dê-rý. *f*. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diversity of colours.

To EMBROIL, îm-brol'l. *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

To

- To **EMBROTHEL**, ɪm-bróth'-ɪl. v.a.
To inclose in a brothel.
- EMBRYO**, ɛm-bryð'. } f. The off-
EMBRYON, ɛm'-bryɔn. } spring yet
unfinished in the womb; the state
of any thing yet not fit for produc-
tion, yet unfinished.
- EMENDABLE**, ɛ-mén'-dàbl. a. Ca-
pable of emendation, corrigible.
- EMENDATION**, ɛ'-mén-dǎ"-shùn. } f.
Correction, alteration of any
thing from worse to better; an al-
teration made in the text by verbal
criticism.
- EMENDATOR**, ɛ'-mén-dǎ"-tór. f.
A corrector, an improver.
- EMERALD**, ɛm'-ɛ-ráld. f. A green
precious stone.
- To **EMERGE**, ɛ-mérj'e. v. n. To
rise out of any thing in which it
is covered; to rise, to mount
from a state of oppression or obscu-
rity.
- EMERGENCE**, ɛ-mér'-jénse. } f.
EMERGENCY, ɛ-mér'-jén-sý. } f.
The act of rising out of any fluid
by which it is covered; the act of
rising into view; any sudden occa-
sion, unexpected casualty; pressing
necessity.
- EMERGENT**, ɛ-mér'-jént. a. Rising
out of that which overwhelms and
obscures it; rising into view or no-
tice; proceeding or issuing from
any thing; sudden, unexpectedly
casual.
- EMEROIDS**, ɛm'-roidz. f. Painful
swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins,
piles.
- EMERSION**, ɛ-mér'-shùn. f. The
time when a star, having been ob-
scured by its too near approach to
the sun, appears again.
- EMERY**, ɛm'-ér-ý. f. Emery is an
iron ore. It is prepared by grind-
ing in mills. It is useful in cleaning
and polishing steel.
- EMETICAL**, ɛ-mét'-l-kál. } a. Hav-
EMETICK, ɛ-mét'-lk. } ing
the quality of provoking vomits.
- EMETICALLY**, ɛ-mét'-l-kál-ý. ad.
In such a manner as to provoke to
vomit.
- EMICATION**, ɛ'-mí-kǎ"-shùn. f.

- Sparkling, flying off in small par-
ticles.
- EMICTION**, ɛ-mík'-shùn. f. Urine.
- To **EMIGRATE**, ɛm'-mý-gráte. v.n.
To remove from one place to ano-
ther.
- EMIGRATION**, ɛ'-mí-grǎ"-shùn. f.
Change of habitation.
- EMINENCE**, ɛm'-ý-nénse. } f.
EMINENCY, ɛm'-ý-nén-sý. } f.
Loftiness, height; summit, highest
part; exaltation, conspicuousness,
reputation, celebrity; supreme de-
gree; notice, distinction; a title
given to cardinals.
- EMINENT**, ɛm'-ý-nént. a. High,
lofty; dignified, exalted; conspi-
cuous, remarkable.
- EMINENTLY**, ɛm'-ý-nént-lý. ad.
Conspicuously, in a manner that
attracts observation; in a high de-
gree.
- EMISSARY**, ɛm'-ɪf-sér-rý. f. One
sent out on private messages, a spy,
a secret agent; one that emits or
sends out.
- EMISSION**, ɛ-mísh'-ùn. f. The act
of sending out, vent.
- To **EMIT**, ɛ-mít'. v. a. To send
forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue
out juridically.
- EMMET**, ɛm'-mít. f. An ant, a
pismire.
- To **EMMEW**, ɪm-mù'. v.a. To mew
or coop up.
- EMOLLIENT**, ɛ-mól'-lyént. a. Soft-
ening, suppling.
- EMOLLIENTS**, ɛ-mól'-lyénts. f.
Such things as sheath and soften the
asperities of the humours, and re-
lax and supple the solids.
- EMOLLITION**, ɛ-mól'-lǐsh'-ùn. f.
The act of softening.
- EMOLUMENT**, ɛ-mól'-ú-mént. f.
Profit, advantage.
- EMOTION**, ɛ-mó'-shùn. f. Disturb-
ance of mind, vehemence of pas-
sion.
- To **EMPALE**, ɪm-pǎ'le. v. a. To
fence with a pale; to fortify; to
inclose, to shut in; to put to death
by spitting on a stake fixed upright.
- EMPANNEL**, ɪm-pán'-nɪl. f. The
writing or entering the names of a
jury

jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.
To EMPANNEL, ɪm-pán-'nɪl. v. a.
 To summon to serve on a jury.
To EMPASSION, ɪm-pásh'-ʌn. v. a.
 To move with passion, to affect strongly.
To EMPEOPLE, ɪm-pě'pl. v. a.
 To form into a people or community.
EMPERESS, ɛmp'-prɪs. f. A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.
EMPEROR, ɛmp'-pɛ-rúr. f. A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.
EMPERY, ɛmp'-pɛ-rý. f. Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.
EMPHASIS, ɛm'-fá-sɪs. f. A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.
EMPHATICAL, ɛm-fát'-ɪk-əl. }
EMPHATICK, ɛm-fát'-ɪk. } a.
 Forcible, strong, striking.
EMPHATICALLY, ɛm-fát'-ɪ-kál-ý. ad.
 Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.
To EMPIERCE, ɪm-pɛrs'e. v. a. To pierce into, to enter into by violent impulse.
EMPIRE, ɛm'-pýr. f. Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.
EMPIRICK, ɛm'-pɛ-rík. f. A trier or experimenter, such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only; a quack.
EMPIRICAL, ɛm-pɛr'-ɪ-kál. }
EMPIRICK, ɛm-pɛr'-ɪk. } a.
 Versed in experiments; known only by experience, practised only by rote.
EMPIRICALLY, ɛm-pɛr'-ɪ-kál-ly. ad.
 Experimentally, according to experience; without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.
EMPIRICISM, ɛm-pɛr'-ɪ-sɪzm. f.
 Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.
EMPLASTER, ɪm-plás'-túr. f. An

application to a sore or
 nous or viscous substance
 upon cloth.
To EMPLASTER, ɪm-p
 To cover with a plaster
EMPLASTICK, ɪm-pl
 Viscous, glutinous.
To EMPLÉAD, ɪm-plɛ'd
 indict, to prefer a charge
To EMPLOY, ɪm-ploy'
 busy, to keep at work,
 to use as an instrument
 mission, to intrust with
 ment of any affairs; to
 business; to pass or spend
 nefs.
EMPLOY, ɪm-ploy'. f.
 object of industry; pursuit
EMPLOYABLE, ɪm-p
 Capable to be used, possible
EMPLOYER, ɪm-ploy'
 that uses or causes to be
EMPLOYMENT, ɪm-p
 Business, object of industry
 state of being employed
 of business.
To EMPOISON, ɪm-p
 To destroy by poison,
 venomous food or drink
 with poison, to envenomate
EMPOISONER, ɪm-p
 One who destroys and
 son.
EMPOISONMENT,
 mént. f. The practice
 ing by poison.
EMPORETICK, ɛm-p
 That which is used at
 in merchandize.
EMPORIUM, ɛm-pó'-
 place of merchandize, a
 mercial city.
To EMPOVERISH, ɪ
 v. a. To make poor,
 indigence; to lessen fortune
EMPOVERISHER, ɪ
 úr. f. One that makes
 that which impairs fortune
EMPOVERISHMENT
 ish-mént. f. Diminution
 poverty, waste.
To EMPOWER, ɪm-p
 To authorise, to constitute
 enable.

- EMPRESS**, ěmp'-prls. f. The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign.
- EMPRISE**, ěm-prí'ze. f. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.
- EMPTIER**, ěmp'-tý-úr. f. One that empties, one that makes any place void.
- EMPTINESS**, ěmp'-tý-nls. f. The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill up the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.
- EMPTION**, ěmp'-shún. f. The act of purchasing.
- EMPTY**, ěmp'-tý. a. Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskilful; without substance, without solidity, vain.
- To EMPTY**, ěmp'-tý. v. a. To evacuate, to exhaust.
- To EMPURPLE**, ěm-púrpl'. v. a. To make of a purple colour.
- To EMPUZZLE**, ěm-púz'l'. v. a. To perplex, to put to a stand.
- EMPYEMA**, ěm-pý-ě'-má. f. A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.
- EMPYREAL**, ěm-pí'-ryál. a. Formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial.
- EMPYREAN**, ěm-pí-rě'-án. f. The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.
- EMPYREUM**, ěm-pí'-ryúm. } f.
- EMPYREUMA**, ěm-pý-rú'-má. } f.
- The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.
- EMPYREUMATICAL**, ěm-pý-rú-mát'-l-kál. a. Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.
- EMPYROSIS**, ěm-pý-ró'-sis. f. Conflagration, general fire.
- To EMULATE**, ěm'-ú-láte. v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence;
- to be equal to; to rise to equality with.
- EMULATION**, ěm-ú-lá'-shún. f. Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest, contention.
- EMULATIVE**, ěm'-ú-lá-tív. a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling, disposed to competition.
- EMULATOR**, ěm'-ú-lá-túr. f. A rival, a competitor.
- To EMULGE**, ě-múldzh'. v. a. To milk out.
- EMULGENT**, ě-múl'-jént. a. Milking or draining out.
- EMULOUS**, ěm'-ú-lús. a. Rivaling, engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.
- EMULOUSLY**, ěm'-ú-lús-lý. ad. With desire of excelling or outgiving another.
- EMULSION**, ě-múl'-shún. f. A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernils.
- EMUNCTORIES**, ě-múnk'-túr-ýz. f. Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.
- To ENABLE**, ěn-á'bl. v. a. To make able, to confer power.
- To ENACT**, ěn-ákt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to represent by action.
- ENACTOR**, ěn-ákt'-túr. f. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.
- ENALLAGE**, ěn-ál'-lá-jě. f. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.
- To ENAMBUSH**, ěn-ám'-búsh. v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.
- To ENAMEL**, ěn-ám'-ll. v. n. To inlay, to variegate with colours.
- To ENAMEL**, ěn-ám'-ll. v. n. To practise the use of enamel.
- ENAMEL**, ěn-ám'-ll. f. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours

letters inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, In-ám'-ll-lùr. f. One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, In-ám'-ùr. v.a. To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, é'-nár-rá"-shùn. f. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, én-àr-thrò'-sls. f. The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, é'-ná-tá"-shùn. f. The act of swimming out.

To ENCAGE, In-ká'je. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, In-kámp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, In-kámp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, In-kámp'-mènt. f. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, In-ká've. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, In-tshá'fe. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, In-tshá'ne. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, In-tshánt'. v. a. To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, In-tshán'-túr. f. A magician, a forcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, In-tshán'-tìng-lý. ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, In-tshánt'-mènt. f. Magical charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, In-tshán'-trís. f. A forceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, In-tshá'fe. v. a. To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, In-sérk'l. surround, to environ, to a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, In-sérk'-lìt. a ring.

ENCLITICKS, In-klìt'-lìk ticles which throw back upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOSE, In-klò'ze. part from things or grow them by a fence; to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, In-klò'-zúr. that encloses or separates fields in several distinct any thing in which are enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, In-klò'-zh act of enclosing or enclosing thing; the separation of grounds into distinct portions; appropriation of things; state of being shut up in the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, In-kò'-my panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, In-kàs'-tì-kál.

ENCOMIASTICK, In-kàs'-tìk. Panegyrical, containing flowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, In-kò'-my negyrick, praise, elogy.

To ENCOMPASS, In-kù To enclose, to encircle; in any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, In-mènt. f. Circumlocution; tendency of talk.

ENCORE, óng-kò're. a once more.

ENCOUNTER, In-kou Duel, single fight, conflict; fight in which enemies meet each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, In v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, In v. n. To rush together

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manner; to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, In-koun'-tér-úr. f. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To ENCOURAGE, In-kúr'-rldzh. v. a. To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence, to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, In-kúr'-rldzh-mént. f. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, In-kúr'-rldzh-úr. f. One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, In-kró'tsh. v. n. To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, In-kró'-tshúr. f. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, In-kró'tsh-mént. f. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, In-kúm'-búr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, In-kúm'-bráns. f. Clog, load, impediment; burthen upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, én-sík'-ll-kál. a. Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, én-sí-klô-pé-dyá. f. The circle of sciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, én-sís'-tld. a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, énd'. f. The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, in-

E N D

tention; thing intended, final design; An end, erect, as his hair stands an end.

To END, énd'. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To END, énd'. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To ENDAMAGE, In-dám'-ldzh. v. a. To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

ENDAMAGEMENT, én-dám'-ldzh-mént. f. Damage, loss.

To ENDANGER, In-dá'n-júr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, In-dé'r. v. a. To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, In-dé'r-mént. f. The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, In-dév'-úr. f. Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, In-dév'-úr. v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.

To ENDEAVOUR, In-dév'-úr. v. a. To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, In-dév'-úr-úr. f. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, én-dék'-á-gón. f. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, én-dé'-myál.

ENDEMIC, én-dém'-ý-kál. } a.

ENDEMICK, én-dém'-lk. }

Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDENIZE, én-dén'-lz. v. a. To make free, to enfranchise.

To ENDICT, { In-dí'te. } v. a. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was endited for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.

ENDICTMENT, { In-dí'te- } f.

ENDITEMENT, { mént. } f. A bill or declaration made in form

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of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ěn'-dĭv. f. An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, ěnd'-lĭs. a. Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ěnd'-lěs-lĭ. ad. Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ěnd'-lěs-nĭs. f. Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ěnd'-lŏng. ad. In a straight line.

ENDMOST, ěnd'-mŭst. a. Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ĩn-dă'rse. v. a. To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ĩn-dă'rse-měnt. f. Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ĩn-dow'. v. a. To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ĩn-dow'-měnt. f. Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance, gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ĩn-dŭ'. v. a. To supply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ĩn-dŭ'-rănsě. f. Continuance, lastingness.

To ENDURE, ĩn-dŭ're. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To ENDURE, ĩn-dŭ're. v. n. To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ĩn-dŭ'-rŭr. f. One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, ěnd'-wĭze. ad. Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ěn'-ě-mĭ. f. A publick foe; a private cponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

E N F

ENERGETICK, ě-něr-
Forcible, active, vigorous.

ENERGY, ěn'-ěr-jĭ. f. Force, vigor, efficacy; fration.

To ENERVATE, ě-něr'-
To weaken, to deprive.

ENERVATION, ě'-něr-
The act of weakening; being weakened, effemin.

To ENERVE, ě-něrv'.
weaken, to break the
crush.

To ENFEEBLE, ĩn-fě'bl
weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ěn-fě'f.
invest with any dignities.
sions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ěn-fě'
The act of enfeoffing; the
or deed by which one
with possessions.

To ENFETTER, ĩn-fět'
To bind in fetters; to e

ENFILADE, ěn-flĭ-lă'de.
passage.

To ENFILADE, ōn-fŭ-
To pierce in a right line

To ENFORCE, ĩn-fŏ'rse.
strengthen, to invigorate
act by violence; to urge
gy; to compel, to consti

ENFORCEDLY, ĩn-fŏ'r-
By violence, not volun
spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, ĩn-fŏ'
An act of violence, a
force offered; sanction,
gives force to a law; p
gence.

ENFORCER, ĩn-fŏ'r-fŭr-
peller, one who effects b

To ENFRANCHISE, ĩn-
v. a. To admit to the p
a freeman; to set free fr
to free or release from
denisen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT
tshĭz-měnt. f. Investi
privileges of denisen; i
prison or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, ĩn-frŏ'zn.
gealed with cold.

ENG

- To **ENGAGE**, In-gă'je. v. a. To impawn, to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.
- To **ENGAGE**, In-gă'je. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.
- ENGAGEMENT**, In-gă'je-mént. f. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.
- To **ENGAOL**, In-jă'le. v. a. To imprison, to confine.
- To **ENGARRISON**, In-găr'-rîs-ûn. v. a. To protect by a garrison.
- To **ENGENDER**, In-jên'-dûr. v. a. To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.
- To **ENGENDER**, In-jên'-dûr. v. n. To be caused, to be produced.
- ENGINE**, ên'-jîn. f. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.
- ENGINEER**, ên-jî-nê'r. f. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.
- ENGINEERY**, ên'-jîn-ry. f. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.
- To **ENGIRD**, In-gêrd'. v. a. To encircle, to surround.
- ENGLE**, êng'gl. f. A gull, a put, a bubble.
- ENGLISH**, Ing'-glîsh. a. Belonging to England.
- To **ENGLUT**, In-glût'. v. a. To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.
- To **ENGORGE**, In-gă'rje. v. a. To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

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- To **ENGORGE**, In-gă'rje. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.
- To **ENGRAIN**, In-gră'ne. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.
- To **ENGRAPPLE**, In-grăp'l. v. n. To close with, to contend with hold on each other.
- To **ENGRASP**, In-grăsp'. v. a. To seize, to hold fast in the hand.
- To **ENGRAVE**, In-gră've. v. a. preter. **ENGRAVED**, part. pass. **ENGRAVED** or **ENGRAVEN**. To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.
- ENGRAVER**, In-gră'-vûr. f. A cutter in stone, or other matter.
- To **ENGROSS**, In-grô'se. v. a. To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; to copy in a large hand.
- ENGROSSER**, In-grô's-fûr. f. He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.
- ENGROSSMENT**, In-grô's-mént. f. Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.
- To **ENGUARD**, In-gă'rd. v. a. To protect, to defend.
- To **ENHANCE**, In-hân'se. v. a. To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.
- ENHANCEMENT**, In-hân'se-mént. f. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.
- ENIGMA**, ê-nîg'-mă. f. A riddle, an obscure question.
- ENIGMATICAL**, ê'-nîg-mă"-î-kâl. a. Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.
- ENIGMATICALLY**, ê'-nîg-mă"-î-kâl-ý. ad. In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.
- ENIGMATIST**, ê-nîg'-mă-tîst. f. One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.
- To **ENJOIN**, In-joi'n. v. a. To direct, to order, to prescribe.

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ENJOINER, In-join'-úr. *f.* One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, In-join'-mènt. *f.* Direction, command.

To ENJOY, In-joy'. *v. a.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

To ENJOY, In-joy'. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

ENJOYER, In-joy'-úr. *f.* One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, In-joy'-mènt. *f.* Happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, In-kín'dl. *v. a.* To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, In-lá'rje. *v. a.* To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, In-lá'rje. *v. n.* To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, In-lá'rje-mènt. *f.* Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, In-lá'r-júr. *f.* Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, én-lí'te. *v. á.* To illuminate, to supply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, én-lí'tn. *v. a.* To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with sight.

ENLIGHTENER, én-lí'te-núr. *f.* One that gives light; instructor.

To ENLINK, In-llnk'. *v. a.* To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIVEN, In-lí'vn. *v. a.* To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, In-lí've-núr. *f.* That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, In-lú'-mín. *v. a.* To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, én'-mí-tý. *f.* Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion;

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state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

To ENMARBLE, In-má'rbl. *v. a.* To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, In-mésh'. *v. a.* To net, to entangle.

To ENNOBLE, én-nó'bl. *v. a.* To raise from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandise; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, én-nó'bl-mènt. *f.* The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, é'-nó-dá"-shùn. *f.* The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, é'-ná'r-mí-tý. *f.* Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.

ENORMOUS, é'-ná'r-mús. *a.* Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, é'-ná'r-mús-ly. *ad.* Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, é'-ná'r-mús-nls. *f.* Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, é'-núf'. *a.* Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, é'-núf'. *f.* Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, é'-núf'. *ad.* In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fullness or satiety.

ENOW, é'-now'. The plural of **ENOUGH**. A sufficient number.

To ENRAGE, In-rá'je. *v. a.* To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, In-rá'nje. *v. a.* To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, In-ránk'. *v. a.* To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, In-rápt'. *v. a.* To throw into an extasy, to transport into enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, In-ráp'-tshúr. *v. a.* To transport with pleasure.

To ENRAVISH, In-ráv'-lsh. *v. a.* To throw into extasy.

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ENRAVISHMENT, *in-rāv'-ish-mént. f.* Extasy of delight.
To ENRICH, *in-ričh'.* v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilise, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.
ENRICHMENT, *in-ričh'-mént. f.* Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.
To ENRIDGE, *in-rīdzh'.* v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
To ENRING, *in-rīng'.* v. a. To bind round, to encircle.
To ENRIPEN, *in-rīpn'.* v. a. To ripen, to mature.
To ENROBE, *in-rō'be.* v. a. To dress, to cloath.
To ENROL, *in-rō'le.* v. a. To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.
ENROLLER, *in-rōl'-lūr. f.* He that enrolls, he that registers.
ENROLMENT, *in-rōl'-mént. f.* Register, writing in which any thing is recorded.
To ENROOT, *in-rō't.* v. a. To fix by the root.
To ENROUND, *in-rou'nd.* v. a. To environ, to surround, to inclose.
ENS, *ens'.* f. Any being or existence.
To ENSANGUINE, *in-sāng'-gwīn.* v. a. To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.
To ENSCHEDULE, *in-séd'-ūle.* v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.
To ENSCONCE, *in-skōns'e.* v. a. To cover as with a fort.
To ENSEAM, *in-sēm'.* v. a. To sow up, to inclose by a seam.
To ENSEAR, *in-sēr'.* v. a. To cauterise, to stanch or stop with fire.
To ENSHIELD, *in-shī'ld.* v. a. To cover.
To ENSHRINE, *in-shrī'ne.* v. a. To inclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.
ENSIFORM, *en'-sī-fōrm.* a. Having the shape of a sword.
ENSIGN, *en'-sīne.* f. The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER, *en'-sīne-bē-rēr. f.* He that carries the flag.
To ENSLAVE, *in-slā've.* v. a. To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.
ENSLAVEMENT, *in-slā've-mént. f.* The state of servitude, slavery.
ENSLAVER, *in-slā'-vūr. f.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude.
To ENSUE, *in-sū'.* v. a. To follow, to pursue.
To ENSUE, *in-sū'.* v. n. To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.
ENSURANCE, *in-sū'-rānsē. f.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.
ENSURANCER, *in-sū'-rān-sūr. f.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.
To ENSURE, *in-sū're.* v. a. To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.
ENSURER, *in-sū'-rūr. f.* One who makes contracts of ensurance.
ENTABLATURE, *in-tāb'-lā-tūre.* } f.
ENTABLEMENT, *in-tāb'l-mént.* }
In architecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
ENTAIL, *in-tā'le.* f. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.
To ENTAIL, *in-tā'le.* v. a. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.
To ENTAME, *in-tā'mē.* v. a. To tame, to subjugate.
To ENTANGLE, *in-tāng'-gl.* v. a. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.
ENTANGLEMENT, *in-tāng'-gl-mént.*

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mént. f. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, ín-tàng'-glúr. f.
One that intangles.

To ENTER, én'-túr. v. a. To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, én'-túr. v. n. To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, én'-tér-ing. f. Entrance, passage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, ín-tér-lá'se. v. a.
To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, én-tě-ról'-ô-jý. f.
The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, én'-tér-príze. f. An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, én'-tér-príze. v. a.
To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, én'-tér-prí-zúr. f.
A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, én-tér-tá'ne. v. a.
To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, én-tér-tá'-núr. f.
He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, én-tér-tá'ne-mént. f. Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants; amusement, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ín-tér-tís'-súd. a.
Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONE, ín-thróne. v. a.
To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, én-thú'-zyáz'm. f.
A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour;

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heat of imagination; exaltation of ideas

ENTHUSIAST, én-thú'. f.
One who vainly imagine revelation, one who has confidence of his intercourse one of a hot imagination elevated fancy, or exalted

ENTHUSIASTICAL, én-zyás'-tí-kál.

ENTHUSIASTICK, én-zyás'-tík.
Persuaded of some communion with the Deity; vehement for any cause; elevated in exalted in ideas.

ENTHEMEME, én'-thý. f.
An argument consisting antecedent and consequent position.

To ENTICE, ín-tí'se. v.
To lure, to attract, to draw away from dishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ín-tí'se. f.
The act or practice of alluring, the means by which one is led to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ín-tí'-súr. f.
allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ín-tí'-sín. adv.
Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ín-tí're. a. Undivided; unbroken, complete in all parts; full, complete in strength.

ENTIRELY, ín-tí're-ly. adv.
wholly, without division; fully, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ín-tí're-nés. f.
completeness, fulness.

To ENTITLE, ín-tí'tl. v.
to grace or dignify with a title; to inscribe or prefix as a title; to claim to any thing; to set forth a thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, én'-tí-tý. f.
that which really is, a real particular species of being.

To ENTOLL, ín-toi'l. v.
to ensnare, to intangle, to entangle with toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ín-tó'm. v.
to put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ên'-trîls. *f.* The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, recesses, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ên'-trâns. *f.* The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, in-trân'. *v.a.* To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an extasy.

To ENTRAP, in-trâp'. *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, in-trê't. *v. a.* To petition, to solícite, to importune; to prevail upon by solícitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, in-trê't. *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, in-trê'-tâns. *f.* Petition, entreaty, solícitation.

ENTREATY, in-trê'-tý. *f.* Petition, prayer, solícitation.

ENTRY, ên'-trý. *f.* The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, ê-nû'-bl-lâte. *v.a.* To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ê-nû'-klý-âte. *v. a.* To solve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, in-vêl'-ûp. *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, òn-vê-lô'pe. *f.* A wrapper, an outward case.

To ENVENOM, in-vên'-úm. *v.a.* To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ên'-vý-âbl. *a.* Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ên'-vý-úr. *f.* One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ên'-výús. *a.* Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ên'-výúf'-lý. *ad.*

With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, in-vî'-rûn. *v. a.* To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to inclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, òn-vý-rô'nz. *f.* The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENUMERATE, ê-nû'-mê-râte. *v. a.* To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, ê'-nû-mê-râ"-shùn. *f.* The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ê-nûn'-shâte. *v.a.* To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ê'-nûn-shâ"-shùn. *f.* Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nûn'-shâ-tív. *a.* Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nûn'-shâ-tív-lý. *ad.* Declaratively.

ENVOY, ên'-voy. *f.* A publick minister sent from one power to another; a publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.

To ENVY, ên'-vý. *v. a.* To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ên'-vý. *v. n.* To feel envy, to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ên'-vý. *f.* Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, in-hwê'l. *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, in-wô'm. *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ê'-pâkt. *f.* A number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULMENT, ê-pô'l-mént. *f.* In fortification, a sidewalk made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, è-pén'-thè-sis. f.

The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, è-fè'-mè-rà. f. A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, è-fè'-mè-ràl. } a.

EPHEMERICK, è-fè'-mèr'-lk. }

Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, è-fè'-mè-ris. f. A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, è-fè'-mè-rist. f. One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPHOD, èf'-òd. f. A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

EPICK, èp'-lk. a. Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, èp-ý-fè'-dyùm. f. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, èp-ý-kù're. f. A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, èp-ý-kù-rè'-àn. f. One who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, èp-ý-kù'-rè'-àn. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, èp-ý-kù-rizm. f. Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICICLE, èp-ý-sí'kl. f. A little circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, èp-ý-sí'-kloid. f. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, èp-ý-dèm'-l- } a.

EPIDEMICK, èp-ý-dèm'-lk. }

That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, èp-ý-dér'-mis. f. The *scarf-skin* of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, èp'-ý-gràm. f.

poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, èp-ý-gràm-mát'-l-kál.

EPIGRAMMATICK, èp-ý-gràm-mát'-lk.

Dealing in epigrams, witty; grammatical; suitable to epigrams; longing to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, èp-mà-tist. f. One who writes in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, èp'-ý-lép-sý. convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILEPTICK, èp-ý-lép-tick. Convulsed.

EPILOGUE, èp'-ý-lòg. poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, è-plí'-fà-ny. church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Lord being manifested to the world at the appearance of a new blazing star.

EPIPHONEMA, èp-ý-fò-nè-ma. An exclamation, a conclusion, not close connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, è-plí'-fò-rà. repetition or formation of any part.

EPIPHYSIS, èp-ý-sí'-sis. addition, the parts added by a superfluous.

EPISCOPACY, è-pls'-kò-pà-si. The government of bishops, established by the apostles.

EPISCOPAL, è-pls'-kò-pàl. belonging to a bishop; venerable.

EPISCOPATE, è-pls'-kò-pàt. bishoprick.

EPISODE, èp'-ý-fò-de. f. a short incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPISODICAL, èp-ý-fòd'-l.

EPISODICK, èp-ý-fòd'-lk. Contained in an episode.

EPISPASTICK, èp-ý-spàstik. Drawing; blistering.

EPISTLE, è-plí'l. f. A letter.

EPISTOLARY, è-pls'-tò-là-ry.

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Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.
EPISTLER, ɛ-plɪʔ-lɪr. f. A scribbler of letters.
EPITAPH, ɛp'-y-táf. f. An inscription upon a tomb stone.
EPITHALAMIUM, ɛp-y-thá-lá-myúm. f. A nuptial song, a compliment upon marriage.
EPITHEM, ɛp'-y-thém. f. A liquid medicament externally applied.
EPITHET, ɛp'-y-tɪ:ɛt. f. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.
EPITOME, ɛ-plɪ'-ð-mɛ. f. Abridgment, abbreviation.
To EPITOMISE, ɛ-plɪ'-ð-mɪze. v.a. To abstract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.
EPITOMISER, ɛ-plɪ'-ð-mɪ-zúr. } f.
EPITOMIST, ɛ-plɪ'-ð-mɪst. } An abridger, an abstracter.
EPOCH, ɛp'-ðk. } f. The time
EPOCHA, ɛp'-ð-ká. } at which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.
EPODE, ɛp'-ðde. f. The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.
EPOPEE, ɛp'-ð-pe. f. An epick or heroick poem.
EPULATION, ɛp-ù-lá'-shún. f. Banquet, feast.
EPULOTICK, ɛp-ù-lòt'-lk. f. A cicatrising medicament.
EQUABILITY, ɛ'-kwá-bil''-l-tý. f. Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.
EQUABLE, ɛ'-kwábl. a. Equal to itself, even, uniform.
EQUABLY, ɛ'-kwá-bly. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.
EQUAL, ɛ'-kwál. a. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison; adequate to any purpose; even, uniform; in just proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous, alike to both parties; upon the same terms.
EQUAL, ɛ'-kwál. f. One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.
To EQUAL, ɛ'-kwál. v.a. To make

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one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully.
To EQUALISE, ɛ-kwá-lize. v.a. To make even; to be equal to.
EQUALITY, ɛ-kwál'-l-tý. f. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.
EQUALLY, ɛ'-kwál-y. ad. In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.
EQUALNESS, ɛ'-kwál-nɛs. f. The same as **EQUALITY**.
EQUANGULAR, ɛ-kwáng'-gù-lár. a. Consisting of equal angles.
EQUANIMITY, ɛ'-kwá-nlm''-l-tý. f. Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
EQUANIMOUS, ɛ-kwán'-y-mús. a. Even, not dejected.
EQUATION, ɛ-kwá'-shún. f. The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.
EQUATOR, ɛ-kwá'-túr. f. A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.
EQUATORIAL, ɛ'-kwá-tò''-ryál. a. Pertaining to the equator.
EQUERY, ɛ-kwér'-y. f. Master of the horse.
EQUESTRIAN, ɛ-kwɛs'-tryán. a. Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.
EQUICRURAL, ɛ'-kwý-kró''-rál. a. Having the legs of an equal length.
EQUIDISTANT, ɛ'-kwý-dɪs''-tánt. a. At the same distance.
EQUIDISTANTLY, ɛ'-kwý-dɪs''-tánt-ly. ad. At the same distance.
EQUIFORMITY, ɛ'-kwý-fá''r-mɪ-tý. f. Uniform equality.
EQUILATERAL, ɛ'-kwý-lát''-ɛr-ál. a. Having all sides equal.

TO EQUILIBRATE, é'-kwý-lí'-bráte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, é'-kwý-lí'-brá'-shún. f. Equipoise.

EQUILIBRIUM, é'-kwý-lé'-bryám. f. Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, é'-kwý-nés'-fés-fér-ý. a. Needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, é'-kwý-nók'-shál. f. The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, é'-kwý-nók'-shál. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, é'-kwý-nók'-shál-ý. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, é'-kwý-nóks. f. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, é'-kwý-nú'-mé ránt. a. Having the same number.

TO EQUIP, é'-kwíp'. v. a. To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ék'-kwí-páje. f. Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, é'-kwý-pén'-dén-sý. f. The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, é'-kwíp'-mént. f. The act of equipping or accoutreing; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, é'-kwý-poize. f. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, é'-kwý-pól'-léns. f. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, é'-kwý-pól'-lént. a. Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, é'-pón'-dér-áns.

EQUIPONDERANCY, é'-pón'-dér-án-sý. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, é'-dér-ánt. a. Being of weight.

TO EQUIPONDERATE, pón'-dér-áte. v. n. To w to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, é'-dyús. a. Equilibrated, either part.

EQUITABLE, ék'-kwý-tál. due to justice; loving judgment, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ék'-kwý-tál. Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, ék'-kwí tý. f. right, honesty; impartial law, the rules of decision by the court of chancery.

EQUIVOLENCE, é'-kwí-léns.

EQUIVOLENCY, é'-kwí-lén-sý. Equality of power or weight.

EQUIVALENT, é'-kwílv'. Equal in value; equal lence; of the same importing.

EQUIVALENT, é'-kwílv'. A thing of the same weight, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, é'-kwílv'. Of doubtful signification different things; uncertain.

EQUIVOCALLY, é'-kwílv'. ad. Ambiguously, in a double sense; by uncertain birth, by generation the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, é'-kwílv'-nís. f. Ambiguity, doubt.

TO EQUIVOCATE, é'-káte. v. n. To use words of double meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, é'-kwílv'-shún. f. Ambiguity, double meaning.

ERG

- EQUIVOCATOR**, ê-kwiv'-vò-kâ-tôr. f. One who uses ambiguous language.
- ERA**, ê'-rà. f. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.
- ERADIATION**, ê'-rà-dý-â'-shùn. f. Emission of radiance.
- To ERADICATE**, ê-râd'-l-kâte. v.a. To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.
- ERADICATION**, ê'-râd-ý-kâ"-shùn. f. The act of tearing up by the root, destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.
- ERADICATIVE**, ê-râd'-l-kâ-tiv. a. That which cures radically.
- To ERASE**, ê-râ'se. v.a. To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.
- ERASEMENT**, ê-râ'se-mént. f. Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.
- ERE**, ê're. a. Before, sooner than.
- ERELONG**, êre-lôn'g. ad. Before a long time had elapsed.
- ERENOW**, êre-now'. ad. Before this time.
- EREWILE**, êre-hwí'le. } ad.
EREWILES, êre-hwí'lz. }
 Some time ago, before a little while.
- To ERECT**, ê-rékt'. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to rise, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.
- To ERECT**, ê-rékt'. v. n. To rise upright.
- ERECT**, ê-rékt'. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.
- ERECTION**, ê'-rék'-shùn. f. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.
- ERECTNESS**, ê-rékt-nls. f. Uprightness of posture.
- EREMITE**, êr'-ê-míte. f. One who lives in a wilderness, an hermit.
- EREMITICAL**, êr'-ê-mít'-l-kál. a. Religiously solitary.
- EREPTATION**, ê'-rép-tâ"-shùn. f. A creeping forth.
- EREPTION**, ê-rép'-shùn. f. A snatching or taking away by force.
- ERGOT**, êr'-gòt. f. A sort of stub,

ERR

- like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.
- ERINGO**, ê-ríng'-gò. f. Sea-holly, a plant.
- ERISTICAL**, ê-rís'-tí-kál. a. Controversial, relating to dispute.
- ERMINE**, êr'-mín. f. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.
- ERMINED**, êr'-mínd. a. Cloathed with ermine.
- To ERODE**, ê-ròde. v.a. To canker, or eat away.
- EROGATION**, êr-rò-gâ'-shùn. f. The act of giving or bestowing.
- EROSION**, ê-rò'-zhùn. f. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.
- To ERR**, êr'. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way, to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.
- ERRAND**, êr'-ránd. f. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.
- ERRABLE**, êr'-rábl. a. Liable to err.
- ERRABLENESS**, êr'-rábl-nls. f. Liableness to error.
- ERRANT**, êr'-ránt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
- ERRANTRY**, êr'-ránt-trý. f. An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.
- ERRATA**, êr-râ'-tâ. f. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
- ERRATICK**, êr-râ'-tík. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.
- ERRATICALLY**, êr-râ'-tí-kál-ý. ad. Without rule, without method.
- ERRONEOUS**, êr-rò'-nyús. a. Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.
- ERRONEOUSLY**, êr-rò'-nyús-lý. ad. By mistake, not rightly.
- ERRONEOUSNESS**, êr-rò'-nyús-nls. f. Erroneousness.

- f. Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.
- ERROUR**, ér'-rûr. f. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course.
- ERST**, êrst'. ad. First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.
- ERUBESCENCE**, ê'-rû-bês"-sêns. } f.
- ERUBESCENCY**, ê'-rû-bês"-sên-sy. }
- The act of growing red, redness.
- ERUBESCENT**, ê'-rû-bês"-sênt. a. Reddish, somewhat red.
- To ERUCT**, ê'-rûkt'. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the stomach.
- ERUCTION**, ê'-rûk-tâ"-shûn. f. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the stomach; any sudden burst of wind or matter
- ERUDITION**, êr-û-dîsh'-ûn. f. Learning, knowledge.
- ERUGINOUS**, ê-rû'-jî-nûs. a. Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.
- ERUPTION**, ê-rûp'-shûn. f. The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of an hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.
- ERUPTIVE**, ê-rûp'-tîv. a. Bursting forth.
- ERYSIPELAS**, êr-ÿ-sîp'-ê-lâs. f. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.
- ESCALADE**, êf-kâ-lâ'de. f. The act of scaling the walls.
- ESCALOP**, êkôl'-lûp. f. A shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented.
- ESCAPADE**, êf-kâ-pâ'de. f. Irregular motion of a horse.
- To ESCAPE**, êf-kâ'pe. v. a. To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.
- To ESCAPE**, êf-kâ'pe. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.
- ESCAPE**, êf-kâ'pe. f. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.
- ESCARGATOIRE**, êf-kâ'r-gâ-twâr. f. A nursery of inails.
- ESCHALOT**, êshâl-lôt'. f. A plant.

- ESCHAR**, ês'-kâr. f. A or scar made by hot appl
- ESCHAROTICK**, êf-kâ-Caustick, having the power to burn the flesh.
- ESCHEAT**, êf-shê'te. f. The portion of the profits, that fall within his manor by force of the death of his tenant, due out heir general or escheator.
- To ESCHEAT**, êf-shê'te. f. To fall to the lord of the manor.
- ESCHEATOR**, êf-shê'-tôr. f. An officer that observes the profits of the king in the county where he is escheator.
- To ESCHEW**, êf-tshô'. v. To avoid, to shun.
- ESCUTCHEON**, êf-kûtshên. f. The shield of the family, or of the ensigns armorial.
- ESCORT**, ês'-kôrt. f. A guard from place to place.
- To ESCORT**, êf-kâ'rt. v. To accompany, to guard from place to place.
- ESCOT**, ês'-kôt. f. A town or boroughs and corporation, the support of the community commonly called *scot* and *lot*.
- To ESCOT**, êf-kôt'. v. a. To reckon, to reckon a man's reckoning; to supply.
- ESCRITOIR**, êf-krû-tô'r. f. A desk, with all the implement for writing.
- ESCUAGE**, ês'-kû-âje. f. A knight's service.
- ESCULENT**, ês'-kû-lênt. f. Food, eatable.
- ESCULENT**, ês'-kû-lênt. f. A thing fit for food.
- ESPALIER**, êf-pâl'-yêr. f. A hedge, planted and cut so as to form a fence.
- ESPECIAL**, êf-pêsh'-âl. a. Particular, chief.
- ESPECIALLY**, êf-spêsh'-âl. ad. Principally, chiefly.
- ESPERANCE**, êf-pê-râ'nse. f. Hope.
- ESPIAL**, êf-pî'-âl. f. A space, a narrow space.
- ESPLANADE**, êf-plâ-nâ'de. f. An empty space between the city and the first town.
- ESPOUSALS**, êf-pou'-zâl. f. A betrothal.

out a singular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ɛs-pou'-zál. a. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ɛs-pou'ze. v. a. To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ɛs-spy'. v. a. To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

ESQUIRE, ɛs-kwí're. f. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ɛs-sá'. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ɛs'-sá. f. Attempt, endeavour; a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ɛs'-sɛnsɛ. f. Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

To ESSENCE, ɛs'-sɛnsɛ. v. a. To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, ɛs-sɛn'-shál. a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtilly elaborated.

ESSENTIAL, ɛs-sɛn'-shál. f. Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ɛs-sɛn'-shál-lý. ad. By the constitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ɛs-soi'n. f. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

To ESTABLISH, ɛs-táb'-lɪsh. v. a. To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix im-

moveably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ɛs-táb'-lɪsh-mɛnt. f. Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, ɛs-tá'te. f. The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

To ESTATE, ɛs-tá'te. v. a. To settle as a fortune.

To ESTEEM, ɛs-té'm. v. a. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, ɛs-té'm. f. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, ɛs-té'm-úr. f. One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, ɛs'-tɪ-mábl. a. Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, ɛs'-tɪ-mábl-nɪs. f. The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ɛs'-tɪ-má'te. v. a. To rate, to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, ɛs'-tɪ-mét. f. Computation, calculation; value; valuation, assignment of proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ɛs-tɪ-má'-shún. f. The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ɛs'-tɪ-má-tív. a. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ɛs'-tɪ-má-túr. f. A setter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ɛs'-tɪ-vál. a. Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To ESTRANGE, ɛs-trá'nje. v. a. To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, ɛs-strā'nje-mént. *f.* Alienation, distance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ɛs-trā-pā'de. *f.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ɛs-tré'p-mént. *f.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ɔs'-trítsh. *f.* The largest of birds.

ESTUARY, ɛs'-tù-à-ry. *f.* An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To ESTUATE, ɛs'-tù-à-te. *v. a.* To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ɛs'-tù-à'-shùn. *f.* The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.

ESURIENT, ɛ-shò'-ryént. *a.* Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, ɛ'-shò-ríne. *a.* Corroding, eating.

ETC. ɛt-sét'-è-rà. A contraction of the Latin words Et Cetera, which signifies And so on.

To ETCH, ɛts'h. *v. a.* A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, ɛ-tér'-nàl. *a.* Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ɛ-tér'-nàl. *f.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ɛ-tér'-nàl-líst. *f.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ɛ-tér'-nàl-líze. *v. a.* To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ɛ-tér'-nàl-lý. *ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ɛ-térn'. *a.* Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ɛ-tér'-ní-tý. *f.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ɛ-tér'-níze. *v. a.* To make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ɛ'-thér. *f.* An element more

fine and subtle than air, and or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chyrurgical operation.

ETHEREAL, ɛ-thé'-ryál. *a.* Made of ether; celestial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ɛ-thé-ryús. *a.* Made of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ɛth'-í-kál. *a.* Relating to morality.

ETHICALLY, ɛth'-í-kál-ý. *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ɛth'-ík. *a.* Moral, relating to precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ɛth'-íks. *f.* Wisdom, singular. The doctrine of a system of morality.

ETHNICK, ɛth'-ník. *a.* Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.

ETHNICKS, ɛth'-níks. *f.* Paganism.

ETHOLOGICAL, ɛ'-thò-kál. *a.* Treating of moral qualities.

ETIOLOGY, ɛ'-ty-òl'-ò-j. *f.* The account of the causes of a disease, generally of a distemper.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ɛt-ý-mòl-ò-j. *a.* Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ɛt-ý-mòl-ò-j-íst. *f.* One who searches out the origin of words.

ETYMOLOGY, ɛt-ý-mòl-ò-j. *f.* The descent or derivation from its original, the derivation of words from the radical part of grammar which shows the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ɛ-và'-kà-te. *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ɛ-vák'-i. *v. a.* To make empty, to clear by any of the excretory parts, to withdraw from one's company.

EVACUANT, ɛ-vák'-ù-ànt. *a.* A medicine that procures evacuation.

EVACUATION, ɛ-vák'-ù. *f.* Such emissions as leave the body, discharge; the practice of clearing the body by physick; the evacuation of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ɛ-và'de. *v. a.* To avoid; to escape or elude.

- To **EVADÉ**, ẽ-vã'de. v.n. To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasions.
- EVAGATION**, ẽ-vã-gã"-shùn. f. The act of wandering, deviation.
- EVANESCENT**, ẽ'-vã-nẽs"-sẽnt. a. Vanishing, imperceptible.
- EVANGELICAL**, ẽ'-vãn-jẽl"-l-kál. a. Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.
- EVANGELISM**, ẽ-vãn'-jẽ-lizm. f. The promulgation of the blessed gospel.
- EVANGELIST**, ẽ-vãn'-jẽ-lĩst. f. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.
- To **EVANGELIZE**, ẽ-vãn'-jẽ-lĩ'ze. v.a. To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.
- EVANID**, ẽ-vãn'-ld. a. Faint, weak, evanescent.
- EVAPORABLE**, ẽ-vãp'-ỏ-rãbl. a. Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.
- To **EVAPORATE**, ẽ-vãp'-ỏ-rãte. v.n. To fly away in fumes or vapours.
- To **EVAPORATE**, ẽ-vãp'-ỏ-rãte. v.a. To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.
- EVAPORATION**, ẽ'-vãp-ỏ-rã"-shùn. f. The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.
- EVASION**, ẽ-vã'-zhùn. f. Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.
- EVASIVE**, ẽ-vã'-siv. a. Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.
- EUCCHARIST**, ù'-kã-rĩst. f. The act of giving thanks, the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
- EUCCHARISTICAL**, ù'-kã-rĩs'-tĩ-kál. a. Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

- EUCHOLOGY**, ỏ-kỏl'-ỏ-jỹ. f. A formulary of prayers.
- EUCRASY**, ù'-krã-sỹ. f. An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.
- EVE**, ẽ've. } f. The close of the
- EVEN**, ẽ'vn. } day; the vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.
- EVEN**, ẽ'vn. a. Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.
- To **EVEN**, ẽ'vn. v.a. To make even, to make out of debt; to make level.
- EVEN**, ẽ'vn. ad. A word of strong assertion, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.
- EVENHANDED**, ẽ'vn-hãn-dĩd. a. Impartial, equitable.
- EVENING**, ẽ'v-nĩng. f. The close of the day, the beginning of night.
- EVENLY**, ẽ'v-n-lỹ. ad. Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.
- EVENNESS**, ẽ'vn-nĩs. f. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.
- EVENTIDE**, ẽ'vn-tĩde. f. The time of evening.
- EVENT**, ẽ'-vẽn'. f. An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.
- To **EVENTERATE**, ẽ'-vẽn'-tẽ-rãte. v.a. To rip up, to open the belly.
- EVENTFUL**, ẽ'-vẽn'-fủl. a. Full of incidents.
- To **EVENTILATE**, ẽ'-vẽn'-tĩ-lãte. v.a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.
- EVENTUAL**, ẽ'-vẽn'-tủ-ãl. a. Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential.
- EVENTUALLY**, ẽ'-vẽn'-tủ-ãl-ỹ. ad. In the event, in the last result.
- EVER**, ẽv'-ừ. ad. At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

E V I

EVERBUBBLING, év-úr-búb'-bling. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, év-úr-búr'-ning. a. Unextinguished.

EVERDURING, év-úr-dú'-ring. a. Eternal, enduring without end.

EVERGREEN, év-úr-gré'n. a. Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, év'-úr-grén. f. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EVERHONOURED, év-úr-ón'-nórd. a. Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING, év-úr-lás'-ting. a. Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, év-úr-lás'-ting. f. Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, év-úr-lás'-ting-lý. ad. Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, év-úr-lás'-ting-nls. f. Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, év-úr-liv'-ing. a. Living without end.

EVERMORE, év-úr-mò're. ad. Always, eternally.

To EVERSE, é-vers'e. v. a. To overthrow, to subvert.

To EVERT, é-vert'. v. a. To destroy.

EVERY, év'-úr-ý. a. Each one of all.

EVERY-WHERE, év'-ér-ý-whé're. ad. In all places.

EVESDROPPER, évz-dróp-púr. f. Some mean fellow that skulks about the house in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, é-vés'-il-gáte. v. a. To search out.

EUGH, yó'. f. A tree.

To EVICT, é-vík't. v. a. To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, é-vík'-shún. f. Dispossession or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, év'-l-dénse. f. The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, év'-l-dénse. v. a. To prove, to make discovery of.

EVIDENT, év'-l-dént. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

E V O

EVIDENTLY, év'-l-dént-lý. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, é'vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.

EVIL, é'vl. f. Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.

EVIL, é'vl. ad. Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.

EVIL AFFECTED, évl-áf-fék'-tid. a. Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

EVILDOER, évl-dò'-úr. f. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, évl-fá'-vúrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, évl-fá'-vúrd-nls. f. Deformity.

EVILMINDED, évl-mí'n-dld. a. Malicious, mischievous.

EVILNESS, é'vl-nls. f. Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, évl-spé'-kling. f. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, évl-wish'-ing. a. Wishing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, évl-wúrk'-úr. f. One who does ill.

To EVINCE, é-vln'se. v. a. To prove, to show.

EVINCIBLE, é-vln'-sibl. a. Capable of proof, demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, é-vln'-sib-lý. ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, é-vls'-sé-ráte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, év'-l-tábl. a. Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.

To EVITATE, év'-l-táte. v. a. To avoid, to shun.

EVITATION, év-l-tá'-shún. f. The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, ú'-lò-jý. f. Praise, encomium.

EUNUCH, ú'-núk. f. One that is castrated.

EVOCATION, év-ò-ká'-shún. f. The act of calling out.

EVOLUTION, é'-vò-lá'-shún. f. The act of flying away.

To

ê-vôlv'. v. a. To untangle.
 ê-vôlv'. v. n. To disclose itself.
 ,êv-ô-lû'-shùn. f. The ing or unfolding; the gs unrolled or unfolded; the motion made men in changing their arm of drawing up.
 ,ê'-vô-mîsh"-ùn. f. The ng out.
 L, ù-fôn'-y-kâl. a. reeably.
 i'-fô-ný. f. An agree- e contrary to harshness.
 M, ù-fâ'r-byúm. f. A
 ù-frâ-sý. f. The herb
 ON, ù-rôk'-ly-dôn. f. h blows between the th, very dangerous in anean.
 ù-rô-pê'-ân. a. Be- urope.
 s. f. The East wind.
 , ù-rîth-mý. f. Har- lar and symmetrical
 A, ù-thân-â-fê'-â. } f.
 Y, ù-thân'-â-sý. }
 h.
 N, ê'-vûl-gâ"-shùn. f. vulging.
 -vûl'-shùn. f. The act out.
 The she-sheep.
 f. A vessel in which ught for washing the
 f. An office in the hold, where they take en for the king's table.
 ATE, êkf-â-fêr'-bâte. bitter, to exasperate.
 ION, êkf-â-fêr-bâ'- increase of malignity, orce or severity.
 ION, êkf-â-fêr-vâ'- e act of heaping up.
 âkt'. a. Nice; metho- te; honest, strict, punc-

To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. a. To re- quire authoritatively; to demand of right.
 To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. n. To prac- tise extortion.
 EXACTER, êgz-âk'-tûr. f. Extor- tioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.
 EXACTION, êgz-âk'-shùn. f. Ex- tortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.
 EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'-ly. ad. Accu- rately, nicely.
 EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'-nîs. f. Ac- curacy, nicety; regularity of con- duct, strictness of manners.
 To EXAGGERATE, êgz-âdzh'-ê- râte. v. a. To heighten by repre- sentation.
 EXAGGERATION, êgz-âdzh'-ê- rá'-shùn. f. The act of heaping together; hyperbolical amplifica- tion.
 To EXAGITATE, êgz-âdzh'-î-tâte. v. a. To shake, to put in motion.
 EXAGITATION, êgz-âdzh'-î-tâ'- shùn. f. The act of shaking.
 To EXALT, êgz-â'lt. v. a. To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to ex- tol, to magnify; to elevate in dic- tion or sentiment.
 EXALTATION, êgz-ôl-tâ'-shùn. f. The act of raising on high; eleva- tion in power or dignity; most ele- vated state, state of greatness or dig- nity.
 EXAMEN, êgz-â'-mên. f. Examina- tion, disquisition.
 EXAMINATE, êgz-âm'-î-nâte. f. The person examined.
 EXAMINATION, êgz-âm'-î-nâ'- shùn. f. The act of examining by questions, or experiment.
 EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm'-î-nâ-tûr. f. An examiner, an enquirer.
 To EXAMINE, êgz-âm'-în. v. a. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or false- hood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan;

to make enquiry into, to search into, to scrutinise.

EXAMINER, ɛgz-ám'-i-núr. f. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ɛgz-ámp'l. f. Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ɛkf-sáng'-gwý-ús. a. Having no blood.

EXANIMATE, ɛgz-á'-ý mâte. a. Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, ɛkf-án-ý-má'-shún. f. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ɛgz-án'-ý-mús. a. Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, ɛkf-án-thé'-má-tá. f. Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, ɛkf-án-thém'-á-tús. a. Pustulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, ɛgz-ánt'-láte. v. a. To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.

EXANTLATION, ɛkf-ánt-lá'-shún. f. The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, ɛkf-ár-tík-ú-lá'-shún. f. The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ɛgz-ás'-pér-áte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, ɛgz-ás'-pér-á-túr. f. He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ɛgz-ás'-pér-á'-shún. f. Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation, irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, ɛgz-á'k-tó-ráte. v. a. To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ɛkf-ák-tó-rá'-shún. f. Dismission from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ɛkf-kán-dés'-sénse. f.

EXCANDESCENCY, ɛkf-kán-dés'-sén-sý. f.

Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ɛkf-kán-tá'-shún. f. Disenchantment by a countercharm.

To EXCARNATE, ɛkf-ká'r-náte. v. a. To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ɛkf-kár-ný'-tí-ká'-shún. f. The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE, ɛkf-ká'-váte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, ɛkf-ká-vá'-shún. f. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ɛk-sé'd. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To EXCEED, ɛk-sé'd. v. n. To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ɛk-sé'-ding. part. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ɛk-sé'-ding-ly. ad. To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ɛk-sél'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

To EXCEL, ɛk-sél'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ɛk'-sél-lénse. f. }
EXCELLENCY, ɛk'-sél-lén-sý. f. }

Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ɛk'-sél-lént. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ɛk'-sél-lént-ly. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. v. a. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. prep. Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, ɛk-sép'-ting. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEP-

EXCEPTION, êk-sép'-shún. f. Ex-
 m the things compre-
 a precept or position;
 ted or specified in excep-
 tion, cavil; peevish dis-
 e taken.
OBJECTIONABLE, êk-sép'-shún-
 ble to objection.
PEEVISH, êk-sép'-shús. a. Pee-
 d.
IN-EXCEPTION, êk-sép'-tív. a. In-
 exception.
ON-NEGLECTING, êk-sép'-túr. f. Ob-
 jecting all excep-
 tion.
TO EXCISE, êk-sérn'. v. a. To
 to separate or emit by
 cutting.
EXCISE, êk-sérp'-shún. f. Ex-
 gleaning, selecting; the
 act of selecting.
EXCESSIVE, êk-sés'. f. More than
 perfluity; intemperance,
 excessive indulgence; transgres-
 sion of limits.
BEYOND, êk-sés'-sív. a. Beyond
 in proportion of quantity
 vehement beyond measure
 or dislike.
EXCISE, êk-sés'-sív-lý. ad.
 ly, eminently.
EXCHANGE, êkf-tshá'nje. v. a.
 to quit one thing for the
 getting another; to give and
 receive locally.
EXCHANGE, êkf-tshá'nje. f. The
 giving and receiving recipro-
 cally; the balance of the
 trade of different nations; the
 place where the merchants meet to
 transact their affairs.
EXCHANGE, êkf-tshá'n-júr. f. One
 for exchange.
EXCHANGE, êkf-tshék'-úr. f. The
 things which are brought all the
 things belonging to the crown.
EXCISE, êk-sí'ze. f. A tax levied
 on commodities.
EXCISE, êk-sí'ze. v. a. To levy
 a tax on a person or thing.
EXCISE, êk-sí'ze-mán. f. One
 who inspects commodi-

EXCISION, êk-sízh'-ún. f. Extirpa-
 tion, destruction.
EXCITATION, êk-sý-tá'-shún. f.
 The act of exciting or putting into
 motion.
TO EXCITE, êk-sí'te. v. a. To
 rouse, to animate, to stir up, to en-
 courage.
EXCITEMENT, êk-sí'te-mént. f.
 The motive by which one is stirred
 up.
EXCITER, êk-sí'-túr. f. One that
 stirs up others, or puts them in mo-
 tion.
TO EXCLAIM, êkf-klá'me. v. n. To
 cry out with vehemence, to make
 an outcry.
EXCLAMATION, êkf-klá-má'-shún.
 f. Vehement outcry, clamour, out-
 rageous vociferation; an emphati-
 cal utterance; a note by which a
 pathological sentence is marked thus!
EXCLAMER, êkf-klá-múr. f. One
 that makes vehement outcries.
EXCLAMATORY, êkf-klám'-á-túr-
 ý. a. Practising exclamation; con-
 taining exclamation.
TO EXCLUDE, êkf-klú'de. v. a. To
 shut out; to debar, to hinder from
 participation; to except.
EXCLUSION, êkf-klú'-zhún. f. The
 act of shutting out; the act of de-
 barring from any privilege; excep-
 tion; the dismissal of the young
 from the egg or womb.
EXCLUSIVE, êkf-k'ú'-sív. a. Hav-
 ing the power of excluding or de-
 denying admission; debarring from
 participation; not taking into any
 account or number; excepting.
EXCLUSIVELY, êkf-klú'-sív-lý. ad.
 Without admission of another to
 participation; without comprehen-
 sion in any account or number.
TO EXCOCT, êkf-kókt'. v. a. To
 boil up.
TO EXCOGITATE, êkf-kódzh'-l-
 táte. v. a. To invent, to strike out
 by thinking.
TO EXCOMMUNICATE, êkf-kóm-
 mú'-ní-káte. v. a. To eject from
 the communion of the visible church
 by an ecclesiastical censure.
EXCOMMUNICATION, êkf-kóm-
 mú'-ní-káte.

to make enquiry into, to search into, to scrutinise.

EXAMINER, ɛgz-ám'-l-núr. *f.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ɛgz-ámp'l. *f.* Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

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EXANIMATION, ɛkf-án-ý-má'-shún. *f.* Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ɛgz-án'-ý-mús. *a.* Lifeless, dead, killed.

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EXANTHEMATOUS, ɛkf-án-thém'-á-tús. *a.* Pustulous, eruptive.

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EXANTLATION, ɛkf-ánt-lá'-shún. *f.* The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, ɛkf-ár-tík-ù-lá'-shún. *f.* The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ɛgz-ás'-pér-áte. *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

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EXAUCTORATION, ɛkf-ák-tò-rá'-shún. *f.* Dismission from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ɛkf-kán-dés'-fense. *f.*

EXCANDESCENCY, ɛkf-kán-dés'-fén-sý, *f.*

Heat, the state of growing hotter, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ɛkf-kán-ti. *f.* Disenchantment by a charm.

To EXCARNATE, ɛkf-ká. *v. a.* To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ɛkf-lí-ká'-shún. *f.* The act of away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE, ɛkf-ká'-vân. *v. a.* To hollow, to cut into hollow.

EXCAVATION, ɛkf-ká-vá'-f. *f.* The act of cutting into hollow; hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ɛk-sé'd. *v. a.* beyond, to outgo; to excel, pass.

To EXCEED, ɛk-sé'd. *v. n.* too far, to pass the bounds; to go beyond any limit; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ɛk-sé'-ding. *a.* Great in quantity, extent, or degree.

EXCEEDINGLY, ɛk-sé'-ding. *adv.* To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ɛk-sél'. *v. a.* To be in good qualities, to surpass.

To EXCEL, ɛk-sél'. *v. n.* To be in good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ɛk'-sél-léns. *f.* Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honor, usually applied to ambassadors and viceroys.

EXCELLENT, ɛk'-sél-lént. *a.* great virtue, of great worth, great dignity; eminent in any quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ɛk'-sél-lént. *adv.* Well in a high degree; to a great degree.

To EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. *v. a.* To leave out, and specify as less than a general precept or position.

To EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. *v. n.* To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ɛk-sépt'. *prep.* Except, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, ɛk-sép'-ting. *conj.* Without inclusion of, with condition of.

EXCEPTION, êk-sêp'-shûn. f. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, êk-sêp'-shûn-âbl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, êk-sêp'-shûs. a. Peevish, froward.

EXCEPTIVE, êk-sêp'-tîv. a. Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, êk-sêpt'-lls. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, êk-sêp'-tûr. f. Objector.

To EXCERN, êk-sêrn'. v. a. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

EXCERPTION, êk-sêrp'-shûn. f. The act of gleanng, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCESS, êk-sês'. f. More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, êk-sês'-slv. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCESSIVELY, êk-sês'-slv-ly. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, êkf-tshâ'nje. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, êkf-tshâ'nje. f. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, êkf-tshâ'n-jûr. f. One who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, êkf-tshêk'-ûr. f. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, êk-sî'ze. f. A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, êk-sî'ze. v. a. To levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, êk-sî'ze-mân. f. An officer who inspects commodities.

EXCISION, êk-sîzh'-ûn. f. Extirpation, destruction.

EXCITATION, êk-sî-tâ'-shûn. f. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, êk-sî'te. v. a. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, êk-sî'te-mênt. f. The motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCITER, êk-sî'-tûr. f. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, êkf-klâ'me. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, êkf-klâ-mâ'-shûn. f. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathological sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAMER, êkf-klâ'-mûr. f. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, êkf-klâm'-â-tûr-ý. a. Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, êkf-klû'de. v. a. To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, êkf-klû'-zhûn. f. The act of shutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, êkf-klû'-slv. a. Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, êkf-klû'-slv-ly. ad. Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, êkf-kòkt'. v. a. To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, êkf-kòdzh'-l-tâte. v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, êkf-kòm-mû'-ní-kâte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

EXCOMMUNICATION, êkf-kòm-mû'-ni-kâshûn.

mā-nŷ-kā'-shūn. f. An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
To EXCORIATE, ēkf-kō'-ryāte. v. a. To flay, to strip off the skin.
EXCORIATION, ēkf-kō-ryā'-shūn. f. Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.
EXCORTICATION, ēkf-kōr-tŷ-kā'-shūn. f. Pulling the bark off any thing.
EXCREMENT, ēks'-krē-mēnt. f. That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.
EXCREMENTAL, ēkf-krē-mēn'-tāl. a. That which is voided as excrement.
EXCREMENTITIOUS, ēkf-krē-mēn-tīsh'-ūs. a. Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.
EXCRESCENCE, ēkf-krēs'-sēnsē. }
EXCRESCENCY, ēkf-krēs'-sēn-sŷ. } f.
 Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.
EXCRESCENT, ēkf-krēs'-sēnt. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.
EXCRETION, ēkf-krē'-shūn. f. Separation of animal substance.
EXCRETIVE, ēks'-krē-tīv. a. Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.
EXCRETORY, ēks'-krē-tūr-ŷ. a. Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.
EXCRUCIABLE, ēkf-krō'-shābl. a. Liable to torment.
To EXCRUCIATE, ēkf-krō'-shāte. v. a. To torture, to torment.
EXCUBATION, ēkf-kū-bā'-shūn. f. The act of watching all night.
To EXCULPATE, ēkf-kūl'-pāte. v. a. To clear from the imputation of a fault.
EXCURSION, ēkf-kūr'-shūn. f. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.
EXCURSIVE, ēkf-kūr'-slv. a. Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, ēkf-kū'-nābl. donable.
EXCUSABLENESS, ēkf-nis. f. Pardonableness, to be excused.
EXCUSATION, ēkf-kā'-nā. Excuse, plea, apology.
EXCUSATORY, ēkf-kū'-nā. Pleading excuse, apologet.
To EXCUSE, ēkf-kū'ze. v. To extenuate by apology; to free from an obligation; to relax; to exact; to pardon by all apology; to throw off by a feigned apology.
EXCUSE, ēkf-kū'se. f. Plea in extenuation, apology; excusing; cause for which excused.
EXCUSELESS, ēkf-kū'se-lis. f. for which no excuse or apology can be given.
EXCUSER, ēkf-kū'-zūr. f. pleads for another; one who excuses another.
To EXCUSS, ēkf-kūs'. v. a. To examine and detain by law.
EXCUSSION, ēkf-kūsh'-ūn. f. Examination by law.
EXECRABLE, ēk'-sē-krābl. f. ful, detestable, accursed.
EXECRABLY, ēk'-sē-krāb. f. Cursedly, abominably.
To EXECRATE, ēk'-sē-krāt. v. To curse, to imprecate ill.
EXECRATION, ēk'-sē-krāt. f. Curse, imprecation of evil.
To EXECUTE, ēk'-sē-kūte. v. To put in act, to do what is commanded; to put to death according to justice.
EXECUTION, ēk'-sē-kū'-tīv. f. Performance, practice; the carrying out of the law in civil causes, the possession is given of body and capital punishment; death by forms of law; destruction.
EXECUTIONER, ēk'-sē-kū'-tīv. f. He that puts in act, or he that inflicts capital punishment.
EXECUTIVE, ēgz-ēk'-tīv. f. Having the quality of executing; performing; active, not

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tive, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.
EXECUTOR, égz-ék'-ù-túr. f. He that performs or executes any thing; he that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.
EXECUTORSHIP, égz-ék'-ù-túr-shíp. f. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.
EXECUTRIX, égz-ék'-ù-tríks. f. A woman instructed to perform the will of the testator.
EXEGESIS, ékf-é'-jé-sís. f. An explanation.
EXEGETICAL, ékf-é-jét'-í-kál. a. Explanatory, expository.
EXEMPLAR, égz-ém'-plár. f. A pattern, an example to be imitated.
EXEMPLARILY, égz"-ém-plár'-í-ly. ad. In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.
EXEMPLARINESS, égz"-ém-plár'-í-als. f. State of standing as a pattern to be copied.
EXEMPLARY, égz'-ém-plár-ý. a. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.
EXEMPLIFICATION, égz-ém'-plý'-fl-ká"-shún. f. A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.
To EXEMPLIFY, égz-ém'-plí-fý. v. a. To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.
To EXEMPT, égz-émp't'. v. a. To privilege, to grant immunity from.
EXEMPT, égz-émp't'. a. Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.
EXEMPTION, égz-émp'-shún. f. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impost.
EXEMPTITIOUS, égz-émp-tísh'-ús. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.
To EXENTERATE, égz-én'-tér-áte. v. a. To embowel.
EXENTERATION, égz-én'-tér-á'-shún. f. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.
EXEQUIAL, égz-é'-kwý-ál. a. Relating to funerals.
EXEQUIES, éks'-é-kwýz. f. without

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a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.
EXERCENT, égz-ér'-sént. a. Practising, following any calling.
EXERCISE, éks'-ér-size. f. Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.
To EXERCISE, éks'-ér-size. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.
To EXERCISE, éks'-ér-size. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.
EXERCISER, ékf-ér-sí'-zúr. f. He that directs or uses exercise.
EXERCITATION, ékf-ér-sý-tá'-shún. f. Exercise; practice, use.
To EXERT, égz-ért'. v. a. To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.
EXERTION, égz-ér'-shún. f. The act of exerting, effort.
EXESION, ékf-é'-zhún. f. The act of eating through.
EXESTUATION, ékf-éf-tá-á'-shún. f. The state of boiling.
To EXFOLIATE, ékf-fó'-lyáte. v. n. To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.
EXFOLIATION, ékf-fó-lyá'-shún. f. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.
EXFOLIATIVE, ékf-fó'-lyá-úv. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.
EXHALABLE, ékf-há'-lábl. a. That which may be evaporated.
EXHALATION, ékf-há-lá'-shún. f. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.
To EXHALE, ékf-há'le. v. a. To send or draw out vapours or fumes.
EXHALEMENT, ékf-há'le-mént. f. Matter exhaled, vapour.
To EXHAUST, ékf-há'st. v. a. To drain, to diminish; to draw out to-

EXI

tally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ɛkf-há's-tshún. f. The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ɛkf-há'st-lis. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, ɛkf-hib'-it. v. a. To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ɛkf-hib'-i-túr. f. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ɛkf-bi-blsh'-ún. f. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

EXHIBITIVE, ɛkf-hib'-it-tiv. a. Displaying; representative.

To EXHILARATE, ɛkf-hil'-á-ráte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ɛkf-hil'-á-rá-shún. f. The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ɛkf-há'rt. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ɛkf-hór-tá-shún. f. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ɛkf-há'r-tá-túr-y. a. Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, ɛkf-há'r-túr. f. One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ɛk-sik'-káte. v. a. To dry.

EXICCATION, ɛk-sik'-ká-shún. f. Act of drying up, state of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ɛk-sik'-ká-tiv. a. Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ɛk'-sy-jénse. } f. De-

EXIGENCY, ɛk'-sy-jén-sy. } mand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

EXIGENT, ɛk'-sy-jént. f. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ɛkf-y'-gú'-i-tý. f. Smallness, diminutiveness.

EXIGUOUS, ɛgz-ig'-ú-ús. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ɛks'-ile. f. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXO

EXILE, ɛg-zí'le. a. Small, less not full.

To EXILE, ɛg-zí'le. v. a. To banish, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ɛg-zí'le-mént. f. Banishment.

EXILITION, ɛkf-y'-lsh'-ún. f. Smallness, smallness.

EXILITY, ɛgz-li'-it-y. f. Smallness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS, ɛg-zim'-yús. a. Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ɛg-zíst'. v. n. To have a being.

EXISTENCE, ɛg-zis'-ténse. }

EXISTENCY, ɛg-zis'-tén-sy. } State of being, actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, ɛg-zis'-tént. a. Existing, in possession of being.

EXISTIMATION, ɛg-zis-tí-shún. f. Opinion; esteem.

EXIT, ɛks'-it. f. The term set in margin of plays to mark the place at which the player goes off the stage, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ɛgz-lsh'-ál. } a.

EXITIOUS, ɛgz-lsh'-ús. } fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, ɛks'-ò-dús. } f. Departure, journey

EXODY, ɛks'-ò-dý. } a place: the second book of the Bible is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, ɛks'-ò-léte. a. Obsolete, out of use.

To EXOLVE, ɛk-solv'. v. a. To loose, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ɛgz-óm'-fá-lò. f. A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE, ɛgz-ón'-éte. v. a. To unload, to disburthen.

EXONERATION, ɛgz-ón'-é-rá-shún. f. The act of disburthening.

EXOPTABLE, ɛgz-óp'-rábl. a. Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.

EXORABLE, ɛks'-ò-rábl. a. To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ɛgz-á'r-bí-tánse. f.

EXORBITANCY, ɛgz-á'r-bí-tán-sy. f.

EXP

Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.

EXORBITANT, egz-ár'-bl-tánt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.

To EXORCISE, eks'-ór-síze. v. a. To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

EXORCISER, eks'-ór-sí-zhr. f. One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM, eks'-ór-sízm. f. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, eks'-ór-síst. f. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXORDIUM, egz-á'r-dyhm. f. A formal preface, the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNATION, ekf-ór-ná'-shún. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

EXOSSATED, egz-ós'-sá-tíd. a. Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, egz-ós'-shús. a. Wanting bones, boneless.

EXOSTOSIS, egz-ós'-tò-sís. f. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTICK, egz-ót'-ík. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ek-spánd'. v. a. To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, ek-spán'se. f. A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ek-spán-sý-blí'-ítý. f. Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ek-spán'-sibl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ekf-pán'-shún. f. The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, ekf-pán'-sív. a. Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

EXP

To EXPATiate, ek-spá'-sháte. v. n. To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ek-spékt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ek-spék'-tábl. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ek-spék'-tánse. }

EXPECTANCY, ek-spék'-tán-sý. }

f. The act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ek-spék'-tánt. a. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ek-spék'-tánt. f. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ek-spék-tá'-shún. f. The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of any thing good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ek-spék'-túr. f. One who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ekf-pék'-tò-ráte. v. a. To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, ekf-pék'-tò-rá'-shún. f. The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ekf-pék'-tò-rátív. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ekf-pé'-dyénse. }

EXPEDIENCY, ekf-pé'-dyén-sý. }

f. Fitness, propriety, suitability to an end; expedition, adventure; haste, dispatch.

EXPEDIENT, ekf-pé'-dyént. a. Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ekf-pé'-dyént. f. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ekf-pé'-dyént-lý. ad. Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, eks'-pé-díte. v. a. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to dis-

patch, to issue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, éks'-pê-díte. a. Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, éks'-pê-díte-lý. ad. With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITION, éks-pê-dísh'-ún. f. Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, éks-pê-dísh'-ús. a. Speedy, quick, swift.

To EXPEL, éks-pél'. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, éks-pél'-lúr. f. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, éks-pénd'. v. a. To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, éks-péns'e. f. Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, éks-péns'e-súl. a. Costly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, éks-péns'e-lis. a. Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, éks-pén'-slv. a. Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, éks-pén'-slv-lý. ad. With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, éks-pén'-slv-nis. f. Addition to expense, extravagance; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, éks-pé'-ryénse. f. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, éks-pé'-ryénse. v. a. To try, to practise; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, éks-pé'-ryénst. participial a. Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, éks-pé'-ryén-súr. f. One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, éks-pér'-ý-mént. f. Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, éks-pér'-ý-mén'-tál. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, mén'-tál-lý. ad. By experiment.

EXPERIMENTER, éks-túr. f. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, éks-pért'. a. Skillful, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, éks-pért'-lý. ad. In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, éks-pért'-nis. f. Skill, readiness.

EXPIABLE, éks'-pý-ábl. a. Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, éks'-pý-á. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to avert the threats of punishment.

EXPIATION, éks-pý-á. f. The act of expiating or atoning for a crime; the means by which one is atoned for; the atonement.

EXPIATORY, éks'-pý-á. a. Having the power of expiating.

EXPIATION, éks-pý-á. f. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, éks-pý-á. f. That act of respiration by which the air out of the lungs is emitted; the emission of breath, expiration, act of summing up; the expiration of a matter expired; the expiration of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ék-spí're. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale; to expire in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ék-spí're. v. a. To breathe the last; to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, éks-pláin. v. a. To expound, to illustrate, to make plain.

EXPLAINABLE, éks-pláin-ábl. a. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, éks-pláin-ér. f. One who explains; a positor, interpreter, expounder.

EXPLANATION, éks-pláin-ásh'n. f. The act of explaining; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, éks-pláin-ásh'n-á. a. Containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE, éks-plé-tív. a. A word or thing used only to take

EXP

ABLE, êks'-ply-kâbl. a. Able, possible to be explained.

EXPAND, êks'-pli-kâte. v. a. To expand, to explain.

EXPOSITION, êks'-pli-kâ'-shùn. f. The act of opening, unfolding or explaining, the act of explaining, explanation; the given by an explainer.

EXPOSITIVE, êks'-plik'-â-tiv. a. A tendency to explain.

EXPOSITOR, êks'-pli-kâ-tûr. f. Interpreter, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, êks'-plis'-it. a. Unfolded, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, êks'-plis'-it-ly. ad. Directly, not merely by inference.

EXPLODE, êks'-plô'de. v. a. To drive out disgracefully with some contempt; to drive out with violence.

EXPLODER, êks'-plô'-dûr. f. A person who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, êks'-ploi't. f. A design, a plan, an achievement, a successful attempt.

EXPLORE, êks'-plô'-râte. v. a. To search out.

EXPLORATION, êks'-plô'-râ'-shùn. f. Examination.

EXPLORATOR, êks'-plô'-râ'-tûr. f. One who searches, an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, êks'-plô'-râ'-tûr-ý. a. Searching, examining.

EXPLORE, êks'-plô're. v. a. To search into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOSION, êks'-plô'-zhùn. f. The driving out any thing with violence.

EXPLOSIVE, êks'-plô'-siv. a. Driven with noise and violence.

EXPORT, êks'-pôrt. v. a. To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, êks'-pôrt. f. Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, êks'-pôr-tâ'-shùn. f.

EXP

The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

EXPORTER, êks'-pô'r-tûr. f. He that carries out commodities from a country, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

TO EXPOSE, êks'-pô'ze. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

EXPOSITION, êks'-pô-zîsh'-ûn. f. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, êks'-pôz'-i-tûr. f. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

TO EXPOSTULATE, êks'-pôs'-tû-lâte. v. n. To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, êks'-pôs'-tû-lâ'-shùn. f. Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR, êks'-pôs'-tû-lâ-tûr. f. One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, êks'-pôs'-tû-lâ-tûr-ý. a. Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, êks'-pô'-zhûr. f. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.

TO EXPOUND, êks'-pou'nd. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, êks'-pou'n-dûr. f. Explainer, interpreter.

TO EXPRESS, êks'-prés'. v. a. To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

EXPRESS, êks'-prés'. a. Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, êks'-prés'. f. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

EXPRESSIBLE, êks'-prés'-sibl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

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EXPRESSION, êkf-prêsh'-ûn. *f.* The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE, êkf-prês'-slv. *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRESSIVELY, êkf-prês'-slv-lý. *ad.* In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, êkf-prês'-slv-nls. *f.* The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, êkf-prês'-lý. *ad.* In direct terms, not by implication.

EXPRESSURE, êkf-prêsh'-ûr. *f.* Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To EXPROBRATE, êkf-prô'-brâte. *v. a.* To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, êkf-prô'-brâ'-shûn. *f.* Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

To EXPROPRIATE, êkf-prô'-pryâte. *v. a.* To relinquish one's property.

To EXPUGN, êkf-pû'ne. *v. a.* To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, êkf-pûg-nâ'-shûn. *f.* Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To EXPULSE, êkf-pûl'se. *v. a.* To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, êkf-pûl'-shûn. *f.* The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, êkf-pûl'-slv. *a.* Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, êkf-pûnk'-shûn. *f.* Absolution.

To EXPUNGE, êkf-pûn'je. *v. a.* To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, êkf-pûr-gâ'-shûn. *f.* The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, êkf-pûr'-gâ-tûr-ý. *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, êks'-kwiz-ít. *a.* Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, êks'-kwiz-ít-lý. *ad.* Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, êks'-kwiz-ít-nls. *f.* Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, êk'-skript. *f.* A copy, a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, êk-sik'-kânt. *a.* Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, êk-sik'-kâte. *v. a.* To dry.

EXSICCATION, êk-sik'-kâ'-shûn. *f.* The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, êk-sik'-kâ-tiv. *a.* Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, êk-spû-lsh'-ûn. *f.* A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, êk-sûk'-shûn. *f.* The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'-shûn. *f.* A sweating, an extillation.

To EXSUFFOLATE, êk-sûf'-fô-lât. *v. a.* To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, êk-sûf-fâ'-shûn. *f.* A blast working underneath.

To EXSUSCITATE, êk-sûs'-sî-tât. *v. a.* To rouse up, to stir up.

EXSTANCY, êk'-stân-sý. *f.* Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, êk'-stânt. *a.* Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, êk-stât'-l-kâl. } *a.*

EXTATICK, êk-stât'-ik. } *a.*

EXTEMPORAL, êkf-têm'-pô-râl. *a.*

Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, êkf-têm'-pô-râl-ý. *ad.* Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êkf-têm'-pô-râ'-nyûs. *a.* Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, êkf-têm'-pô-râr-ý. *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, êkf-têm'-pô-rê. *ad.* Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, êkf-têm'-pô-rý-nls. *f.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To

E X T

MPORIZE, êkf-tém'-pò-n. To speak extempore, or premeditation.

ND, êkf-ænd. v. a. To out; to spread abroad; to to increase in force or du- o impart, to communicate; by a course of law.

ER, êkf-tén'-dûr. f. The r instrument by which any extended.

IBLE, êkf-tén'-dîbl. a. of extension.

LESSNESS, êkf-ténd'-lêf. Unlimited extension.

IBILITY, êkf-tén'-sý-blí'. The quality of being ex-

IBLE, êkf-tén'-sîbl. a. Ca- being stretched into length lth; capable of being ex- o a larger comprehension.

IBLENESS, êkf-tén'-sîbl- Capacity of being extended.

ION, êkf-tén'-shùn. f. The tending; the state of being d.

IVE, êkf-tén'-sîv. a. Wide,

IVELY, êkf-tén'-sîv-lý. ad. , largely.

IVENESS, êkf-tén'-sîv-nîs. geness, diffusiveness, wide- ssibility to be extended.

OR, êkf-tén'-sûr. f. The by which any limb is ex-

, êkf-tént'. f. Space or to which any thing is ex- communication, distribu- recution, seizure.

ENUATE, êkf-tén'-û-âte. o lessen, to make small; to ; to make lean.

ATION, êkf-tén'-û-â'-shùn. act of representing things than they are, palliation; on, alleviation of punish- t general decay in the mus- sh of the whole body.

OR, êkf-té'-ryûr. a. Out- xternal, not intrinsic.

ORLY, êkf-té'-ryûr-lý. ad. dly, externally.

E X T

To **EXTERMINATE**, êkf-tér'-mî-nâte. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, êkf-tér'-mî-nâ'-shùn. f. Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, êkf-tér'-mî-nâ-tûr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To **EXTERMINE**, êkf-tér'-mîn. v. a. To exterminate.

EXTERN, êkf-térn'. a. External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent, not intrinsic.

EXTERNAL, êkf-tér'-nâl. a. Out- ward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, êkf-tér'-nâl-ý. ad. Outwardly.

To **EXTIL**, êk-stil'. v. n. To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, êk-stîl-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of falling in drops.

To **EXTIMULATE**, êk-stîm'-û-lâte. v. a. To prick, to incite by stimu- lation.

EXTIMULATION, êk-stîm'-û-lâ'-shùn. f. Pungency, power of ex- citing motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, êk-stînk'. a. Extin- guished, quenched, put out; with- out succession; abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, êk-stînk'-shùn. f. The act of quenching or extinguish- ing; the state of being quench- ed; destruction, excision, suppres- sion.

To **EXTINGUISH**, êk-stîng'-gwîsh. v. a. To put out, to quench; to sup- press, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-stîng'- gwîsh-âbl. a. That may be quench- ed or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-stîng'-gwîsh-ûr. f. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-stîng'- gwîsh-mént. f. Extinction, sup- pression, act of quenching; aboli- tion, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To **EXTIRP**, êk-stêrp'. v. a. To era- dicate, to root out,

EXT

To EXTIRPATE, êk-stêr'-pâte. v. a. To root out, to excise.

EXTIRPATION, êk-stêr-pâ'-shûn. f. The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, êk-stêr'-pâ-tûr. f. One who roots out, a destroyer.

To EXTOL, êk-stôl'. v. a. To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, êkf-tôl'-lûr. f. A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, êkf-tâ'r-sîv. a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êkf-tâ'r-sîv-lý. ad. In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, êkf-tâ'rt. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression, or by usury.

To EXTORT, êkf-tâ'rt. v. n. To practise oppression and violence, or usury.

EXTORTER, êkf-tâ'r-tûr. f. One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, êkf-tâ'r-shûn. f. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or usury; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, êkf-tâ'r-shûn-ûr. f. One who practises extortion.

To EXTRACT, êkf-trâkt'. v. a. To draw out of something; to draw by chemical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, êks'-trâkt. f. The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, êkf-trâkt'-shûn. f. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, êkf-trâkt'-tûr. f. The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êkf-trâ-jô-dîsh'-âl. a. Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êkf-trâ-jô-dîsh'-âl ý. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXT

EXTRAMMISSION, êkf-trâ-mîs-sion. f. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êkf-trâ-mûn-dâ'ne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, êkf-trâ'-ny. a. Belonging to a different suit or foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êkf-trâ'-nâr-lý. ad. In a manner of the common method and uncommonly, particularly.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êkf-trâ'-nâr-l-nîs. f. Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, êkf-trâ'-nâr-ý. a. Different from the common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, êkf-trâ-pâ-roch'-iâl. a. Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êkf-trâ-prov'-înshâl. a. Not within the limits of a province.

EXTRAREGULAR, êkf-trâ-reg'-ulâr. a. Not comprehended under any rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êkf-trâ-vâ-gâns. f. Excess, extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANCY, êkf-trâ-vâ-gâns-ý. f. Excess, extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANT, êkf-trâ-vâ-gânt. a. Wandering out of his proper limits; irregular, wild, prodigal, vainly expending, wasteful.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êkf-trâ-vâ-gânt-lý. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êkf-trâ-vâ-gânt-nîs. f. Excess, extravagance.

To EXTRAVAGATE, êkf-trâ-vâ-gâte. v. n. To wander out of the proper limits.

EXTRAVASATED, êkf-trâ-vâ-sâ-tîd. a. Forced out of the proper limits, containing vessels.

- EXTRAVASATION**, êkf-trá-vá-sá'-shún. f. The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.
- EXTRAVENTATE**, êkf-trá-vé'-nâte. a. Let out of the veins.
- EXTRAVERSION**, êkf-trá-vér'-shún. f. The act of throwing out.
- EXTRAUGHT**, êkf-trá't. part. Extracted.
- EXTREME**, êkf-tré'me. a. Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.
- EXTREME**, êkf-tré'me. f. Utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.
- EXTREMELY**, êkf-tré'me-ly. ad. In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.
- EXTREMITY**, êkf-trém'-í-tý. f. The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.
- TO EXTRICATE**, êks'-trí-kâte. v. a. To disembarass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.
- EXTRICATION**, êkf-trí-ká'-shún. f. The act of disentangling.
- EXTRINSICAL**, êkf-trín'-sí kál. a. External, outward; not intrinsic.
- EXTRINSICALLY**, êkf-trín'-sí-kál-ý. ad. From without.
- EXTRINSICK**, êkf-trín'-sí. a. Outward, external.
- TO EXTRUCT**, êk-strúkt'. v. a. To build, to raise, to form.
- EXTRUCTOR**, êk-strúk'-túr. f. A builder, a fabricator.
- TO EXTRUDE**, êkí-tró'de. v. a. To thrust off.
- EXTRUSION**, êkf-tró'-zhún. f. The act of thrusting or driving out.
- EXTUBERANCE**, êkf-tú'-bê-rânse. f. Knobs, or parts protuberant.
- EXUBERANCE**, êgz-ú'-bê-rânse. f. Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.
- EXUBERANT**, êgz-ú'-bê-ránt. a. Overabundant, superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.
- EXUBERANTLY**, êgz-ú'-bê-ránt-ly. ad. Abundantly.
- TO EXUBERATE**, êgz-ú'-bê-râte. v. n. To abound in the highest degree.
- EXUCCOUS**, êk-súk'-kús. a. Without juice, dry.
- EXUDATION**, êk-sú-dá'-shún. f. The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.
- TO EXUDATE**, êk-sú'-dâte. } v. n.
- TO EXUDE**, êk-sú'de. } To sweat out, to issue by sweat.
- TO EXULCERATE**, êgz-úl'-sê-râte. v. a. To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.
- EXULCERATION**, êkf-úl'-sê-rá'-shún. f. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation; corrosion.
- EXULCERATORY**, êgz-úl'-sê-rá-tú'-ý. a. Having a tendency to cause ulcers.
- TO EXULT**, êgz-últ'. v. n. To rejoice above measure, to triumph.
- EXULTANCE**, êgz-úl'-tânse. f. Transport, joy, triumph.
- EXULTATION**, êgz-úl'-tá'-shún. f. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.
- TO EXUNDATE**, êgz-ún'-dâte. v. n. To overflow.
- EXUNDATION**, êkf-ún-dá'-shún. f. Overflow, abundance.
- EXUPERABLE**, êk-sú'-pér-ábl. a. Conquerable, superable, vincible.
- EXUPERANCE**, êk-sú'-pér-ânse. f. Overbalance, greater proportion.
- TO EXUSCITATE**, êk-sús'-sý-tâte. v. a. To stir up, to rouse.
- EXUSTION**, êgz-ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning up, consumption by fire.
- EXUVIÆ**, êgz-ú'-výá. f. Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is shed by animals.
- EYAS**, í'-ás. f. A young hawk just taken from the nest.
- EYASMUSKET**, í'-áf-mús'-kít. f. A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

E Y E

EYE, i. plural **EYES**, now **EYES**.
The organ of vision; aspect, regard;
notice, attention, observation; sight,
view; any thing formed like an
eye; any small perforation; a small
catch into which a hook goes; bud
of a plant; a small shade of colour.
TO EYE, *ī*. v. a. To watch, to keep
in view.
TO EYE, *ī*. v. n. To appear, to show,
to bear an appearance.
EYEBALL, *ī*-bāl. f. The apple of
the eye.
EYEBRIGHT, *ī*-brīte. f. An herb.
EYEBROW, *ī*-brow. f. The hairy
arch over the eye.
EYED, *ī*de. a. Having eyes. Used
in composition; as, well-eyed; dull-
eyed.
EYEDROP, *ī*-drōp. f. Tear.
EYEGLANCE, *ī*-glānsē. f. Quick
notice of the eye.
EYEGLASS, *ī*-glās. f. Spectacles,
glass to assist the sight.
EYE-LASH, *ī*-lāsh. f. The line of
hair that edges the eyelid.
EYELESS, *ī*-lls. a. Without eyes,
sightless, deprived of sight.
EYELET, *ī*-lēt. f. A hole through
which light may enter, any small
perforation.

E Y R

EYELID, *ī*-līd. f. The me-
that shuts over the eye.
EYESERVANT, *ī*-ser-vānt. f.
servant that works only while
ed.
EYESERVICE, *ī*-ser-vīs. f.
performed only under inspec-
EYESHOT, *ī*-shōt. f. Sight,
view.
EYESIGHT, *ī*-sīte. f. Sight
eye.
EYESORE, *ī*-sōre. f. Someti-
fensive to the sight.
EYESPOTTED, *ī*-spōt-īd. a.
ed with spots like eyes.
EYESTRING, *ī*-string. f.
string of the eye.
EYETOOTH, *ī*-tō:h. f. T-
on the upper jaw next on e
to the grinders, the fang.
EYEWINK, *ī*-wīnk. f. A
a hint or token.
EYEWITNESS, *ī*-wīt-nīs. f.
ocular evidence, one who g
timony of facts seen with
eyes.
EYRE, *ā*r. f. The court o
itinerants.
EYRY, *ē*-rȳ. f. The place wh
of prey build their nests and

F.

F A B

FABACEOUS, fā-bā'-shūs. a.
Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, fā'bl. f. A feigned story
intended to enforce some moral pre-
cept; a fiction in general; the series
or contexture of events which con-
stitute a poem; a lye.
TO FABLE, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to
write not truth but fiction; to tell
falsehoods.
TO FABLE, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to
tell a falsity.

F A B

FABLED, fā'bld. a. Celeb-
fables.
FABLER, fā'-blūr. f. A d
fiction.
TO FABRICATE, fāb'-rȳ-kā
To build, to construct; to
devise falsely.
FABRICATION, fāb-rȳ-kā'.
The act of building.
FABRICK, fāb'-rik. f. A b
an edifice; any system or c
of matter.

BRICK, fáb'-rík. v. a. To
to form, to construct.
LIST, fáb'-ú-líst. f. A writer
les.
OSITY, fáb'-ú-lós'-l-tý. f.
ness, fulness of stories.
OUS, fáb'-ú-lús. a. Feigned,
fables.
OUSLY, fáb'-ú-lús-lý. ad. In
fá'se. f. The visage; coun-
ce; the surface of any thing;
ont or forepart of any thing;
of affairs; appearance; confi-
boldness; distortion of the
Face to Face, when both par-
e present; without the inter-
m of other bodies.
FE, fá'se. v. n. To carry a
appearance; to turn the face,
e in front.
FE, fá'se. v. a. To meet in
to oppose with confidence; to
e with impudence; to stand
te to; to cover with an addi-
superficies.
ESS, fá'se-lís. a. Without a

AINTER, fá'se-pán-túr. f. A
r of portaits.
AINTING, fá'se-pán-tíng. f.
rt of drawing portraits.
IOUS, fá-sé'-shús. a. Gay,
ul, lively.
IOUSLY, fá-sé'-shús-lý. ad.
, cheerfully.
IOUSNESS, fá-sé'-shús-nls.
erful wit, mirth.
I, fás'-síl. a. Easy, perform-
ith little labour; pliant, flex-
asily persuaded
ILITATE, fá-síl'-l-táte. v. a.
ake easy, to free from diffi-

TY, fá-síl'-l-tý. f. Easiness
performed, freedom from dif-
; readiness in performing,
ity; vicious ductility, easiness
persuaded; easiness of access,
ity.
ERIOUS, fás'-ý-né'-ryús. a.
d.
G, fá'-síl-g. f. An ornamental
ng.

FACINOROUS, fá-sín-ó'-rús. a.
Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.
FACINOROUSNESS, fá-sín-ó'-rús-
nls. f. Wickedness in a high degree.
FACT, fák't. f. A thing done;
reality, not supposition; action,
deed.
FACTION, fák'-shún. f. A party
in a state; tumult, discord, dissen-
sion.
FACTIONARY, fák'-shún-ér-ý. f.
A party man.
FACTIOUS, fák'-shús. a. Given to
faction, loud and violent in a party.
FACTIOUSLY, fák'-shús-lý. ad. In
a manner criminally dissensious.
FACTIOUSNESS, fák'-shús-nls. f.
Inclination to publick dissension.
FACTITIOUS, fák-títsh'-ús. a. Made
by art, in opposition to what is made
by nature.
FACTOR, fák'-túr. f. An agent for
another, a substitute.
FACTORY, fák'-túr-ý. f. A house
or district inhabited by traders in a
distant country; the traders embo-
died in one place.
FACTOTUM, fák'-tò'-túm. f. A
servant employed alike in all kinds
of business.
FACTURE, fák'-tshúr. f. The act
or manner of making any thing.
FACULTY, fák'-úl-tý. f. The
power of doing any thing, ability;
powers of the mind, imagination,
reason, memory; a knack, dexte-
rity; power, authority; privilege,
right to do any thing; Faculty, in
an university, denotes the masters
and professors of the several sciences.
FACUND, fá-kúnd'. a. Eloquent.
To **FADDLE**, fád'l. v. n. To trifle,
to toy, to play.
To **FADE**, fá'de. v. n. To tend from
greater to less vigour; to tend from
a brighter to a weaker colour; to
wither, as a vegetable; to die away
gradually; to be naturally not du-
rable, to be transient.
To **FADE**, fá'de. v. a. To wear away;
to reduce to languor.
To **FADGE**, fádzh'. v. n. To suit, to
fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to
succeed, to hit.

FÆCES, fæ'-sêz. *f.* Excrements, lees, sediments and settlings.

To FAG, fæg'. *v. a.* To grow weary, to faint with weariness.

FAGEND, fæg-ênd'. *f.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fæg'-ûr. *f.* A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To FAGOT, fæg'-ûr. *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fâ'le. *v. n.* To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fâ'le. *v. a.* To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect, to omit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fâ'le. *f.* Misfortune; omission; deficiency, want.

FAILING, fâ'-hîng. *f.* Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

FAILURE, fâ'-lyûr. *f.* Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.

FAIN, fâ'ne. *a.* Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAIN, fâ'ne. *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. n.* To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. a.* To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fâ'nt. *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fâ'nt-hârt-id. *a.* Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fâ'nt-hârt-id-lý. *ad.* Timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fâ'nt-hârt-id-nîs. *f.* Cowardice, timorousness.

FAINTING, fâ'nt-ing. *f.* Quiescence, temporary loss of motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fâ'nt-îsh-nîs. *f.* Weakness in a slight degree, pient debility.

FAINTLING, fâ'nt-ling. *f.* Languid, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fâ'nt-lý. *ad.* Languidly; timorously, without spirit.

FAINTNESS, fâ'nt-nîs. *f.* Languor, feebleness, want of activity, want of vigor, rousness, dejection.

FAINTY, fâ'nt-y. *a.* Weak, languid.

FAIR, fâ're. *a.* Beautiful, not black, not brown, white complexion; clear; not cloudy, not tempestuous; fair, prosperous; likely to succeed; just; not effected by any or unlawful methods; being any fraudulent or dishonest, open, direct; gentle, not sordid; mild; not severe; not injurious.

FAIR, fâ're. *ad.* Gently, civilly; successfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fâ're. *f.* A beauty, a fair woman; honesty, integrity.

FAIR, fâ're. *f.* An annual meeting of buyers and sellers.

FAIRING, fâ're-ing. *f.* A fair given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fâ're-lý. *ad.* Becommodiously, conveniently, justly; ingenuously, openly; candidly, without artful interpretations; without guile, completely, without any reserve.

FAIRNESS, fâ're-nîs. *f.* Beauty of form; honesty, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fâ're-spôk-n. *a.* Fair in language and address.

FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *f.* A kind of beings supposed to appear in minute human form; fay; enchantress.

FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *a.* Given to, belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā'-ry-stōne. *f.* A stone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, fā'ih. *f.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour, social confidence; sincerity, honesty, veracity; promise given.

FAITHBREACH, fā'ih-brētsh. *f.* Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fā'ih-sūl. *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.

FAITHFULLY, fā'ih-sūl-ly. *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly; confidently, steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fā'ih-sūl-nīs. *f.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fā'ih-līs. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā'ih-lēs-nīs. *f.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kā'de. *f.* A horse is said to make Falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl-kā-tīd. *a.* Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, fāl-kā'-shūn. *f.* Crookedness.

FALCHIN, fāl'-tshūn. *f.* A short crooked sword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fā'kn. *f.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, fā'k-nūr. *f.* One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fāl-cō-nēt. *f.* A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fāl'd-stōl. *f.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fāl. *v.n. pret. I FELL.* compound pret. I have **FALLEN** or **FALN**. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeanned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose, to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration, to sink, not to stand, to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate, to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to, to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To FALL, fāl. *v.a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeand, to bring forth.

FALL, fāl. *f.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to musick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into

FÆCES, fæ'-sêz. *f.* Excrements, lees, sediments and settlings.
To FAG, fæg'. *v. a.* To grow weary, to faint with weariness.
FAGEND, fæg-ênd'. *f.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meaner part of any thing.
FAGOI, fæg'-ûi. *f.* A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.
To FAGOT, fæg'-ûi. *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle.
To FAIL, fâ'le. *v. n.* To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay, to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.
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FAIL, fâ'le. *f.* Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.
FAILING, fâ'-ling. *f.* Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.
FAILURE, fâ'-lyur. *f.* Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.
FAIN, fâ'ne. *a.* Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.
FAIN, fâ'ne. *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.
To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. n.* To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.
To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. a.* To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.
FAINT, fâ'nt. *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.
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FAINTHEARTEDLY, fâ'nt-hârt-id-ly. *ad.* Timorously.
FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fâ'nt-hârt-id-nls. *f.* Cowardice, timorousness.

FAINTING, fâ'nt-ing. *f.* Quiescence, temporary loss of motion.
FAINTISHNESS, fâ'nt-îsh-nêss. *f.* Weakness in a slight degree, pient debility.
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FAIR, fâ're. *ad.* Gently, civilly; successfully; on good terms.
FAIR, fâ're. *f.* A beauty, a fair woman; honesty, integrity.
FAIR, fâ're. *f.* An annual meeting of buyers and sellers.
FAIRING, fâ're-ing. *f.* A gift given at a fair.
FAIRLY, fâ're-ly. *ad.* Becommodiously, conveniently, justly; ingenuously, openly; candidly, without artful interpretations; without guile, completely, without any reserve.
FAIRNESS, fâ're-nêss. *f.* Beauty of form; honesty, ingenuity.
FAIRSPOKEN, fâ're-spôk-n. *a.* Plain, simple, unadorned, unadorned in language and address.
FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *f.* A kind of beings supposed to appear in minute human form; fay; enchantress.
FAIRY, fâ'-ry. *a.* Given to, belonging to fairies.

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FAITHFULNESS, fā'ih-sūl-nīs. *f.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fā'ih-līs. *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā'ih-lēs-nīs. *f.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kā'de. *f.* A horse is said to make Falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl-kā-tīd. *a.* Hooked, bent like a scythe.

FALCATION, fāl-kā'-shūn. *f.* Crookedness.

FALCHIN, fāl'-tshūn. *f.* A short crooked sword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fā'kn. *f.* A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.

FALCONER, fā'k-nūr. *f.* One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fāl-cū-nēt. *f.* A sort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fāl'd-stōl. *f.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fāl. *v.n. pret. I FELL.* compound pret. I have **FALLEN** or **FALN**. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance; to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeanned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose, to recede, to give way; To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration, to sink, not to stand, to bend as a suppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to separate, to apostatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himself to; To fall under, to be subject to, to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

To FALL, fāl. *v.a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink, to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeand, to bring forth.

FALL, fāl. *f.* The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to musick; declivity, steep descent; cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into

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any other water; Autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fál-lá'-shûs. a. Producing mistakes, sophistical; deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fál-lá'-shûs-lý. ad. Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fál-lá'-shûs-nîs. f. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fál'-lá-sý. f. Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLEN, fá'ln. part. of **To FALL**.

FALLIBILITY, fál-lý-blí'-l-tý. f. Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fál'-líbl. a. Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fá'l-líng-sík'-nîs. f. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fál'-lò. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; plowed, but not sowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fál'-lò. f. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fál'-lò. v.n. To plow in order to a second plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fál'-lò-nîs. f. Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fá'lse. a. Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fálse-há'rt-ld. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fá'lse-hûd. f. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

FALSELY, fá'lse-lý. ad. Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fá'lse-nîs. f. Contrariety to truth, want of veracity, vio-

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lation of promise; duplicity treachery, perfidy, traitorous.

FALSIFIABLE, fá'lse-y-fí. Liabile to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fálse-shûn. f. The act of counting any thing so as to make it what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fá'lse-y-fí-úr. that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.

To FALSIFY, fá'lse-y-fý. v. to counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fá'lse-y-fý. v. to tell lies.

FALSITY, fá'lse-l-tý. f. Contrariety to truth, want of truth, an error.

To FALTER, fá'l-túr. v. n. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

FALTERINGLY, fá'l-túr-lín. With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fá'me. f. Celebrity, report, rumour.

FAMED, fá'md. a. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fá'me-lîs. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yâr. a. Easy, relating to a family; easy in conversation; well acquainted with, accessible, unconstrained.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yâr. f. Acquaintance, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fá-míl-yâr. f. Easiness of conversation, on ceremony, acquaintance, habit, easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fá-míl'-yâr. v. a. To make easy by habit, to bring down from a state of superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fá-míl'-yâr. Unceremoniously, with familiarity, without formality.

FAMILLE, fá-míl. ad. In family way.

FAMILY, fá'm'-lî-y. f. Those that live in the same house, household, those that descend from a common progenitor, a race,

ration; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fām'-ln. f. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fām'-lsh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

To FAMISH, fām'-lsh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fām'-lsh-mént. f. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fā-mōs'-l-tý. f. Renown.

FAMOUS, fā'-mūs. a. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fā'-mūs-lý. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fān'. f. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fān'. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATACISM, fā-nāt'-ý-sizm. f. Enthusiasm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fā-nāt'-lk. a. Enthusiastic, superstitious.

FANATICK, fā-nāt'-lk. f. An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fān'-cy-fūl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fān'-sy-fūl-lý. ad. According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fān'-sy-fūl-nls. f. Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fān'-sy. f. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fān'-sy. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fān'-sy. v. a. To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fān'-sy-múng-gúr. f. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fān'-sy-slk. a. One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fā'ne. f. A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fān'-fā-rón. f. A bully, a hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, fān-fār-ō-nā'de. f. A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fāng'. v. a. To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fāng'. f. The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fāngd'. a. Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instruments in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fāng'-gl. f. Silly attempt, trifling scheme.

FANGLED, fāng'-gld. a. It is scarcely used but in New fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fāng'-lfs. a. Toothless, without teeth.

FANNEL, fān'-nll. f. A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest.

FANNER, fān'-nūr. f. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fān'-tā-sýd. a. Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fān'-tāzm. f. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fān-tās'-tý-kál. }
FANTASTICK, fān-tās'-tík. }

a. Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humourous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fān-tās'-tý-kál-ý. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciously, humourously; whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâs'-tý-kál-nls. }
FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tâs'-tík-nls. } f.
 Humourousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness, unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.
FANTASY, fân'-tâ-sý. f. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.
FANTOM. See PHANTOM.
FAP, fâp'. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.
FAR, fâ'r. ad. To great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.
FAR-FETCH, fâr-fétsh'. f. A deep stratagem.
FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fétsh't'. a. Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.
FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pér'-sîng. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.
FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shô'-tîng. a. Shooting to a great distance.
FAR, fâ'r. a. Distant, remote; From far, from a remote place.
To FARCE, fâ'rse. v. a. To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.
FARCE, fâ'rse. f. A dramatick representation written without regularity.
FARCICAL, fâ'rse-l-kál. a. Belonging to a farce.
FARCY, fâr'-sý. f. The leprosy of horses.
FARDEL, fâ'r-dîl. f. A bundle, a little pack.
To FARE, fâ're. v. n. To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.
FARE, fâ're. f. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table provisions.
FAREWELL, fâr-wél'. ad. The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

FAREWELL, fâr-wél'. f. Leave, act of departure.
FARINACEOUS, fâr-ý-nâ'-shûs. a. Mealy, tasting like meal.
FARM, fâ'rm. f. Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
To FARM, fâ'rm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.
FARMER, fâ'r-mûr. f. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.
FARMOST, fâ'r-mûst. a. Most distant.
FARNES, fâ'r-nls. f. Distance, remoteness.
FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdzh'-l-nû. a. Formed of different materials.
FARRAGO, fâr-râ'-gò. f. A malformed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.
FARRIER, fâr'-yûr. f. A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.
FARROW, fâr'-rò. f. A little pig.
To FARROW, fâr'-rò. v. a. To bring pigs.
FART, fâ'rt. f. Wind from behind.
To FART, fâ'rt. v. a. To break wind behind.
FARTHER, fâr'-thér. ad. At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.
FARTHER, fâr'-thér. a. More remote; longer, tending to greater distance.
FARTHERANCE, fâr'-thér-ânse. f. Encouragement, promotion.
FARTHERMORE, fâr'-thér-mô're. ad. Besides, over and above, likewise.
To FARTHER, fâr'-thér. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.
FARTHEST, fâr'-thîst. ad. At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.
FARTHEST, fâr'-thîst. a. Most distant, remotest.
FARTHING, fâr'-thîng. f. The fourth of a penny; copper money.
FARTHINGALE, fâr'-thîng-gál. f. A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

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- FARTHINGSWORTH**, fā'r-thingz-wŭrth. *f.* As much as is sold for a farthing.
- FASCES**, fās'-sēz. *f.* Rods anciently carried before the consuls.
- FASCIA**, fās'-syā. *f.* A fillet, a bandage.
- FASCIATED**, fās'-syā-tīd. *a.* Bound with fillets.
- FASCIATION**, fās'-sy-ā'-shūn. *f.* Bandage.
- To FASCINATE**, fās'-sy-nāte. *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
- FASCINATION**, fās'-sy-nā'-shūn. *f.* The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.
- FASCINE**, fās-sī'ne. *f.* A faggot.
- FASCINOUS**, fās'-sy-nūs. *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.
- FASHION**, fāsh'-ūn. *f.* Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of cloaths; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.
- To FASHION**, fāsh'-ūn. *v. a.* To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
- FASHIONABLE**, fāsh'-ūn-ābl. *a.* Approved by custom, established by custom; made according to the mode; observant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
- FASHIONABLENESS**, fāsh'-ūn-ābl-nēz. *f.* Modish elegance.
- FASHIONABLY**, fāsh'-ūn-āb-lŷ. *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.
- FASHIONIST**, fāsh'-ūn-īst. *f.* A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.
- To FAST**, fāst'. *v. n.* To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

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- FAST**, fāst'. *f.* Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.
- FAST**, fāst'. *a.* Firm, immovable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; Fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.
- FAST**, fāst'. *ad.* Firmly, immovably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.
- To FASTEN**, fās'n. *v. a.* To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.
- To FASTEN**, fās'n. *v. n.* To fix himself.
- FASTENER**, fās'-nŭr. *f.* One that makes fast or firm.
- FASTER**, fās'-tŭr. *f.* He who abstains from food.
- FASTHANDED**, fāst'-hānd-īd. *a.* Avaricious, closehanded, covetous.
- FASTIDIOSITY**, fās-tīd-yōs'-l-tŷ. *f.* Disdainfulness.
- FASTIDIOUS**, fās-tīd'-yūs. *a.* Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.
- FASTIDIOUSLY**, fās-tīd'-yūs-lŷ. *ad.* Disdainfully, squeamishly.
- FASTINGDAY**, fāst'-īng-dā. *f.* Day of mortification by abstinence.
- FASTNESS**, fāst'-nēz. *f.* Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
- FASTUOUS**, fās'-tŭ-ūs. *a.* Proud, haughty.
- FAT**, fāt'. *a.* Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.
- FAT**, fāt'. *f.* The unctuous part of animal flesh.
- FAT**, fāt'. *f.* A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
- To FAT**, fāt'. *v. a.* To make fat, to fatten.
- To FAT**, fāt'. *v. n.* To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.
- FATAL**, fā'-tāl. *a.* Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
- FATALIST**, fā'-tāl-īst. *f.* One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

F A T

FATALITY, fā-tāl'-i-tý. *f.* Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fā'-tāl-lý. *ad.* Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fā'-tāl-nls. *f.* Invincible necessity.

FATE, fā'te. *f.* Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.

FATED, fā'-tld. *a.* Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fā'-thér. *f.* He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fā'-thér-lā-lā'. *f.* The father of one's husband or wife.

To FATHER, fā'-thér. *v. a.* To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

FATHERHOOD, fā'-thér-húđ. *f.* The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fā'-thér-ls. *a.* Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fā'-thér-lý-nls. *f.* The tenderness of a father.

FATHERLY, fā'-thér-lý. *a.* Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fā'-thér-lý. *ad.* In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fāth'-úm. *f.* A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, fāth'-úm. *v. a.* To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS, fāth'-úm-ls. *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

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FATIDICAL, fā-td'-i-kāl. *a.* phetick, having the power to foretell.

FATIFEROUS, fā-tíf'-fē-rú. *a.* Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, fāt'-i-gābl. *a.* wearied.

To FATIGATE, fāt'-i-gāte. *v. a.* To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fā-té'g. *f.* Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

To FATIGUE, fā-té'g. *v. a.* To weary.

FATKIDNEYED, fāt-kld'-ny. *a.* Fat.

FATLING, fāt'-ling. *f.* A small animal fed fat for the slaughter.

FATNER, fāt'-núr. *f.* That gives fatness.

FATNESS, fāt'-nls. *f.* The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease, unctuous or greasy matter; fertility, that which causes fertility.

To FATTEN, fāt'n. *v. a.* To make fat, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.

To FATTEN, fāt'n. *v. n.* To become fat, to be pampered.

FATUOUS, fāt'-ù-ús. *a.* Foolish, feeble of mind; impotent without force.

FATUITY, fāt'-ù'-i-tý. *f.* Folly, weakness of mind.

FATWITTED, fāt'-wlt-ld. *a.* Foolish, dull.

FATTY, fāt'-tý. *a.* Unctuous, greasy.

FAUSET, fós'-slt. *a.* The stopper inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by or spigot.

FAUCHION, fā'l-tshún. *f.* A broadsword.

FAVILLOUS, fā-vll'-lús. *a.* Consisting of ashes.

FAULCON, fā'kn. *f.* See FALCON.

FAULT, fā't. *f.* Offence, crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

FAULTFINDER, fā't-flnd-úr. *f.* A censorer.

FAULTILY, fā'-tl-ý. *ad.* Not rightly, improperly.

- AULTINESS**, fâ'-tîn-ls. f. Badness, viciousness; delinquency.
- AULTLESS**, fâ'-t-ls. a. Without fault, perfect.
- AULTY**, fâ'-tý. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.
- FAVOUR**, fâ'-vûr. v. a. To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.
- FAVOUR**, fâ'-vûr. f. Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.
- FAVOURABLE**, fâ'-vûr-êbl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.
- FAVOURABLENESS**, fâ'-vûr-êbl-nls. f. Kindness, benignity.
- FAVOURABLY**, fâ'-vûr-êb-lý. ad. Kindly, with favour.
- FAVOURED**, fâ'-vûrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindness; featured, with Well or Ill.
- FAVOUREDLY**, fâ'-vûrd-lý. ad. With Well or Ill, in a fair or foul way.
- FAVOURER**, fâ'-vûr-ûr. f. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
- FAVOURITE**, fâ'-vûr-ît. f. A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.
- FAVOURLESS**, fâ'-vûr-ls. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.
- FAUTOR**, fâ'-tôr. f. Favourer, countenancer.
- FAUTRESS**, fâ'-três. f. A woman that favours or shows countenance.
- FAWN**, fâ'n. f. A young deer.
- To FAWN**, fâ'n. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.
- FAWNER**, fâ'-nûr. f. One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.
- FAWNINGLY**, fâ'-ning-lý. ad. In a cringing servile way.
- FAY**, fâ'. f. A fairy, an elf; faith.
- To FEAGUE**, fê'g. v. a. To whip, to chastise.
- FEALTY**, fê'l-tý. f. Duty due to a superior lord.
- FEAR**, fê'r. f. Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.
- To FEAR**, fê'r. v. a. To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.
- To FEAR**, fê'r. v. n. To live in horror, to be afraid; to be anxious.
- FEARFUL**, fê'r-fûl. a. Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.
- FEARFULLY**, fê'r-fûl-ý. ad. Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.
- FEARFULNESS**, fê'r-fûl-nls. f. Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.
- FEARLESSLY**, fê'r-lês-lý. ad. Without terror.
- FEARLESNESS**, fê'r-lês-nls. f. Exemption from fear.
- FEARLESS**, fê'r-lês. a. Free from fear, intrepid.
- FEASIBILITY**, fê'-zý-blî'-î-tý. f. A thing practicable.
- FEASIBLE**, fê'-zîbl. a. Practicable, that may be effected.
- FEASIBLY**, fê'-zîb-lý. ad. Practicably.
- FEAST**, fê'ft. f. An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.
- To FEAST**, fê'ft. v. n. To eat sumptuously.
- To FEAST**, fê'ft. v. a. To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.
- FEASTER**, fê'f-tûr. f. One that

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fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fĕ'st-fŭl. a. Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fĕ'st-rĭte. f. Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, fĕ't. f. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fĕ't. a. Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fĕ'-tyŭs. a. Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fĕ'-tyŭf-lŷ. ad. Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fĕth'-ŭr. f. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fĕth'-ŭr. v. a. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's nest, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fĕth'-ĕr-bĕd. f. A bed stuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fĕth'-ĕr-dri-vŭr. f. One who cleanses feathers.

FEATHERED, fĕth'-ĕrd. a. Cloathed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fĕth'-ĕr-ĕdzh. f. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fĕth'-ĕr-ĕdzhd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fĕth'-ĕr-fŭ. f. A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fĕth'-ĕr-lĭs. a. Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fĕth'-ĕr-sĕl-ŭr. f. One who sells feathers.

FEATHERY, fĕth'-ĕr-ŷ. a. Cloathed with feathers.

FEATLY, fĕ't-lŷ. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fĕ't-nĭs. f. Neatness, dexterity.

FEATURE, fĕ'-tshŭr. f. The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.

To FEAZE, fĕ'z. v. a. To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

F E E

FEBRIFUGE, fĕb'-rŷ-fŭje. medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fĕ'-brĭle. a. Coming a fever; proceeding fever.

FEBRUARY, fĕb'-rŭ-ĕr-ŷ. name of the second month of the year.

FECES, fĕ'-sĕz. f. Dregs, liment, subsidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fĕk'-ŭ-lĕnsĕ.

FECULENCY, fĕk'-ŭ-lĕn-sŭ. Muddiness, quality of being mixed with lees or sediment; leavened with sediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fĕk'-ŭ-lĕnt. a. Dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fĕ-kŭnd'. a. Prolifick.

FECUNDATION, fĕ'-kŭn-dŭ-sŭn. f. The act of making prolific.

To FECUNDIFY, fĕ-kŭn'-dŷ-fŷ. To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fĕ-kŭn'-dŷ-tŷ. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fĕd'. Preterite and past. of To FEED.

FEDARY, fĕd'-ār-ŷ. f. A dependant.

FEDERAL, fĕd'-ĕ-rāl. a. Related to a league or contract.

FEDERARY, fĕd'-ĕ-rār-ŷ. a. A federate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fĕd'-ĕ-rāte. a.

FEE, fĕ'. f. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments or claims by persons in reward paid to physicians or surgeons.

To FEE, fĕ'. v. a. To repay; to bribe; to keep in debt.

FEEBLE, fĕ'bl. a. Weak, debilitated, sickly.

FEEBLEMINDED, fĕ'bl-mĭnd. a. Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fĕ'bl-nĭs. f. Weakness, imbecillity, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fĕ'b-lŷ. ad. Weakly, without strength.

To FEED, fĕ'd. v. a. To supply with food; to graze, to corral, to feed cattle; to nourish, to cherish.

F E L

keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.
To FEED, fê'd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.
FEED, fê'd. f. Food, that which is eaten; pasture.
FEEDER, fê'd-ûr. f. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.
FEEFARM, fê'-fârm. f. Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.
To FEEL, fê'l. pret. **FELT**. pret. pass. **FELT**. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.
To FEEL, fê'l. v. a. To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.
FEEL, fê'l. f. The sense of feeling, the touch.
FEELER, fê'l-ûr. f. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of insects.
FEELING, fê'l-ing. particip. a. Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.
FEELING, fê'l-ing. f. The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.
FEELINGLY, fê'l-ing-lý. ad. With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.
FEET, fê't. f. The plural of Foot.
FEETLESS, fê't-lls. a. Without feet.
To FEIGN, fâ'ne. v. a. To invent; to make a shew of, to do upon some false pretence; to dissemble, to conceal.
To FEIGN, fâ'ne. v. n. To relate falsely, to image from the invention.
FEIGNEDLY, fâ'ne-êd-lý. ad. In fiction, not truly.
FEIGNER, fâ'ne-ûr. f. Inventer, contriver of a fiction.
FEINT, fâ'nt. f. A false appearance; a mock assault.
To FELICITATE, fê-lls'-ý-tâte.

F E L

v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.
FELICITATION, fê-lls'-ý-tâ'-shûn. f. Congratulation.
FELICITOUS, fê-lls'-ý-tûs. a. Happy.
FELICITY, fê-lls'-ít-ý. f. Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.
FELINE, fê'-lîne. a. Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.
FELL, fê'l. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.
FELL, fê'l. f. The skin, the hide.
To FELL, fê'l. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.
FELL, fê'l. The preterite of **To FALL**.
FELLER, fê'l-lûr. f. One that hews down.
FELLIFLUOUS, fêl-lls'-flû-ûs. a. Flowing with gall.
FELLMONGER, fê'l-mûng-gûr. f. A dealer in hides.
FELLNESS, fê'l-nîs. f. Cruelty, savageness.
FELLOE, fê'l-lò. f. The circumference of a wheel.
FELLOW, fê'l-lò. f. An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.
To FELLOW, fê'l-lò. v. a. To suit with, to pair with.
FELLOW-COMMONER, fêl-lò-kòm'-ûn-ûr. f. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CREATURE, fêl-lò-krê'-tshûr. f. One that has the same Creator.
FELLOW-HEIR, fêl-lò-ê're. f. Co-heir.
FELLOW-HELPER, fêl-lò-hêlp'-ûr. f. Coadjutor.
FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl-lò-lâ'-bûr-ûr. f. One who labours in the same design.
FELLOW-SERVANT, fêl-lò-sêr'-vûnt.

virt. *f.* One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fêl-lô-sôl-jûr. *f.* One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fêl-lô-stû-dent. *f.* One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fêl-lô-sûf-ûr-ûr. *f.* One who shares the same evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fêl-lô-fê-ling. *f.* Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

FELLOWLIKE, fêl-lô-like. } *a.*

FELLOWLY, fêl-lô-lý. }
Like a companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fêl-lô-shîp. *f.* Companionship; association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fêl-lý. *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fê-lô-dê-sê. *f.* In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, fêl-ûn. *f.* One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, fêl-ûn. *a.* Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fê-lô'-nyûs. *a.* Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fê-lô'-nyûs-lý. *ad.* In a felonious way.

FELONY, fêl-ûn-y. *f.* A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fêlt'. The preterite of **FEEL**.

FELT, fêlt'. *f.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, fê-lûk'-â. *f.* A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fê-mâle. *f.* A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fê-mâle. *a.* Not masculine, belonging to a she.

FEMINAILTY, fêm-in-âl'-l-tý. *f.* Female nature.

FEMININE, fêm'-in-in. *a.* sex that brings young, female, tender, delicate; effeminate, culated.

FEMORAL, fêm'-ûr-âl. *a.* Relating to the thigh.

FEN, fên'. *f.* A marsh, low, moist ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fên'-bêr-ry. *f.* of blackberry.

FENCE, fên'se. *f.* Guard, fortification, outwork, defence; inclosure, mound, hedge; the art of defence; skill in defence.

To FENCE, fên'se. *v. a.* To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or to guard.

To FENCE, fên'se. *v. n.* To practise the arts of manual defence, to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fêns'-lis. *a.* Without inclosure, open.

FENCER, fên'-sûr. *f.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fên'-sîn-skuul. *f.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fênd'. *v. a.* To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fênd'. *v. n.* To defend, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fên'-dûr. *f.* A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder that fall from rolling forward on the floor; any thing laid or hung on the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fên-ê-râ'-ihl. *f.* Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fên'-nîl. *f.* A plant with strong scent.

FENNELFLOWER, fên'-nîl-flô. *f.* A plant.

FENNELGIANT, fên'-nîl-jîl. *f.* A plant.

FENNY, fên'-ny. *a.* Marshy, moorish; inhabiting the marshes.

FENNYSTONES, fên'-ny-stôn. *f.* A plant.

FER

UCKED, fĕn'-fukt. a. Sucked of marshes.
 , fĭ'd. f. Fee, tenure.
 AL, fĭ'-dāl. a. Held from another.
 ARY, fĭ'-dā-rŷ. f. One who holds his estate under the tenure of knight and service to a superior.
 OFF, fĕf'. v.a. To put in possession, to invest with right.
 EE, fĕf'-fĕ. f. One put in possession.
 ER, fĕf'-fĕr. f. One who has possession of any thing.
 MENT, fĕf'-mĕnt. f. The act of granting possession.
 CITY, fĕ-rās'-l-tŷ. f. Fruitfulness, fertility.
 , fĕ'-rāl. a. Funereal, mourning.
 TION, fĕ-ryā'-shĭn. f. The act of keeping holiday.
 E, fĕ'-rĭne. a. Wild, savage.
 ENESS, fĕ-rĭ'ne-nĭs. f. Barbarity, savageness.
 Y, fĕr'-l-tŷ. f. Barbarity, wildness.
 RMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v.a. To rare or rarify by intestine motion.
 RMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v.n. To rare the parts put into intestine motion.
 ENT, fĕr'-mĕnt. f. That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.
 ENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'-ābl. a. Capable of fermentation.
 ENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'-āl. a. Possessing the power to cause fermentation.
 ENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā'-shĭn. f. A slow motion of the interior particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of active acid matter.
 ENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'-tā-tĭv. a. Causing fermentation.
 , fĕrn'. f. A plant.
 Y, fĕrn'-ŷ. a. Overgrown with.
 CIOUS, fĕ-rō'-shĭs. a. Savage,

FER

FEROCITY, fĕ-rōs'-l-tŷ. f. Savageness, fierceness.
 FERREOUS, fĕr'-ryŭs. a. Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.
 FERRET, fĕr'-rĭt. f. A quadrupede of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.
 To FERRET, fĕr'-rĭt. v.a. To drive out of lurking places.
 FERRETER, fĕr'-rĭt-tŭr. f. One that hunts another in his privacies.
 FERRIAGE, fĕr'-rŷ-ldzh. f. The fare paid at a ferry.
 FERRUGINOUS, fĕr-rŭ'-jĭn-ŭs. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
 FERRULE, fĕr'-rĭl. f. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
 To FERRY, fĕr'-rŷ. v.a. To carry over in a boat.
 FERRY, fĕr'-rŷ. f. A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.
 FERRYMAN, fĕr'-rŷ-mān. f. One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
 FERTILE, fĕr'-tĭl. a. Fruitful, abundant.
 FERTILENESS, fĕr'-tĭl-nĭs. f. Fruitfulness, fecundity.
 FERTILITY, fĕr-tĭl'-l-tŷ. f. Abundance, fruitfulness.
 To FERTILIZE, fĕr'-tĭl-lĭze. v.a. To make fruitful, to make plentiful, to make productive.
 FERTILY, fĕr'-tĭl-ŷ. ad. Fruitfully, plentifully.
 FERVENCY, fĕr'-vĕn-sŷ. f. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.
 FERVENT, fĕr'-vĕnt. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.
 FERVENTLY, fĕr'-vĕnt-lŷ. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.
 FERVID, fĕr'-vĭd. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.
 FERVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd'-l-tŷ. f. Heat, zeal, ardour.
 FERVIDNESS, fĕr'-vĭd-nĭs. f. Ardour of mind, zeal.

F E T

FERULA, fēr'-ù-là. *f.* An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

FERVOUR, fēr'-vúr. *f.* Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fēs'-kú. *f.* A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

To FESTER, fēs'-túr. *v. n.* To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fēs'-tí-nâte. *a.* Hasty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fēs'-tí-nét-lý. *ad.* Hastily, speedily.

FESTINATION, fēs'-tí-nâ'-shùn. *f.* Haste, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fēs'-tí-vál. *a.* Pertaining to feasts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fēs'-tí-vál. *f.* Time of feast, anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fēs'-tív. *a.* Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fēs'-tív'-l-ty. *f.* Festival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.

FESTOON, fēs'-tò'n. *f.* In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.

To FETCH, fètsh'. *v. a.* To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fètsh'. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fètsh'. *f.* A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fètsh'-úr. *f.* One that fetches.

FETID, fèt'-íd. *a.* Stinking, rancid.

FETIDNESS, fèt'-íd-nís. *f.* The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, fèt'-lòk. *f.* A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.

FETTER, fèt'-túr. *f.* It is commonly used in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fèt'-túr. *v. a.* To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.

F I B

To FETTLE, fèt'l. *v. n.* To sling business.

FETUS, fè'-tús. *f.* Any an embrio, any thing yet in the

FEUD, fú'de. *f.* Quarrel, cont

FEUDAL, fú'-dál. *a.* Pertai fees, or tenures by which la held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL, fú'-dál. *f.* A depe something held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fú'-dà-túr-ý. who holds not in chief, but conditional tenure.

FEVER, fè'-vúr. *f.* A disease in the body is violently heated the pulse quickened, or in heat and cold prevail by turns is sometimes continual, for intermittent.

FEVERET, fè'-vúr-èt'. *f.* fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fè'-vúr-fú. herb.

FEVERISH, fè'-vúr-ísh. *a.* T with a fever; tending to a uncertain, inconstant, now h cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fè'-vúr-ísh A slight disorder of the fever.

FEVEROUS, fè'-vúr-ús. *a.* T with a fever or ague; hav nature of a fever; having a cy to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fè'-vúr-ý. *a.* Disea a fever.

FEW, fú'. *a.* Not many, not number.

FEWEL, fú'-íl. *f.* Combustib ter, as fire-wood, coal.

FEWNESS, fú'-nís. *f.* Smal number.

FIB, fíb'. *f.* A lie, a falsehood

To FIB, fíb'. *v. n.* To lie, lies.

FIBBER, fíb'-búr. *f.* A teller

FIBRE, fí'-búr. *f.* A small th string.

FIBRIL, fí'-bríl. *f.* A small string.

FIBROUS, fí'-brús. *a.* Com fibres or stamina.

FIBULA, fíb'-ù-là. *f.* The on lesser bone of the leg, much than the tibia.

F I E

FLK'L. a. Changeable, un-
steady; not fixed, sub-
sistitute.

NESS, flk'l-nls. f. Incon-
fidence, unsteadiness.

FLK'-LY. ad. Without cer-
tain stability.

FLK'-TL. a. Manufactured
better.

FLK'-SHUN. f. The act of
deceiving; or inventing; the thing
deceived; or invented; a falsehood, a

FLK'-SHUS. a. Fictitious,
deceptive.

FLK'-TSH'-US. a. Coun-
terfeit; not genuine; feigned; not
true.

FLK'-TSH'-US-LY. ad.
counterfeitly.

FLD'L. f. A stringed instru-
ment, a violin.

FLD'L. v. n. To play
on the fiddle; to trifle, to shift
about often, and do nothing.

FADDLE, fld'l-fad'l. f.
A cant word.

FLD'-LUR. f. A musician,
one who plays upon the fiddle.

FLD'-LUR. f. The
hair which a fiddler draws
across the strings of a fiddle.

FLD'-LUR. f. The
string of a fiddle.

FLD'-LUR. f. Honesty,
firm adherence.

FLDZH'. } v. n. To
FLDZH'-LT. } move
and irregularly. A cant

FLJ'-SHAL. a. Confident,
bold.

FLJ'-SHAL-RY. f. One
who trusts any thing in trust; one
who depends on faith without

FLJ'-SHAL-RY. a. Con-
fident, undoubting.

FLD. f. A fee, a manor, a pos-
session held by some tenure of a su-
perior.

FLD. f. Ground not inha-
bitated; not built on; cultivated tract
of land; the open country, op-
en.

F I F

posed to quarters; the ground of
battle; the ground occupied by an
army; a wide expanse; space, com-
pass, extent; in heraldry, the sur-
face of a shield.

FIELD, fl'd-dld. a. Being in field
of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fl'd-báz-ll. f. A
plant.

FIELD-BED, fl'd-béd. f. A bed
contrived to be set up easily in the
field.

FIELDFARE, fêl'-fâre. f. A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fl'd-má'r-shál.
f. Commander of an army in the
field.

FIELDMOUSE, fl'd-mouse. f. A
mouse that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fl'd-ôf'-fl-sûr. f.
An officer whose command in the
field extends to a whole regiment,
as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel,
and major.

FIELDPIECE, fl'd-pêse. f. Small
cannon used in battles, but not in
sieges.

FIEND, fl'nd. f. An enemy, the
great enemy of mankind, Satan;
any infernal being.

FIERCE, fêrs'. a. Savage, ravenous;
vehement; outrageous; angry, fu-
rious; strong, forcible.

FIERCELY, fêrs'-ly. ad. Violently,
furiously.

FIERCENESS, fêrs'-nls. f. Ferocity,
savageness; violence, outrageous
passion.

FIERIFACIAS, fl'-ê-ry'-fâ'-shâs. f.
In law, a judicial writ for him that
has recovered in an action of debt
or damages, to the sheriff, to com-
mand him to levy the debt, or the
damages.

FIERINESS, fl'-ê-ry'-nls. f. Hot
qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of
temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fl'-ê-ry. a. Consisting of
fire; hot like fire; vehement, ar-
dent, active; passionate, outrageous,
easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce;
heated by fire.

FIFE, fl'se. f. A pipe blown to the
drum.

FIFTEEN, flf'-tên. a. Five and ten.

FIG

FIFTEENTH, flf'-tènth. a. The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, flfth. a. The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, flfth-lý. ad. In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, flf'-týth. a. The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, flf'-tý. a. Five tens.

FIG, flg'. f. A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, flg'-ápl. f. A fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, flg'-má'-rý-göld. f. A plant.

To FIGHT, fl'te. v. n. preter. **FOUGHT**, part. pass. **FOUGHT**. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, fl'te. v. a. To war against, to combat against.

FIGHT, fl'te. f. Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, fl'-túr. f. Warrior, duellist.

FIGHTING, fl'-tíng. particip. a. Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, flg'-mènt. f. An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, flg'-pèk-úr. f. A bird.

FIGULATE, flg'-ù-lát. a. Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, flg'-ù-rábl. a. Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, flg'-ù-rá-blí'-l-tý. f. The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, flg'-ù-rál. a. Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, flg'-ù-rát. a. Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, flg'-ù-rá'-shún. f. Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, flg'-ù-rá-tív. a. Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIL

FIGURATIVELY, flg'-ù-rá ad. By a figure, in a sense ent from that which words nally imply.

FIGURE, flg'-ùre. f. The f any thing as terminated by t lines; shape; person, externa appearance mean or grand; guished appearance, eminent markable character; a stat image; representations in ing; a character denoting ber; the horoscope, the dia; the aspects of the astrological in theology, type, represen in rhetorick, any mode of f in which words are detorte their literal and primitive se grammar, any deviation fr rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE, flg'-ùre. v. a. To into any determinate shape; ver or adorn with figures; t sify; to represent by a typ figurative resemblance; to i the mind; to form figurativ use in a sense not literal.

FIGWORT, flg'-wúrt. f. A

FILACEOUS, fl-lá'-shús. a. sisting of threads.

FILACER, flí'-á-súr. f. A in the Common Pleas, sc because he files those writs v he makes process.

FILAMENT, flí'-á-mènt. f. der thread, a body slender a like a thread.

FILBERT, flí'-búrt. f. A fir nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, flíth'. v. n. To pilfer.

FILCHER, flíth'-úr. f. A petty robber.

FILE, fl'le. f. A thread; a which papers are strung; logue, roll; a line of soldier; one behind another; an inf to smooth metals.

FILECUTTER, fl'le-kút-úr maker of files.

To FILE, fl'le. v. a. To stri a thread or wire; to cut wit to foul, to sully, to pollute

To FILE, fl'le. v. n. To r

- file, not abreast, but one behind another.
- FILEMOT**, fil'-ē-mōt. f. A brown or yellow-brown colour.
- FILER**, fil'-lūr. f. One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.
- FILIAL**, fil'-yāl. a. Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.
- FILIATION**, fil-yā'-shūn. f. The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.
- FILINGS**, fil'-līngz. f. Fragments rubbed off by the file.
- To FILL**, fil'. v. a. To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; To fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.
- To FILL**, fil'. v. n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.
- FILL**, fil'. f. As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.
- FILLER**, fil'-lūr. f. Any thing that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.
- FILLET**, fil'-līt. f. A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.
- To FILLET**, fil'-līt. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an alstragal.
- To FILLIP**, fil'-līp. v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.
- FILLIP**, fil'-līp. f. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.
- FILLY**, fil'-lī. f. A young mare; a young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.
- FILM**, film'. f. A thin pellicle or skin.

- To FILM**, film'. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
- FILMY**, fil'-mī. a. Composed of thin pellicles.
- To FILTER**, fil'-tūr. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.
- FILTER**, fil'-tūr. f. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drops from it; a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.
- FILTH**, filth'. f. Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHILY**, filth'-y-lī. ad. Nastily, foully, grossly.
- FILTHINESS**, filth'-y-nīs. f. Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHY**, filth' y. a. Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.
- To FILTRATE**, fil'-trāte. v. a. To strain, to percolate.
- FILTRATION**, fil-trā'-shūn. f. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.
- FIN**, fin'. f. The wing of a fish.
- FIN-FOOTED**, fin'-fūt-īd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.
- FINABLE**, fin'-ē-ābl. a. That admits a fine.
- FINAL**, fin'-nāl. a. Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.
- FINALLY**, fin'-nāl-y. ad. Ultimately, in conclusion; completely, without recovery.
- FINANCE**, fin-nāns'e. f. Revenue, income, profit.
- FINANCIER**, fin-nān-sē'r. f. One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FINARY**, fin'-nā-rī. f. The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH**, fint'sh. f. A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.
- To FIND**, find'. v. a. To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain

FIN

something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he Finds me in money; in law, to approve, as To find a bill; To find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; To find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fī'nd-ūr. *f.* One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing lost.

FINDFAULT, fī'nd-fāt. *f.* A censurer, a caviller.

FINE, fī'ne. *a.* Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful with dignity; accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.

FINE, fī'ne. *f.* A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.

To FINE, fī'ne. *v. a.* To refine; to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fī'ne. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fī'ne-drā. *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fī'ne-drā-ūr. *f.* One whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fī'ne-fīng-gūrd. *a.* Nice, artful, exquisite.

FINELY, fī'ne-lý. *ad.* Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply; in small parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fī'ne-nls. *f.* Elegance, delicacy; show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.

FINERY, fī'ne-ūr-ý. *f.* Show, splendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fý'nes'. *f.* Artifice, stratagem.

FIR

FINER, fī'-nūr. *f.* One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fīng'-gūr. *f.* The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.

To FINGER, fīng'-gūr. *v. a.* To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of musick; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fīng'l-fāng'l. *f.* A trifle.

FINICAL, fīn'-l-kāl. *a.* Nice, foppish.

FINICALLY, fīn'-l-kāl-ý. *ad.* Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, fīn'-l-kāl-nls. *f.* Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fīn'-lsh. *v. a.* To bring to the end purposed; to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fīn'-lsh-ūr. *f.* One that finishes.

FINITE, fī-ní'te. *a.* Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī-ní'te-ls. *a.* Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī-ní'te-lý. *ad.* Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī-ní'te-nls. *f.* Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fīn'-l-túde. *f.* Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fīn'-ls. *a.* Without fins.

FINLIKE, fīn'-lke. *a.* Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fīnd'. *a.* Having broad edges spread out on either side.

FINNY, fīn'-ný. *a.* Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fīn'-tòd. *a.* Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fīn-ò'-tshò. *f.* Fennel.

FIR, fūr'. *f.* The tree of which dealboards are made.

FIRE, fī're. *f.* The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the

F I R

the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fī're-ārmz. *f.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fī're-bāl. *f.* Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fī're-brūsh. *f.* The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fī're-drāke. *f.* A fiery serpent.

FIRENEW, fī're-nū. *a.* New from the forge, new from the melting-house.

FIREPAN, fī're-pān. *f.* Vessel of metal to carry fire.

FIRER, fī're-ūr. *f.* An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fī're-sī'de. *f.* The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fī're-stīk. *f.* A lighted stick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fī're-wūrks. *f.* Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or publick rejoicing.

To FIRE, fī're. *v. a.* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.

To FIRE, fī're. *v. n.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.

FIREBRAND, fī're-brānd. *f.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fī're-krōs. *f.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fī're-lōk. *f.* A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

FIREMAN, fī're-mān. *f.* One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

FIREPAN, fī're-pān. *f.* A pan for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

F I S

FIRESHIP, fī're-shīp. *f.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fī're-shūvl. *f.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fī're-stōne. *f.* A hearth stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fī're-wūd. *f.* Wood to burn, fewel.

FIRING, fī'-īng. *f.* Fewel.

To FIRK, fēr'k'. *v. a.* To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fēr'-kīn. *f.* A vessel containing nine gallons; a small vessel.

FIRM, fērm'. *a.* Strong, not easily pierced or shaken, hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken.

To FIRM, fērm'. *v. a.* To settle, to confirm, to establish, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fēr'-mā-mēnt. *f.* The sky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fēr-mā-mēn'-tāl. *a.* Celestial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fērm'-lī. *ad.* Strongly, impenetrably, immoveably; steadily, constantly.

FIRMNESS, fērm'-nīs. *f.* Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.

FIRST, fūrī'. *a.* The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fūrī'. *ad.* Before any thing else, earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.

FIRST-GOT, fūrī'-gōt. *f.*

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fūrī'-bē-gōt. *f.* The eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fūrī'-frōts. *f.* What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first profits of any thing; the earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fūrī'-līng. *f.* The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.

FISCAL, fīs'-cāl. *f.* Exchequer, revenue.

FISH.

F I T

FISH, fĭsh'. *f.* An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fĭsh'. *v.n.* To be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fĭsh'. *v.a.* To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, fĭsh'-hòk. *f.* A hook for catching fish.

FISHPOND, fĭsh'-pònd. *f.* A small pool for fish.

FISHER, fĭsh'-ùr. *f.* One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fĭsh'-ùr-bòt. *f.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fĭsh'-ùr-mán. *f.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fĭsh'-ùr-ý. *f.* The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, fĭsh'-fùl. *a.* Abounding with fish.

To FISHIFY, fĭsh'-ý-fý. *v.a.* To turn to fish.

FISHING, fĭsh'-ĭng. *f.* Commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, fĭsh'-kétl. *f.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fĭsh'-mél. *f.* Diet of fish.

FISHMONGER, fĭsh'-mùng-gúr. *f.* A dealer in fish.

FISHY, fĭsh'-ý. *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fĭs'-sĭl. *a.* Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fĭs sĭl'-ĭ-tý. *f.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fĭsh'-shúr. *f.* A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fĭst'. *f.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fĭs'-tý-kúfs. *f.* Battle with the fist.

FISTULA, fĭs'-tù-lá. *f.* A sinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'-tù-lár. *a.* Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'-tù-lús. *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fĭt'. *f.* A paroxysm of any in-

F I X

termittent distemper; any turn after intermission; distemperature; the hysterics of women, and the fits of children.

FIT, fĭt'. *a.* Qualified, convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt'. *v.a.* To suit to another; to accommodate with any thing; to be to, to suit any thing; To furnish, to equip; To fit out, to make proper for.

To FIT, fĭt'. *v.n.* To be fit.

FITCH, fĭtsh'. *f.* A small wild pea.

FITCHAT, fĭt'sh-ĭt. *f.*

FITCHER, fĭt'-tshò. *f.* A beast, that robs the herwarren.

FITFUL, fĭt'-fùl. *a.* Variorious.

FITLY, fĭt'-lý. *ad.* Properly, reasonably; comely, meetly.

FITNESS, fĭt'-nĭs. *f.* Meetness, justness, reasonableness, convenience, commodity of being fit.

FITMENT, fĭt'-mènt. *f.* A thing adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, fĭt'-túr. *f.* A person or thing that confers fitness.

FIVE, fĭ've. *a.* Four and one.

FIVELEAVED Grass, fĭv' Cinquefoil, a species of cinquefoil.

FIVES, fĭ'vz. *f.* A kind of ball; a disease of horse.

To FIX, fĭks'. *v.a.* To settle; to direct with attention; to deprive of volition; to transfix; to withhold from action.

To FIX, fĭks'. *v.n.* To be fixed; to be resolved; to rest, to stand; to lose volatility; to be malleable.

FIXATION, fĭk-sá'-shùn. *f.* Firmness; confinement of volatility; reduction of volatility to firmness.

FLA

FLA, flk'-séd-lý. ad. Certainly.
FLASS, flk'-séd-nls. f. Stagnant or loss of volatility;
 FLA, settled opinion or resolution.
FLAY, flk'-sld'-l-tý. f. Cohesive parts.
FLAY, flk'-sl-tý. f. Coherence of
FLAY, flks'-tshúr. f. Position;
 ; stable state.
FLAY, flk'-tshúr. f. Firmness,
 etc.
FLAY, flz'-glg. f. A kind of dart
 moon, with which seamen
 h.
FLAY, fláb'-bý. a. Soft, not
FLAY, flák'-sld. a. Weak, lim-
 it stiff, lax, not tense.
FLAY, flák'-sld'-l-tý. f.
 limberness, want of ten-
FLAY, flág'. v. n. - To hang
 without stiffness or tension; to
 be listless or dejected; to grow
 to lose vigour.
FLAY, flág'. v. a. To let fall,
 to droop; to lay with broad
FLAY, flág'. f. A water plant with
 a bladed leaf and yellow
 the colours or ensign of a
 and-forces; a species of stone
 smooth pavements.
FLAY, flág'-bróm. f. A
 for sweeping flags or pave-
FLAY, flág'-óf-fl-súr. f.
 vander of a squadron.
FLAY, flág'-shlp. f. The ship
 the commander of a fleet is.
FLAY, flág'-wurm. f. A
 ed in watery places among
 sedge.
FLAY, flázh'-l-lt. f. A small
FLAY, flázh'-ll-lá'-
 The use of the scourge.
FLAY, flág'-gý-nls. f. Lax-
 beriness.
FLAY, flág'-gý. a. Weak, lax,
 insipid.

FLA

FLAGITIOUS, flá-jsh'-ús. a. Wick-
 ed, villanous, atrocious.
FLAGITIOUSNESS, flá jsh'-ús-nls.
 f. Wickedness, villany.
FLAGGON, flág'-ún. f. A vessel of
 drink with a narrow mouth.
FLAGRANCY, flá'-grán-sý. f. Burn-
 ing heat, fire.
FLAGRANT, flá'-gránt. a. Ardent,
 burning, eager; glowing; red; no-
 torious, flaming.
FLAGRATION, flá-grá'-shún. f.
 Burning.
FLAGSTAFF, flág'-stáf. f. The staff
 on which the flag is fixed.
FLAIL, flá'l. f. The instrument
 with which grain is beaten out of
 the ear.
FLAKE, flá'ke. f. Any thing that
 appears loosely held together; a
 stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn
 out.
FLAKY, flá'-ky. a. Loosely hanging
 together; lying in layers or strata,
 broken into lamina.
FLAM, flám'. f. A falsehood, a lye,
 an illusory pretext.
To FLAM, flám'. v. a. To deceive
 with a lye.
FLAMBEAU, flám'-bò. f. A lighted
 torch.
FLAME, flá'me. f. Light emitted
 from fire; a stream of fire; ardour
 of temper or imagination, bright-
 ness of fancy; ardour of inclination;
 passion of love.
To FLAME, flá'me. v. n. To shine
 as fire, to burn with emission of
 light; to blaze; to break out in vio-
 lence of passion.
FLAME-COLOURED, flá'me-kùl-
 lùrd. a. Of a bright yellow colour.
FLAMEN, flá'-mén. f. A priest in
 ancient times, one that officiated in
 solemn offices.
FLAMMATION, flám-má'-shún. f.
 The act of setting on flame.
FLAMMABILITY, flám-má-bll'-l-
 tý. f. The quality of admitting to
 be set on fire.
FLAMMEOUS, flám'-mý-ús. a. Con-
 sisting of flame.
FLAMMIFEROUS, flám-míf'-fè-rús.
 a. Bringing flame.

FLAM-

F I T

FISH, fĭsh'. *f.* An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fĭsh'. *v.n.* To be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fĭsh'. *v.a.* To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, fĭsh'-hòk. *f.* A hook for catching fish.

FISHPOND, fĭsh'-pònd. *f.* A small pool for fish.

FISHER, fĭsh'-ùr. *f.* One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fĭsh'-ùr-bòt. *f.* A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fĭsh'-ùr-mán. *f.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fĭsh'-ùr-ý. *f.* The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, fĭsh'-fùl. *a.* Abounding with fish.

To FISHIFY, fĭsh'-ý-fý. *v.a.* To turn to fish.

FISHING, fĭsh'-ĭng. *f.* Commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, fĭsh'-kétl. *f.* A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fĭsh'-mél. *f.* Diet of fish.

FISHMONGER, fĭsh'-mùng-gúr. *f.* A dealer in fish.

FISHY, fĭsh'-ý. *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fĭs'-sĭl. *a.* Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fĭs sĭl'-l-tý. *f.* The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fĭsh'-shúr. *f.* A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fĭst'. *f.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

PISTICUFFS, fĭs'-tý-kúfs. *f.* Battle with the fist.

FISTULA, fĭs'-tù-lá. *f.* A sinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'-tù-lár. *a.* Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'-tù-lús. *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fĭt'. *f.* A paroxysm of any in-

F I X

termittent distemper; any turn after intermission; distemperature; the hysterical orders of women, and the fictions of children.

FIT, fĭt'. *a.* Qualified, proper, convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt'. *v.a.* To suit one to another; to accommodate with any thing; to be to, to suit any thing; To furnish, to equip; To fit up, to make proper for use.

To FIT, fĭt'. *v.n.* To be fit.

FITCH, fĭtsh'. *f.* A small wild pea.

FITCHAT, fĭtsh'-ĭt. } *f.*

FITCHEW, fĭt'-tshò. } beast, that robs the hen warren.

FITFUL, fĭt'-fùl. *a.* Variorious.

FITLY, fĭt'-lý. *ad.* Properly, reasonably; comely, meetly.

FITNESS, fĭt'-nĭs. *f.* Meetness, justness, reason, convenience, commodity, of being fit.

FITMENT, fĭt'-mènt. *f.* Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, fĭt'-túr. *f.* A person or thing that confers fitness.

FIVE, fĭ've. *a.* Four and one.

FIVELEAVED Grass, fĭv Cinquefoil, a species of clover.

FIVES, fĭ'vz. *f.* A kind of dice; a ball; a disease of horses.

To FIX, fĭks'. *v.a.* To settle; to direct with attention; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fĭks'. *v.n.* To fix the resolution; to rest, to stand; to lose volatility; to be malleable.

FIXATION, fĭk-sá'-shùn. *f.* Fixity, firmness; confinement of volatility; reduction of volatility to firmness.

FLA

- FIXEDLY**, fik'-séd-lý. ad. Certainly, firmly.
- FIXEDNESS**, fik'-séd-nls. f. Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.
- FIXIDITY**, fik'-síd'-l-tý. f. Coherence of parts.
- FIXITY**, fik'-síl-tý. f. Coherence of parts.
- FIXTURE**, fiks'-tshúr. f. Position; firmness; stable state.
- FIXURE**, fik'-shúr. f. Firmness, stable state.
- FIZGIG**, flz'-gíg. f. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.
- FLABBY**, fláb'-bý. a. Soft, not firm.
- FLACCID**, flák'-sld. a. Weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense.
- FLACCIDITY**, flák'-sld'-l-tý. f. Laxity, limberness, want of tension.
- To FLAG**, flág'. v. n. - To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.
- To FLAG**, flág'. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stone.
- FLAG**, flág'. f. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.
- FLAG-BROOM**, flág'-bróm. f. A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.
- FLAG-OFFICER**, flág'-óf-fl-súr. f. A commander of a squadron.
- FLAG-SHIP**, flág'-shíp. f. The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.
- FLAG-WORM**, flág'-wúrm. f. A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.
- FLAGELET**, fládzh'-l-lít. f. A small flute.
- FLAGELLATION**, fládzh'-ll-lá'-shún. f. The use of the scourge.
- FLAGGINESS**, flág'-gý-nls. f. Laxity, limberness.
- FLAGGY**, flág'-gý. a. Weak, lax, limber; insipid.

FLA

- FLAGITIOUS**, flá-jísh'-ús. a. Wicked, villanous, atrocious.
- FLAGITIOUSNESS**, flá jísh'-ús-nls. f. Wickedness, villany.
- FLAGGON**, flág'-ún. f. A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
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- FLAGSTAFF**, flág'-stáf. f. The staff on which the flag is fixed.
- FLAIL**, flá'l. f. The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.
- FLAKE**, flá'ke. f. Any thing that appears loosely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.
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- FLAME-COLOURED**, flá'me-kúl-lúrd. a. Of a bright yellow colour.
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- FLAMMEOUS**, flám'-mý-ús. a. Consisting of flame.
- FLAMMIFEROUS**, flám-míf'-fè-rús. a. Bringing flame.

FLAM-

F I T

FISH, fîsh'. f. An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fîsh'. v.n. To be employed in catching fishes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fîsh'. v. a. To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, fîsh'-hòk. f. A hook for catching fish.

FISHPOND, fîsh'-pònd. f. A small pool for fish.

FISHER, fîsh'-ûr. f. One who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, fîsh'-ûr-bòt. f. A boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, fîsh'-ûr-mán. f. One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fîsh'-ûr-ý. f. The business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, fîsh'-fûl. a. Abounding with fish.

To FISHIFY, fîsh'-ý-fý. v. a. To turn to fish.

FISHING, fîsh'-îng. f. Commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, fîsh'-kétl. f. A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fîsh'-mél. f. Diet of fish.

FISHMONGER, fîsh'-múng-gúr. f. A dealer in fish.

FISHY, fîsh'-ý. a. Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, fîs'-sîl. a. Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fîs sîl'-î-tý. f. The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fîsh'-shûr. f. A cleft, a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

FIST, fîst'. f. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

PISTICUFFS, fîs'-tý-kúfs. f. Battle with the fist.

FISTULA, fîs'-tû-lâ. f. A sinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fîs'-tû-lâr. a. Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fîs'-tû-lûs. a. Having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, fît'. f. A paroxysm of any in-

F I X

termittent distemper; an turn after intermission; distemperature; the hyft orders of women, and tions of children.

FIT, fît'. a. Qualified, convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fît'. v. a. To suit to another; to accommodate with any thing; to to, to suit any thing; To furnish, to equip; To fit nish, to make proper for

To FIT, fît'. v. n. To be be fit.

FITCH, fîth'. f. A small wild pea.

FITCHAT, fîth'-ît. }
FITCHEW, fîth'-tshò. }
 a beast, that robs the he warren.

FITFUL, fît'-fûl. a. Var roxvms.

FITLY, fît'-lý. ad. Pro ly, reasonably; com meetly.

FITNESS, fît'-nîs. f. meetness, justness, reaso convenience, commodity of being fit.

FITMENT, fît'-mènt. f. adapted to a particular p

FITTER, fît'-túr. f. or thing that confers fitn thing.

FIVE, fî've. a. Four and of ten.

FIVELEAVED Grass, fî Cinquefoil, a species of c

FIVES, fî'vz. f. A kind o a ball; a disease of horse

To FIX, fîks'. v. a. To to settle; to direct with tion; to deprive of vol transfix; to withhold tion.

To FIX, fîks'. v. n. To the resolution; to rest, wander; to lose volatili be malleable.

FIXATION, fîk-fâ'-shùn. lity, firmness; confinen of volatility; reduction idity to firmness.

FLA

FIXEDLY, fik'-séd-lý. ad. Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fik'-séd-nls. f. Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.

FIXIDITY, fik'-síd'-i-tý. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fik'-sí-tý. f. Coherence of parts.

FIXTURE, fiks'-tshúr. f. Position; firmness; stable state.

FIXURE, fik'-shúr. f. Firmness, stable state.

FIZGIG, flz'-gig. f. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, fláb'-bý. a. Soft, not firm.

FLACCID, flák'-sld. a. Weak, limber, not stiff, lax, not tense.

FLACCIDITY, flák'-sld'-i-tý. f. Laxity, limberness, want of tension.

To **FLAG**, flág'. v. n. - To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.

To **FLAG**, flág'. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to droop; to lay with broad stone.

FLAG, flág'. f. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flág'-bróm. f. A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flág'-óf-fl-súr. f. A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flág'-shíp. f. The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flág'-wúrm. f. A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, fládzh'-i-lít. f. A small flute.

FLAGELLATION, fládzh-il-lá'-shún. f. The use of the scourge.

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FLAMMIFEROUS, flám-míf-fé-rús. a. Bringing flame.

FLAM-

- FLAMMIVOMOUS**, flām-miv'-vō-mūs. a. Vomiting out flame.
- FLAMY**, flā'-mý. a. Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.
- FLANK**, flánk'. f. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.
- To FLANK**, flánk'. v. a. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.
- FLANKER**, flánk'-úr. f. A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.
- FLANNEL**, flán'-nll. f. A soft nappy stuff of wool.
- FLAP**, fláp'. f. Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.
- To FLAP**, fláp'. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.
- To FLAP**, fláp'. v. n. To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.
- FLAPDRAGON**, fláp'-drag-ún. f. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.
- FLAPEARED**, fláp'-érd. a. Having loose and broad ears.
- To FLARE**, flā're. v. n. To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.
- FLASH**, flásh'. f. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.
- To FLASH**, flásh'. v. n. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

- To FLASH**, flásh'. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water.
- FLASHER**, flásh'-úr. f. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
- FLASHILY**, flásh'-ý-ly. ad. With empty show.
- FLASHY**, flásh'-ý. a. Empty, not solid, showy without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.
- FLASK**, flásk'. f. A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.
- FLASKET**, flásk'-ít. f. A vessel in which viands are served.
- FLAT**, flát'. a. Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, dejected; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.
- FLAT**, flát'. f. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, a place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in music.
- To FLAT**, flát'. v. a. To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.
- To FLAT**, flát'. v. n. To grow flat; opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.
- FLATLONG**, flát'-lóng. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewise.
- FLATLY**, flát'-ly. ad. Horizontally without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily downright.
- FLATNESS**, flát'-nls. f. Evenness; level extension; want of relief; prominence; deadness, insipidity; vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dullness; insipidity, frigidity; the contrary shrillness or acuteness of sound.
- To FLATTEN**, flát'n. v. a. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground;

ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.
To FLATTEN, flăt'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.
FLATTER, flăt'-túr. f. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.
To FLATTER, flăt'-túr. v. a. To soothe with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.
FLATTERER, flăt'-tér-rúr. f. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.
FLATTERY, flăt'-tér-ý. f. False praise, artful obsequiousness.
FLATTISH, flăt'-tísh. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.
FLATULENCY, flăt'-ù-lén-sý. f. Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.
FLATULENT, flăt'-ù-lént. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.
FLATUOSITY, flăt'-ù-òs'-l-ty. f. Windiness, fulness of air.
FLATUOUS, flăt'-ù-ús. a. Windy, full of wind.
FLATUS, flăt'-tús. f. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.
FLATWISE, flăt'-wíze. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.
To FLAUNT, flánt'. v. n. To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.
FLAUNT, flánt'. f. Any thing loose and airy.
FLAVOUR, fláv'-vúr. f. Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.
FLAVOUROUS, fláv'-vúr-ús. a. Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.
FLAW, fláv'. f. A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gulf; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.
To FLAW, fláv'. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.
FLAWLESS, fláv'-lís. a. Without cracks, without defects.
FLAWY, fláv'-ý. a. Full of flaws.

FLAX, flák's. f. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed from the spinner.
FLAXCOMB, flák's-kòm. f. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
FLAXDRESSER, flák's-dréś-súr. f. He that prepares flax for the spinner.
FLAXEN, flák's-lín. a. Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.
FLAXWEED, flák's-wéd. f. A plant.
To FLAY, flá'. v. a. To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.
FLAYER, flá'-úr. f. He that strips the skin of any thing.
FLEA, flé'. f. A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.
To FLEA, flé'. v. a. To clean from fleas.
FLEABANE, flé'-báne. f. A plant.
FLEABITE, flé'-bíte. f. Red
FLEABITING, flé'-bí-ting. f. marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
FLEABITTEN, flé'-bítn. a. Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.
FLEAK, flék'. f. A small lock, thread, or twist.
FLEAM, flé'm. f. An instrument used to bleed cattle.
FLEAWORT, flé'-wúrt. f. A plant.
To FLEAK, flék'. v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.
To FLECKER, flék'-úr. v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.
FLED, fléd'. The preterite and participle of FLEE.
FLEDGE, flédzh'. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.
To FLEDGE, flédzh'. v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.
To FLEE, flé'. v. n. pret. **FLED**. To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.
FLEECE, flé'se. f. As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
To FLEECE, flé'se. v. a. To clip the

F L E

fleece off a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.

FLEECED, flé't'. a. Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flé'-fý. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

To **FLEER**, flé'r. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flé'r. f. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flé'r-úr. f. A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flé't. f. A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET, flé't. f. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flé't. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

To **FLEET**, flé't. v. n. To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To **FLEET**, flé't. v. a. To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flé't-lý. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, flé't-nls. f. Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flésh'. f. The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To **FLESH**, flésh'. v. a. To initiate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flésh'-kúl-úr. f. The colour of flesh.

FLESHFLY, flésh'-flý. f. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

F L E

FLESHHOOK, flésh'-hók. f.

to draw flesh from the caldr

FLESHLESS, flésh'-lfs. a. Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, flésh'-lý-nls. f. Carnal passions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flésh'-lý. a. Carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flésh'-méc. f. Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flésh'-mément. f. Gerness gained by a succulation.

FLESHMONGER, flésh'-mél. f. One who deals in flesh,

FLESHPOT, flésh'-pót. f. A place in which flesh is cooked, plenty of flesh.

FLESHQUAKE, flésh'-kwák. f. Tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flésh'-ý. a. Plump with flesh; pulpos.

FLEW, flú'. The preterite of

FLEW, flú'. f. The large deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flú'd. a. Deep-mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, fléks-án. a. Having power to change disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, fléks-i-blí'. f. The quality of admitting to pliancy; easiness to be per compliance.

FLEXIBLE, fléks'-íbl. a. That may be bent, pliant; complying; ductile, manageable; may be accommodated to forms and purposes.

FLEXIBLENESS, fléks'-íbl. f. Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance, ductility, manageableness.

FLEXILE, fléks'-íl. a. Pliant; bent, obsequious to any impulse.

FLEXION, flék'-shún. f. The act of bending; a double bending; a turn towards any quarter.

FLEXOR, flék'-ór. f. The name of the muscles which contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flék's-û-ûs. a. Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

FLEXURE, flék'-shûr. f. The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.

To **FLICKER**, flík'-ûr. v.a. To flutter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flí'-ûr. f. A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, flíte. f. The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest Flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space past by flying; heat of imagination, fally of the soul.

FLIGHTY, flít-ý. a. Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flím'-zý. a. Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To **FLINCH**, flint'sh. v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flint'sh-ûr. f. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To **FLING**, fling'. v.a. pret. **FLUNG**, part. **FLUNG** or **FLONG**. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; To sling down, to demolish, to ruin; To sling off, to baffle in the chase.

To **FLING**, fling'. v. n. To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To sling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, fling'. f. A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, fling'-ûr. f. He who throws.

FLINT, flint'. f. A kind of stone used in fire-locks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flint'-ý. a. Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIPP, flíp'. f. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANT, flíp'-pánt. a. Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flíp'-pánt-lý. ad. In a flowing prating way.

To **FLIRT**, flûrt'. v. a. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.

To **FLIRT**, flûrt'. v. n. To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flûrt'. f. A quick elastic motion; a sudden trick; a pert hussey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flûr-tâ'-shûn. f. A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To **FLIT**, flit'. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flitsh'. f. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flûr'-tûr-mouse. f. The bat.

FLITTING, flit'-ting. f. An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, flíks'. f. Down, fur, soft hair.

To **FLOAT**, flû'te. v. n. To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To **FLOAT**, flû'te. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flû'te. f. The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLOATY, flû'-tý. a. Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flók'. f. A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To **FLOCK**, flók'. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To **FLOG**, flóg'. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flúd'. f. A body of water;

a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.
 To FLOOD, flûd'. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.
 FLOODGATE, flûd'-gâte. f. Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.
 FLOOK, flò'k. f. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
 FLOOR, flò'r. f. The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.
 To FLOOR, flò'r. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.
 FLOORING, flò'-ring. f. Bottom, floor.
 To FLOP, flòp'. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.
 FLORAL, flò'-râl. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.
 FLORENCE, flòr'-Inse. f. A kind of cloth.
 FLORET, flò'-rît. f. A small imperfect flower.
 FLORID, flòr'-ld. a. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.
 FLORIDITY, flò-rl'd'-l-tý. f. Freshness of colour.
 FLORIDNESS, flòr'-ld-nîs. f. Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.
 FLORIFEROUS, flò-rîf'-fê-rûs. a. Productive of flowers.
 FLORIN, flòr'-ln. f. A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings.
 FLORIST, flò'-rîst. f. A cultivator of flowers.
 FLORULENT, flòr'-û-lént. a. Flowery, blossoming.
 FLOSCULOUS, flòs'-kû-lûs. a. Composed of flowers.
 To FLOTE, flò'te. v. a. To skim.
 To FLOUNCE, flou'nse. v. n. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tu-

mult; to move with passionate agitation.
 To FLOUNCE, flou'nse. v. a. To deck with flounces.
 FLOUNCE, flou'nse. f. Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.
 FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. f. The name of a small flat fish.
 To FLOUNDER, flou'n-dûr. v. n. To struggle with violent and irregular motions.
 To FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. v. n. To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.
 To FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.
 FLOURISH, flûr'-rîsh. f. Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.
 FLOURISHER, flûr'-rîsh-ûr. f. One that is in prime or in prosperity.
 To FLOUT, flou't. v. a. To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.
 To FLOUT, flou't. v. n. To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.
 FLOUT, flou't. f. A mock, an insult.
 FLOUTER, flou't-ûr. f. One who jeers.
 To FLOW, flò'. v. n. To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a Flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.
 To FLOW, flò'. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.
 FLOW, flò'. f. The rise of water, not the

F L U

the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flow'-ūr. *f.* The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER DE LUCE, flow'-ūr-dē-lū'se. *f.* A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flow'-ūr. *v. n.* To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flow'-ūr. *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flow'-ūr-īt. *f.* A flower; a small flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, flow'-ūr-gār-din. *f.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flow'-ūr-y-nīs. *f.* The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flow'-ūr-ing-būsh. *f.* A plant.

FLOWERY, flow'-ūr-y. *a.* Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō'-ing-ly. *ad.* With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flō'ke. *f.* A flounder.

FLOWN, flō'ne. participle of **FLY**, or **FLEE**. Gone away, escaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flūk'-tū-ānt. *a.* Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flūk'-tū-āte. *v. n.* To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flūk-tū-ā'-shūn. *f.* The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū'. *f.* A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'-ēn-sy. *f.* The quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness, volubility.

F L U

FLUENT, flū'-ēnt. *a.* Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'-ēnt. *f.* Stream, running water.

FLUENTLY, flū'-ēnt-ly. *ad.* With ready flow; volubly.

FLUID, flū'-ld. *a.* Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID, flū'-ld. *f.* In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū'-ld'-i-ty. *f.* The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū'-ld-nīs. *f.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flūm'-ūr-y. *f.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flūng'. participle and preterite of **FLING**.

FLUOR, flū'-ōr. *f.* A fluid state; Catamenia.

FLURRY, flūr'-ry. *f.* A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLUSH, flūsh'. *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To FLUSH, flūsh'. *v. a.* To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flūsh'. *a.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flūsh'. *f.* Afflux, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER, flūs'-tūr. *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flū'te. *f.* A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flū'te. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. *v. n.* To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flūt'-tūr. *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUT-

which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fô'd. f. Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fô'd-fûl. a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fô'l. f. One to whom nature has denied reason, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

To FOOL, fô'l. v. n. To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fô'l. v. a. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fô'l-bârn. a. Foolish from the birth.

FOOLERY, fô'l-êr-y. f. Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fôl-hâ'r-dy-nîs. f. Mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, fôl-hâ'r-dy. a. Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fô'l-trâp. f. A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fô'l-îsh. a. Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fô'l-îsh-ly. ad. Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fô'l-îsh-nîs. f. Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fût'. f. plural **FEET**. The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fût'. v. n. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fût'. v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fût'-bâl. f. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fût'-boy. f. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fût'-bridzh. f. A bridge on which passengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fût'-klâth. f. A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fût'-hôld. f. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fût'-ting. f. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment, state, condition, settlement.

FOOTlickER, fût'-lik-ûr. f. A slave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fût'-mân. f. A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fût'-mân-shîp. f. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fût'-pâse. f. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fût'-pâd. f. A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fût'-pâth. f. Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fût'-pôst. f. A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fût'-stâl. f. A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fût'-stêp. f. Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fût'-stôl. f. Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, fôp'. f. A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation, one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, fôp'-êr-y. f. Folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, fôp'-plîsh. a. Foolish, idle, vain; vain in show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, fôp'-plîsh-ly. ad. Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, fôp'-plîsh-nîs. f. Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, fɒp'-lɪŋ. *f.* A petty fop.
FOR, fɔr'. *prep.* Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after *O*, an expression of desire; in account of, in solution of; inducing to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompence of.

FOR, fɔr'. *conj.* The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; For as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To FORAGE, fɔr'-ɪdʒh. *v. n.* To wander far, to rove at a distance; to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To FORAGE, fɔr'-ɪdʒh. *v. a.* To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fɔr'-ɪdʒh. *f.* Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fɔ-rām'-y-nūs. *a.* Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fɔr-bɛ'r. *v. n. pret.* I **FORBORE**, anciently **FORBARE**; *part.* **FORBORN**. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fɔr-bɛ'r. *v. a.* To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fɔr-bɛ'r-āns. *f.* The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fɔr-bɛ'r-ɪr. *f.* An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fɔr-bɪd'. *v. a. pret.* I **FORBADE**, *part.* **FORBIDDEN** or **FORBID**. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fɔr-bɪd'-dāns. *f.* Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fɔr-bɪd'-n-lý. *ad.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fɔr-bɪd'-dúr. *f.* One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fɔr-bɪd'-dɪŋ. *particip. a.* Raising abhorrence.

FORCE, fɔr'se. *f.* Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal compulsion.

To FORCE, fɔr'se. *v. a.* To compel, to constrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fɔr-sɛd-lý. *ad.* Violently, constrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fɔr'se-fúl. *a.* Violent, strong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fɔr'se-fúl-ý. *ad.* Violently, impetuously.

FORCELESS, fɔr'se-lis. *a.* Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fɔr-sɛps. *f.* Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in surgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fɔ're-súr. *f.* That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fɔ're-sɪbl. *a.* Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fɔ're-sɪbl-nis. *f.* Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fɔ're-sɪb-lý. *ad.* Strongly, powerfully; impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fɔr-sý-pá-tɪd. *a.* Like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

FORD, fɔrd. *f.* A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To FORD, fɔrd. *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

FOR

FORDABLE, fô'rd-âbl. a. Passable without swimming.

FORE, fô're. a. Anterior, that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, fô're. ad. Anteriorly; Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fôre-â'rm. v. a. To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fôre-bô'de. v. n. To prognosticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fôre-bô'de-ûr. f. A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a fore-knower.

To FORECAST, fôre-kâst'. v. a. To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To FORECAST, fôre-kâst'. v. n. To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fô're-kâst. f. Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fô're-kâst'-ûr. f. One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fô're-kâsl. f. In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fôre-tshô'zn. part. Pre-elected.

FORECITED, fôre-sî'-tld. part. Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fôre-klô'ze. v. a. To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; To foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fô're-dék. f. The anterior part of the ship.

To FOREDESIGN, fôre-dê-sî'ne. v. a. To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fôre-dô'. v. a. To ruin, to destroy; to overdo, to weary, to harass.

To FOREDOOM, fôre-dô'm. v. a. To predestinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fô're-ênd. f. The anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fôre-fâ'-thûr. f. Ancestor, one who in any degree of

FOR

ascending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fôre-fênd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for to secure.

FOREFINGER, fô're-flîng-gûr. f. The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fô're-fût. f. plural. **FOREFEET**. The anterior foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fôre-gô'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fôre-gô'-ûr. f. Ancestor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fô're-ground. f. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fô're-hând. f. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fô're-hând. a. A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fô're-hând-ld. a. Early, timely; formed in the fore-parts.

FOREHEAD, fôr'-rld. f. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fôre-hô'ld-ing. f. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fôr'-rln. a. Not of this country, not domestick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded; extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fôr'-rln-ûr. f. A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fôr'-rln-nls. f. Remoteness, want of relation to something.

To FOREIMAGINE, fôre-im-mâdzh'-în. v. a. To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJUDGE, fôre-jûdzh'. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepos-sessed.

To FOREKNOW, fôre-nô'. v. a. To have prescience of, to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fôre-nô'-âbl. a. Capable of being foreknown.

FORE-

NOWLEDGE, fōre-nōl'-
f. Prescience, knowledge of
which has not yet happened.
AND, fō're-lānd. f. A pro-
ry, headland, high land jut-
to the sea, a cape.
ELAY, fōre-lā'. v. a. To
it for, to intrap by ambush.
ELIFT, fōre-lift'. v. a. To
loft any antierour part.
OCK, fō're-lōk. f. The hair
rows from the forepart of the

AN, fō're-mān. f. The first
of person on a jury; the first
t in a shop.
ENTIONED, fōre-mēn'-
a. Mentioned or recited

OST, fō're-mūst. a. First in
first in dignity.
AMED, fōre-nā'md. a. No-
ed before.
OON, fō're-nōn. f. The
of day reckoned from the
point, between the dawn
he meridian, to the meri-

OTICE, fōre-nō'-tīs. f. In-
ion of an event before it hap-

SICK, fō-rēn'-sīk. a. Be-
g to courts of judicature.
EORDAIN, fōre-ōr-dā'ne.
To predestinate, to predeter-
to preordain.
ART, fō're-pārt. f. The an-
part.
AST, fōre-pāst'. a. Past be-
i certain time.
OSSESSED, fōre-pōz-zēst'.
eoccupied, preposseſſed, pre-
ed.
ANK, fō're-rānk. f. First
front.
ECITED, fōre-rē-sī'-tīd. a.
oned or enumerated before.
ERUN, fōre-rūn'. v. a. To
before as an earnest of some-
following; to precede, to have
rt of.
UNNER, fōre-rūn'-nūr. f.
rbinger, a messenger sent be-
give notice of the approach

of those that follow; a prognostick,
a sign foreſhowing any thing.
To FORESAY, fōre-fā'. v. a. To
predict, to prophesy.
To FORESEE, fōre-fē'. v. a. To see
beforehand, to see what has not yet
happened.
To FORESHAME, fōre-shā'me. v. a.
To shame, to bring reproach upon.
FORESHIP, fō're-shīp. f. The ante-
riour part of the ship.
To FORESHORTEN, fōre-shā'rtm.
v. a. To shorten the forepart.
To FORESHOW, fōre-shō'. v. a.
To predict; to represent before it
comes.
FORESIGHT, fō're-sīte. f. Fore-
knowledge; provident care of fu-
turity.
FORESIGHTFUL, fōre-sīte-fūl. a.
Prescient, provident.
To FORESIGNIFY, fōre-sīg'-nī-fy.
v. a. To betoken beforehand, to
foreſhow.
FORESKIN, fō're-skīn. f. The pre-
puce.
FORESKIRT, fō're-skērt. f. The
loose part of the coat before.
To FORESLOW, fōre-slō'. v. a. To
delay, to hinder; to neglect, to
omit.
To FORESPEAK, fōre-spē'k. v. n.
To predict, to foresay; to forbid.
FORESPENT, fōre-spēnt'. a. Waſt-
ed, tired, spent; forepassed, past;
bestowed before.
FORESPURRER, fōre-spūr'-rūr. f.
One that rides before.
FOREST, fōr'-rīst. f. A wild uncul-
tivated tract of ground, with wood.
To FORESTAL, fōre-stā'l. v. a. To
anticipate, to take up beforehand;
to hinder by preoccupation or pre-
vention; to seize or gain possession
of before another.
FORESTALLER, fōre-stā'l-ūr. f.
One that anticipates the market,
one that purchases before others to
raise the price.
FORESTBORN, fōr'-rīst-bārn. a.
Born in a wild.
FORESTER, fōr'-rīst-tūr. f. An of-
ficer of the forest; an inhabitant of
the wild country.

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To FORETASTE, fōre-tā'ste. v. a.
To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, fō're-tā'ste. f. Anticipation of.

To FORETEL, fōre-tél'. v. a. To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.

FORETELLER, fōre-tél'-lūr. f. Predictor, foreshower.

To FORETHINK, fōre-thīnk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.

To FORETHINK, fōre-thīnk. v. n. To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fōre-thā't. part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.

FORETHOUGHT, fō're-thāt. f. Prescience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'kn. v. a. To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETOKEN, fō're-tō'kn. f. Preventient sign, prognostick.

FORETOOTH, fō're-tōth. f. The tooth in the antierior part of the mouth, one of the incisors.

FORETOP, fō're-tōp. f. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, fōre-vouth'-ēd. part. Affirmed before, formerly told.

FORWARD, fō're-wārd. f. The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, fōre-wā'rn. v. a. To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.

To FOREWISH, fōre-wīsh'. v. a. To desire beforehand.

FOREWORN, fōre-wō'rn. part. Worn out, wasted by time or use.

FORFEIT, fōr'-flt. f. Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, fōr'-flt. v. a. To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, fōr'-flt. a. Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, fōr'-flt-ābl. a. Pos-

essed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE, fōr'-flt-ūre. f. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To FOREFEND, fōre-fēnd'. v. a. To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, fōr-gā've. The preterite of FORGIVE.

FORGE, fō'rje. f. The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or shaped.

To FORGE, fō'rje. v. a. To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.

FORGER, fō're-jūr. f. One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

FORGERY, fō're-jē-rý. f. The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, fōr-gēt'. v. a. preter. Forgot, part. FORGOTTEN OR FORGOT. To lose memory of, or let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

FORGETFUL, fōr-gēt'-fūl. a. Not retaining the memory of; oblivious; inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, fōr-gēt'-fūlns. f. Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETIVE, fō're-jē-tīv. a. That may forge, or produce.

FORGETTER, fōr-gēt'-tūr. f. One that forgets; a careless person.

To FORGIVE, fōr-glv'. v. a. pret. FORGAVE, p. p. FORGIVEN. To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fōr-glv'-nls. f. The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fōr-glv'-ūr. f. One who pardons.

FORGOT, fōr-gōt'. } part.
FORGOTTEN, fōr-gōt'n. } pass. of FORGET. Not remembered.

FORK, fā'rk. f. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To FORK, fā'rk. v. n. To shoot in-

- to blades, as corn does out of the ground.
- FORKED**, fā'r-kld. a. Opening into two or more parts.
- FORKEDLY**, fā'r-kld-lý. ad. In a forked form.
- FORKEDNESS**, fā'r-kld-nls. f. The quality of opening into two parts.
- FORKHEAD**, fā'rk-héd'. f. Point of an arrow.
- FORKY**, fā'r-ký. a. Forked, opening into two parts.
- FORLORN**, fōr-lā'rn. a. Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable.
- FORLORNNESS**, fōr-lā'rn-nls. f. Misery, solitude.
- FORM**, fā'rm. f. The external appearance of any thing, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.
- To FORM**, fā'rm. v. a. To make; to model; to scheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.
- FORMAL**, fā'r-māl. a. Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical; external, having the appearance but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.
- FORMALIST**, fā'r-mā-líst. f. One who prefers appearance to reality.
- FORMALITY**, fōr-māl'-l-ty. f. Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.
- To FORMALIZE**, fā'r-mā-líze. v. a. To model, to modify; to affect formality.
- FORMALLY**, fā'r-māl-lý. ad. According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.
- FORMATION**, fōr-mā'-shùn. f. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.
- FORMATIVE**, fā'r-mā-tív. a. Hav-

- ing the power of giving form, plastic.
- FORMER**, fā'r-mūr. f. He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.
- FORMER**, fā'r-mūr. a. Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.
- FORMERLY**, fā'r-mūr-lý. ad. In times past.
- FORMIDABLE**, fā'r-mí-dábl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.
- FORMIDABLENESS**, fā'r-mí-dábl-nls. f. The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.
- FORMIDABLY**, fā'r-mí-dáb-lý. ad. In a terrible manner.
- FORMLESS**, fā'rm-lís. a. Shapeless, without regularity of form.
- FORMULARY**, fā'r-mú-lār-ý. f. A book containing stated and prescribed models.
- FORMULE**, fā'r-múle. f. A set or prescribed model.
- To FORNICATE**, fā'r-ný-káte. v. n. To commit lewdness.
- FORNICATION**, fōr-ný-kā'-shùn. f. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.
- FORNICATOR**, fā'r-ný-kā-túr. f. One that has commerce with unmarried women.
- FORNICATRESS**, fā'r-ný-kā-trís. f. A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.
- To FORSAKE**, fōr-fā'ke. v. a. pret. **FORSOOK**, part. pass. **FORSOOK** or **FORSAKEN**. To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.
- FORSAKER**, fōr-fā'-kúr. f. Deserter, one that forsakes.
- FORSOOK**, fōr-fúk'. pret. of **FORSAKE**.
- FORSOOTH**, fōr-fúth'. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.
- To FORSWEAR**, fōr-swē'r. v. a. pret. **FORSWORE**, part. **FORSWORN**. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

FOX

spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.
FOUNTAINLESS, fou'n-tîn-lès. a. Without a fountain.
FOUNTFUL, fou'nt-fûl. a. Full of springs.
FOUR, fô're. a. Twice two.
FOURBE, fô'rb. f. A cheat, a tricking fellow.
FOURFOLD, fô're-fôld. a. Four times told.
FOURFOOTED, fô're-fût-ld. a. Quadruped.
FOURSCORE, fô're-skôre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.
FOURSQUARE, fô're-skwâre. a. Quadrangular.
FOURTEEN, fô're-tèn. a. Four and ten.
FOURTEENTH, fô're-tènth. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
FOURTH, fô'rth. a. The ordinal of four, the first after the third.
FOURTHLY, fô'rth-lý. ad. In the fourth place.
FOURWHEELED, fô're-hwêld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.
FOWL, fow'l. f. A winged animal, a bird.
To FOWL, fow'l. v.n. To kill birds for food or game.
FOWLER, fow'l-ûr. f. A sportsman who pursues birds.
FOWLINGPIECE, fow'l-ing-pès. f. A gun for birds.
FOX, fôks'. f. A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
FOXCASE, fôks'-kâse. f. A fox's skin.
FOXCHASE, fôks'-tshâse. f. The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
FOXGLOVES, fôks'-glûvz. f. A plant.
FOXHUNTER, fôks'-hûnt-ûr. f. A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes.
FOXSHIP, fôks'-shîp. f. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
FOXTRAP, fôks'-trâp. f. A gin or snare to catch foxes.

FRA

To FRACT, frâkt'. v. a. To break; to violate, to infringe.
FRACTION, frâk'-shûn. f. The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integer.
FRACTIONAL, frâk'-shûn-â. a. Belonging to a broken number.
FRACTURE, frâk'-tshûr. f. The separation of continuous parts by the breaking of a bone.
To FRACTURE, frâk'-tshûr. v. a. To break a bone.
FRAGILE, frâdzh'-îl. a. Easily snapped or broken; weak, certain, frail.
FRAGILITY, frâ-jîl'-î-tý. f. Weakness, weakness; frailty, liability to fault.
FRAGMENT, frâg'-mènt. f. A piece broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
FRAGMENTARY, frâg'-mèn-â. a. Composed of fragments.
FRAGOR, frâ'-gôr. f. A noise, a crack, a crash.
FRAGRANCE, frâ'-grâns. f. Sweetness of smell, pleasing smell.
FRAGRANCY, frâ'-grân-sý. f. Sweetness of smell, pleasing smell.
FRAGRANT, frâ'-grânt. a. Having a sweet smell.
FRAGRANTLY, frâ'-grânt-lý. ad. With sweet scent.
FRAIL, frâ'le. f. A basket of rushes; a rush for weaving mats.
FRAIL, frâ'le. a. Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, to error or seduction.
FRAILNESS, frâ'le-nîs. f. Weakness, instability.
FRAILTY, frâ'le-tý. f. Weakness of resolution, instability of mind proceeding from weakness, infirmity.
FRAISE, frâ'ze. f. A pancake with bacon in it.
To FRAME, frâ'mè. v. a. To put together; to fit one thing to another; to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
FRAME, frâ'mè. f. Any thing put together so as to inclose or admit something else; order, regularity; sequence; order; contrivance; mechanism.

- construction ; shape, form, proportion.
- FRAMER**, frá'me-úr. *f.* Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
- FRAMPOLD**, frám'-pöld. *a.* Peevish; boisterous; rugged.
- FRANCHISE**, frán'-tshíz. *f.* Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
- To FRANCHISE**, frán'-tshíz. *v. a.* To enfranchise, to make free.
- FRANGIBLE**, frán'-jibl. *a.* Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
- FRANK**, fránk'. *a.* Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without conditions, without payment; not restrained.
- FRANK**, fránk'. *f.* A place to feed hogs in; a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
- To FRANK**, fránk'. *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
- FRANKINCENSE**, fránk'-ln-séns. *f.* An odoriferous kind of resin.
- FRANKLIN**, fránk'-lin. *f.* A steward; a bailiff of land.
- FRANKLY**, fránk'-lý. *ad.* Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
- FRANKNESS**, fránk'-nls. *f.* Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
- FRANTICK**, frán'-tlk. *a.* Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
- FRANTICKLY**, frán'-tlk-lý. *ad.* Madly, outrageously.
- FRANTICKNESS**, frán'-tlk-nls. *f.* Madness, fury of passion.
- FRATERNAL**, frá-tér'-nál. *a.* Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
- FRATERNALLY**, frá-tér'-nál-ý. *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY**, frá-tér'-ní-ty. *f.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.

- FRATRICIDE**, frát'-trí-síde. *f.* The murder of a brother.
- FRAUD**, frá'd. *f.* Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
- FRAUDFUL**, frá'd-fúl. *a.* Treacherous, artful, trickish.
- FRAUDFULLY**, frá'd-fúl-lý. *ad.* Deceitfully, artfully.
- FRAUDULENCE**, frá'-dú-léns. }
FRAUDULENCY, frá'-dú-lén-sý. }
f. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
- FRAUDULENT**, frá'-dú-lént. *a.* Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
- FRAUDULENTLY**, frá'-dú-lént-lý. *ad.* By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
- FRAUGHT**, frá't. *part. pass.* Laden, charged, filled, stored, thronged.
- FRAY**, frá'. *f.* A broil, a battle; a combat.
- To FRAY**, frá'. *v. a.* To rub, to wear away by rubbing.
- FREAK**, fré'k. *f.* A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
- To FREAK**, fré'k. *v. a.* To variegate.
- FREAKISH**, fré'k-lsh. *a.* Capricious, humourfome.
- FREAKISHLY**, fré'k-lsh-lý. *ad.* Capriciously, humourfomely.
- FREAKISHNESS**, fré'k-lsh-nls. *f.* Capriciousness, whimsicalness.
- FRECKLE**, frék'l. *f.* A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
- FRECKLED**, frék'ld. *a.* Spotted, maculated.
- FRECKLY**, frék'-lý. *a.* Full of freckles.
- FREE**, fré'. *a.* At liberty; uncompelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expence.
- To FREE**, fré'. *v. a.* To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
- FREEBOOTER**, fré-bó'-túr. *f.* A robber, a plunderer.
- FREEBOOTING**, fré-bó'-ting. *f.* Robbery, plunder.

F R E

FREEBORN, fré'-börn. a. Inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, fré'-tsháp'-ll. f. A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, fré'-kòst. f. Without expence.

FREEDMAN, fré'-d-mán. f. A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, fré'-dúm. f. Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestraint; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, fré'-fút'-ld. a. Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, fré'-há'r-tíd. a. Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, fré'-hòld. f. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, fré'-hòl-dúr. f. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, fré'-lý. ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, fré'-mán. f. One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, fré'-mí'nd-ld. a. Unconstrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, fré'-nls. f. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, fré'-skòl. f. A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, fré'-spò'kn. a. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, fré'-stòne. f. Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, fré'-thínk'-úr. f. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, fré'-wll'. f. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, fré'-wúm-ún. f. A woman not enslaved.

To **FREEZE**, fré'z. v.n. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

F R E

To **FREEZE**, fré'z. v.a. pret. Froze, part. FROZEN or FROZE. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To **FREIGHT**, frá'te. v. a. pret. FREIGHTED, part. FRAUGHT, FREIGHTED. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden then.

FREIGHT, frá'te. f. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frá'te-úr. f. He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frén'tsh-tshá'k. f. An indurated clay.

To **FRENCHIFY**, frén'tsh-l-fý. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make à coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frén'-é-tík. a. Mad, distracted.

FRENZY, frén'-zý. f. Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCY, fré'-kwéns. f. Crowd, concourse, assembly.

FREQUENCY, fré'-kwén-fý. f. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

FREQUENT, fré'-kwént. a. Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To **FREQUENT**, fré'-kwént'. v. a. To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, fré'-kwént'-ábl. a. Conversable, accessible.

FREQUENTATIVE, fré'-kwén'-tá-tlv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, fré'-kwént'-úr. f. One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, fré'-kwént-lý. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frés'-kò. f. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frésh'. a. Cool; not salt; new,

mpaired by time ; recent,
re; repaired from any loss
tion ; florid, vigorous ;
n countenance, ruddy ;
saltness ; sweet, opposed
stinking.

EN, frēsh'n. v. a. To
l.

EN, frēsh'n. v. n. To
l.

frēsh'-lt. f. A pool of
r.

frēsh'-ly. ad. Coolly ;
the former state renewed ;
ulthy look, ruddily.

SS, frēsh'-nls. f. The state
resh.

. f. A frith, or strait of
ny agitation of liquors by
on or other cause ; that
musical instrument which
egulates the vibrations of
; work rising in protube-
itation of the mind, com-
the temper, passion.

frēt'. v. a. To wear away
g ; to form into raised
variegate, to diversify ; to
ry, to vex.

rēt'. v. n. To be in com-
be agitated ; to be worn
be angry, to be peevish.

frēt'-fūl. a. Angry, pee-
Y, frēt'-fūl-ý. ad. Pee-

NESS, frēt'-fūl-nls. f.
s.

rēt'-ty. a. Adorned with
k.

Y, frl-ā-blí'-l-ty. f. Ca-
eing reduced to powder.

frí'-ābl. a. Easily crum-
y reduced to powder.

ér. f. A religious, a bro-
ne regular order.

E, frí'-ér-like. a. Monas-
lled in the world.

frí'-ér-ly. ad. Like a
n untaught in life.

l'-ér-ý. f. A monastery or
friars.

E, frlb'l. v. n. To trifle.
frlb'-lúr. f. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frlk-ā-sē'. f. A dish
made by cutting chickens or other
small things in pieces, and dressing
them with strong sauce.

FRICATION, frí-ká'-shún. f. The
act of rubbing one thing against an-
other.

FRICTION, frík'-shún. f. The act
of rubbing two bodies together ; the
resistance in machines caused by the
motion of one body upon another ;
medical rubbing with the flesh-brush
or cloths.

FRIDAY, frí'-dā. f. The sixth day of
the week, so named of Freya, a
Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frénd'. f. One joined to
another in mutual benevolence and
intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy ;
one reconciled to another ; a com-
panion ; favourer ; one propitious ;
a familiar compellation.

FRIENDLESS, frénd'-lís. a. Want-
ing friends, wanting support.

FRIENDLINESS, frénd'-lý-nls. f.
A disposition to friendship ; exertion
of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frénd'-lý. a. Having
the temper and disposition of a
friend, kind, favourable ; disposed
to union ; salutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frénd'-shíp. f. The
state of minds united by mutual
benevolence ; highest degree of in-
timacy ; favour, personal kindness ;
assistance, help.

FRIEZE, frí'ze. f. A coarse warm
cloth.

FRIEZE, fré'ze. } f. In architecture,
FRIZÉ, fré'z. } a large flat mem-
ber which separates the architrave
from the cornice.

FRIGAT, frlg'-át. f. A small ship ;
a ship of war ; any vessel on the water.

FRIGEFACION, frí'-jé-fák'-shún.
f. The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frí'te. v. a. To terrify,
to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT, frí'te. f. A sudden ter-
rour.

To FRIGHTEN, frí'tn. v. a. To ter-
rify, to shock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, frí'te-fúl. a. Terrible,
dreadful, full of terrour.

F R I

FRIGHTFULLY, frí'te-fúl-ý. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frí'te-fúl-nls. f. The power of impressing terror.

FRIGID, frldzh'-ld. a. Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, frí-jld'-l-tý. f. Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frldzh'-ld-lý. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frldzh'-ld-nls. f. Coldness, dulness, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frí-gò-ríf-lk. a. Causing cold.

To FRILL, fríl'. v. n. To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frindzh'. f. Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

To FRINGE, frindzh'. v. a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, fríp'-ér-ý. f. The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.

To FRISK, frísk'. v. n. To leap, to skip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK, frísk'. f. A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, frísk'-úr. f. A wanton, one not constant or settled.

FRISKINESS, frísk'-ý-nls. f. Gaiety, liveliness.

FRISKY, frísk'-ý. a. Gay, airy.

FRIT, frít'. f. Among chymists, ashes or salt.

FRITH, frlth. f. A strait of the sea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frít'-túr. f. A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheesecake.

To FRITTER, frít'-túr. v. a. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frlv'-ò-lús. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.

F R O

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frlv'-ò-lús-nls. f. Want of importance, triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frlv'-ò-lús-lý. ad. Triflingly, without weight.

To FRIZLE, frlz'l. v. a. To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frlz'-lúr. f. One that makes short curls.

FRO, frò'. ad. Backward, regressively; To and Fro, backwards and forwards.

FROCK, fròk'. f. A dress, a coat for children, a kind of close coat for men.

FROG, fròg'. f. A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind the hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROGBIT, fròg'-blt. f. An herb.

FROGFISH, fròg'-flsh. f. A kind of fish.

FROGGRASS, fròg'-grás. f. A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, fròg'-lèt'-tús. f. A plant.

FROLICK, fròl'-lk. a. Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, fròl'-lk. f. A wild prank, a flight of whim.

To FROLICK, fròl'-lk. v. n. To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, fròl'-lk-lý. ad. Gaily, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, fròl'-lk-súm. a. Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, fròl'-lk-súm-nls. f. Wildness of gaiety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, fròl'-lk-súm-lý. ad. With wild gaiety.

FROM, fròm'. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession, descent, or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as From above, from the parts above; From afar; From behind; From high.

FRON-

F R O

EROU, frón-díř-fē-rūs. *f.* Cold, freezing cold.

FRONT, frónt'. *f.* The face; the part opposed to an enemy; the place opposed to the face; the forepart of an army; the forepart of a building; the conspicuous part; boldness, &c.

TO FRONT, frónt'. *v. a.* To oppose face to face; to stand over against any place or person.

TO FRONT, frónt'. *v. n.* To stand before.

FRONTAL, frónt'-ál. *f.* Any external part of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTAL, frón'-tál. *a.* The leaf of a flower grows and broader, and at last terminates in a right line: in opposition to cusped.

FRONTAL, frónt'-bók's. *f.* The playhouse from which is a direct view to the stage.

FRONTAL, frónt'-ld. *a.* Formed on the front.

FRONTAL, frón'-tyēr. *f.* The limit, the utmost verge of territory.

FRONTAL, frón'-tyēr. *a.* Bordering.

FRONTAL, frón'-tis-pēs. *f.* The part of any building or other object directly meets the eye.

FRONTAL, frónt'-lls. *a.* Without shame.

FRONTAL, frónt'-llt. *f.* A band upon the forehead.

FRONTAL, frónt'-róm. *f.* An object in the forepart of the face.

FRONTAL, frónt'-re. *a.* Frozen.

FRONTAL, frónt'. *f.* The last effect of power or act of congelation.

FRONTAL, frónt'-bltn. *a.* Nipped by the frost.

FRONTAL, frós'-tld. *a.* Laid on in layers like those of the hoar on plants.

FRONTAL, frós'-tl-ly. *ad.* With an excessive cold.

F R U

FROSTINESS, frós'-tý-nls. *f.* Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, fróft'-nále. *f.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, fróft'-wórk. *f.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

FROSTY, frós'-tý. *a.* Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.

FROTH, frá'th. *f.* Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

TO FROTH, frá'th. *v. n.* To foam, to throw out spume.

FROTHILY, fróth'-l-ly. *ad.* With foam, with spume; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, fróth'-ý. *a.* Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wastings; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, froun'se. *f.* A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

TO FROUNCE, froun'se. *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frou'-zy. *a.* Dim, foetid, musty. A cant word.

FROWARD, fró'-wórd. *a.* Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.

FROWARDLY, fró'-wórd-ly. *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.

FROWARDNESS, fró'-wórd-nls. *f.* Peevishness, perverseness.

TO FROWN, frown'. *v. a.* To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frown'. *f.* A wicked look, a look of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, fro'wn-ing ly. *ad.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROZEN, fró'zn. *part. pass. of FREEZE.*

FRUCTIFEROUS, frúk-tíf-fēr-ús. *a.* Bearing fruit.

TO FRUCTIFY, frúk'-tý-fý. *v. a.* To make fruitful, to fertilise.

FRU

- To FRUCTIFY**, frúk'-tý-fý. v.n. To bear fruit.
- FRUCTIFICATION**, frúk-tý-fl-ká'-shún. f. The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.
- FRUCTUOUS**, frúk'-tú-ús. a. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.
- FRUGAL**, frò'-gál. a. Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.
- FRUGALITY**, frò-gál'-l-tý. f. Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.
- FRUGALLY**, frò'-gál-ý. ad. Parsimoniously, sparingly.
- FRUGIFEROUS**, frò-jíf'-fèr-ús. a. Bearing fruit.
- FRUIT**, frò't. f. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.
- FRUITAGE**, frò't-ldzh. f. Fruit collectively, various fruits.
- FRUITBEARER**, frò't-bèr-úr. f. That which produces fruit.
- FRUITBEARING**, frò't-bèr-ing. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.
- FRUITERER**, frò't-èr-úr. f. One who trades in fruit.
- FRUITERY**, frò't-èr-ý. f. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.
- FRUITFUL**, frò't-fúl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.
- FRUITFULLY**, frò't-fúl-ý. ad. In such a manner as to be prolifick; plenteously, abundantly.
- FRUITFULNESS**, frò't-fúl-nls. f. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.
- FRUITGROVES**, frò't-gròvz. f. Shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.
- FRUITION**, frò-lsh'-ún. f. Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.
- FRUITIVE**, frò'-l-tlv. a. Enjoying,

FUB

- possessing, having the power of enjoyment.
- FRUITLESS**, frò't-lis. a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.
- FRUITLESSLY**, frò't-lis-ly. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.
- FRUIT-TIME**, frò't-tíme. f. The Autumn.
- FRUIT-TREE**, frò't-trè. f. A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
- FRUMENTACIOUS**, frò-mén-á'-shús. a. Made of grain.
- FRUMENTY**, frò'-mén-tý. f. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
- To FRUMP**, frúmp'. v.a. To mock, to browbeat.
- To FRUSH**, frúsh'. v. a. To break, bruise, or crush.
- FRUSTRANEOUS**, frús-trá'-nyús. a. Vain, useless, unprofitable.
- To FRUSTRATE**, frús'-tráte. v.a. To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.
- FRUSTRATE**, frús'-tráte. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.
- FRUSTRATION**, frús-trá'-shún. f. Disappointment, defeat.
- FRUSTRATIVE**, frús'-trá-tív. a. Fallacious, disappointing.
- FRUSTRATORY**, frús''-trá-túr'-ý. a. That which makes any procedure void.
- FRUSTUM**, frús'-túm. f. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
- FRY**, frý'. f. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.
- To FRY**, frý'. v.a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
- To FRY**, frý'. v.n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
- FRY**, frý'. f. A dish of things fried.
- FRYINGPAN**, frý'-ing-pán. f. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
- To FUB**, fúb'. v.a. To put off.
- FUB**,

b'. f. A plump chubby boy.
 ED, fū'-kâ-tld. a. Painted,
 ed with paint; disguised by
 low.
 , fū'-kûs. f. Paint for the
 DLE, fūd'l. v. a. To make
 DLE, fūd'l. v. n. To drink
 ess.
 fū'-ll. f. The matter or ali-
 of fire.
 IOUS, fū-gâ'-shûs. a. Vo-
 flying away.
 IOUSNESS, fū-gâ'-shûf-nls.
 latility, the quality of flying
 ITY, fū-gâs'-l-tý. f. Vola-
 quality of flying away; un-
 ty, instability.
 IVE, fū'-jî-tlv. a. Not te-
 ; unsteady; volatile, apt to
 ay; flying, running from dan-
 flying from duty, falling off;
 ring, vagabond.
 IVE, fū'-jî-tlv. f. One who
 rom his station or duty; one
 takes shelter under another
 from punishment.
 IVENESS, fū'-jî-tlv-nls. f.
 ility; instability, uncertainty.
 l, fū'g. f. A term in musick.
 MENT, fūl'-sý-mént. f. That
 ich a body rests.
 FIL, fūl'-fil'. v. a. To fill
 ere is no room for more; to
 r any prophecy or promise by
 mance; to answer any desire
 mpliance or gratification; to
 r any law by obedience.
 AUGHT, fūl'-frá't. a. Full
 .
 INCY, fūl'-jén-sý. f. Splen-
 ENT, fūl'-jént. a. Shining,
 ng.
 D, fūl'-jld. a. Shining, glit-
 .
 DITY, fūl'-jld'-l-tý. f. Splen-
 DUR, fūl'-gúr. f. Splendour,
 ing brightness.
 JRATION, fūl'-gû-râ'-shûn.
 e act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, fū-lldzh'-ln-ús. a.
 Sooty, smoky.
 FULL, fūl'. a. Replete, without any
 space void; abounding in any qua-
 lity good or bad; stored with any
 thing; well supplied with any thing;
 plump, fat; saturated, sated; croud-
 ed in the imagination or memory;
 complete, such as that nothing fur-
 ther is wanted; containing the whole
 matter, expressing much; mature,
 perfect; applied to the moon, com-
 plete in its orb.
 FULL, fūl'. f. Complete measure;
 the highest state or degree; the
 whole, the total; the state of be-
 ing full; applied to the moon, the
 time in which the moon makes a
 perfect orb.
 FULL, fūl'. ad. Without abatement;
 with the whole effect; quite; ex-
 actly; very sufficiently; directly.
 FULL-BLOWN, fūl'-blôn. a. Spread
 to the utmost extent; stretched by
 the wind to the utmost extent.
 FULL-BOTTOMED, fūl'-bót'-túmd.
 a. Having a large bottom.
 FULL-EARED, fūl'-é'rd. a. Having
 the heads full of grain.
 FULL-EYED, fūl'-í'de. a. Having
 large prominent eyes.
 FULL-FED, fūl'-féd'. a. Sated, fat,
 sagnated.
 FULL-LADEN, fūl'-lá'dn. a. Laden
 till there can be no more.
 FULL-SPREAD, fūl'-spréd'. a.
 Spread to the utmost extent.
 FULL-SUMMED, fūl'-súmd'. a.
 Complete in all its parts.
 To FULL, fūl'. v. n. To cleanse cloth
 from its oil or grease.
 FULLAGE, fūl'-láge. f. The money
 paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.
 FULLER, fūl'-lúr. f. One whose
 trade is to cleanse cloth.
 FULLERS EARTH, fūl'-lúrz-érti'.
 f. A kind of marl or clay used in
 fulling.
 FULLERY, fūl'-lê-rý. f. The place
 where the trade of a fuller is exer-
 cised.
 FULLINGMILL, fūl'-líng-mil. f. A
 mill where hammers beat the cloth
 till it be cleansed.

FULLY,

F U M

- FULLY**, fŭl'-lŷ. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.
- FULMINANT**, fŭl'-mŭ-nănt. a. Thundering, making a noise like thunder.
- To FULMINATE**, fŭl'-mŭ-năte. v. n. To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
- FULMINATION**, fŭl'-mŭ-nă'-shŭn. f. The act of thundering; denunciation of censure.
- FULMINATORY**, fŭl'-mŭ-nă-tŭr'-ŷ. a. Thundering, striking horror.
- FULNESS**, fŭl'-nŭs. f. The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
- FULSOME**, fŭl'-sŭm. a. Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.
- FULSOMELY**, fŭl'-sŭm-lŷ. ad. Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.
- FULSOMENESS**, fŭl'-sŭm-nŭs. f. Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.
- FUMAGE**, fŭ'-măje. f. Hearth-money.
- FUMATORY**, fŭ'-mă-tŭr'-ŷ. f. An herb.
- To FUMBLE**, fŭm'bl. v. n. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.
- FUMBLER**, fŭm'-blŭr. f. One who acts awkwardly.
- FUMBLINGLY**, fŭm'-blŭng-lŷ. ad. In an awkward manner.
- FUME**, fŭ'me. f. Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.
- To FUME**, fŭ'me. v. n. To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.
- To FUME**, fŭ'me. v. a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.
- FUMETTE**, fŭ'-mēt'. f. The stink of meat.

F U N

- FUMID**, fŭ'-mŭd. a. Smoky, vaporous.
- FUMIDITY**, fŭ'-mŭd'-i-tŷ. f. Smokiness, tendency to smoke.
- To FUMIGATE**, fŭ'-mŭ-găte. v. n. To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.
- FUMIGATION**, fŭ-mŭ-gă'-shŭn. f. Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.
- FUMINGLY**, fŭ'-mŭng-lŷ. ad. Angrily, in a rage.
- FUMITER**, fŭ'-mŭ-tŭr. f. See **FUMATORY**.
- FUMOUS**, fŭ'-mŭs. } a. Producing
- FUMY**, fŭ'-mŷ. } fumes.
- FUN**, fŭn'. f. Sport, high merriment.
- FUNCTION**, fŭnk'-shŭn. f. Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.
- FUND**, fŭnd'. f. Stock, capital, that by which any expence is supported; stock or bank of money.
- FUNDAMENT**, fŭn'-dă-mĕnt. f. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.
- FUNDAMENTAL**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.
- FUNDAMENTAL**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl. f. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.
- FUNDAMENTALLY**, fŭn-dă-mĕn'-tăl-lŷ. ad. Essentially, originally.
- FUNERAL**, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. f. The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies; the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.
- FUNERAL**, fŭ'-nĕ-răl. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.
- FUNEREAL**, fŭ-nĕ'-ryăl. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.
- FUNGOSITY**, fŭng-gŏs'-i-tŷ. f. Unsolid excrescence.
- FUNGOUS**, fŭng'-gŭs. a. Excrescent, spongy.

FUN-

F U R

S, fūng'-gūs. f. Strictly a
om: a word used to express
crescences of flesh as grow
on the lips of wounds, or any
excrecence from trees or
not naturally belonging to

E, fū'-nkl. f. A small cord.

LAR, fū-nlk'-ū-lār. a.
ing of a small cord or fibre.

fūnk'. f. A sink.

L, fūn'-nll. f. An inverted
cone with a pipe descending
, through which liquors are
into vessels; a pipe or pas-
communication.

ur'. f. Skin with soft hair
hich garments are lined for
; soft hair of beasts found
countries, hair in general;
isture exhaled to such a de-
that the remainder sticks in
t.

fūr'. v. a. To line or cover
ins that have soft hair; to
with soft matter.

LOUGHT, fūr'-rāt. a. Made

IOUS, fū-rā'-shūs. a. Thiev-

TY, fū-rās'-l-tý. f. Dispo-
to theft.

OW, fūr'-bē-lō. f. Fur or
sewed on the lower part of
ment; an ornament of dress.

BELOW, fūr'-bē-lō. v. a.
orn with ornamental appen-

BISH, fūr'-blsh. v. a. To
, to polish, to rub up.

HER, fūr'-blsh-ūr. f. One
lishes any thing.

FION, fūr-kā'-shūn. f. Fork-
he state of shooting two ways
: blades of a fork.

t, fūr'-fūr. f. Husk or chaff,
dandriff.

LACEOUS, fūr-fū-rā'-shūs.
ky, branny, scaly.

S, fū'-ryūs. a. Mad, phre-
raging, transported by pas-
yond reason.

SLY, fū'-ryūs-lý. ad. Mad-
ently, vehemently.

I.

F U R

FURIOUSNESS, fūr'-ryūs-nk. f.
Frenzy, madness, transport of pas-
sion.

To FURL, fūr'l. v. a. To draw up, to
contract.

FURLONG, fūr'-lōng. f. A mea-
sure of length, the eighth part of a
mile.

FURLOUGH, fūr'-lō. f. A tempo-
rary dismissal from military ser-
vice; leave of absence to a soldier
for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fūr'-mēn-tý. f. Food
made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fūr'-nls. f. An inclosed
fireplace.

To FURNISH, fūr'-nsh. v. a. To
supply with what is necessary; to fit
up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fūr'-nsh-ūr. f. One
who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fūr'-nī-tshūr. f.
Moveables, goods put in a house
for use or ornament; appendages;
equipage, embellishments, decora-
tions.

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furs.

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made by the plough for the reception
of seed; any long trench or hollow.

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A weed that grows in furrowed land.

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in furrows; to divide in long hol-
lows; to make by cutting.

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dressed in fur; consisting of fur.

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FURTHER, **FURTHEST**. At a
great distance; beyond this.

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greater distance.

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put onward, to forward, to promote,
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Promotion; advancement, help.

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moter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fūr'-thér-mōre.
ad. Moreover, besides.

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ten by theft.

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FUMY, fŭ'-mŷ. } fumes.

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FUNERAL, fŭ'-nŕ-rŭl. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

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FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŭs'-i-tŷ. f. Unsolid excrescence.

FUNGOUS, fŭng'-gŭs. a. Excrescent, spongy.

FUN-

FUNGUS, fŭng'-gŭs. *f.* Strictly a mushroom: a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fŭ'-nikl. *f.* A small cord.

FUNICULAR, fŭ-nik'-ŭ-lār. *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, fŭnk'. *f.* A stink.

FUNNEL, fŭn'-nŭl. *f.* An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, fŭr'. *f.* Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.

To FUR, fŭr'. *v. a.* To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr'-rāt. *a.* Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fŭ-rā'-shŭs. *a.* Thievish.

FURACITY, fŭ-rās'-i-tŷ. *f.* Disposition to theft.

FURBELOW, fŭr'-bē-lō. *f.* Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.

To FURBELOW, fŭr'-bē-lō. *v. a.* To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fŭr'-blŭsh. *v. a.* To burnish, to polish, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fŭr'-blŭsh-ŭr. *f.* One who polishes any thing.

FURCATION, fŭr-kā'-shŭn. *f.* Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fŭr'-fŭr. *f.* Husk or chaff, scarf or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fŭr-fŭ-rā'-shŭs. *a.* Husky, branny, scaly.

FURIOUS, fŭ'-ryŭs. *a.* Mad, phrenetick; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, fŭ'-ryŭs-lŷ. *ad.* Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fŭ'-ryŭs-nŭs. *f.* Frenzy, madness, transport of passion.

To FURL, fŭr'l. *v. a.* To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fŭr'-lōng. *f.* A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fŭr'-lō. *f.* A temporary dismissal from military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fŭr'-mēn-tŷ. *f.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fŭr'-nŭs. *f.* An inclosed fireplace.

To FURNISH, fŭr'-nŭsh. *v. a.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fŭr'-nŭsh-ŭr. *f.* One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fŭr'-nŭ-tŭshŭr. *f.* Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fŭr'-yēr. *f.* A dealer in furs.

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FURROW-WEED, fŭr'-rō-wē'd. *f.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fŭr'-rō. *v. a.* To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

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FURTHER, fŭr'-thēr. *a.* **FORTH, FURTHER, FURTHEST.** At a great distance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fŭr'-thēr. *ad.* To a greater distance.

To FURTHER, fŭr'-thēr. *v. a.* To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERANCE, fŭr'-thēr-ānse. *f.* Promotion; advancement, help.

FURTHERER, fŭr'-thēr-ŭr. *f.* Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fŭr'-thēr-mōre. *ad.* Moreover, besides.

FURTIVE, fŭr'-tŭv. *a.* Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fû'-rûnkl. f. A boil, an angry pustule.

FURY, fû'-ry. f. Madness; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûr'z. f. Gorse, goss.

FURZY, fûr'-zy. a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.

FUSCATION, fûs-kâ'-shûn. f. The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fû'ze. v. a. To melt, to put into fusion.

To FUSE, fû'ze. v. n. To be melted.

FUSEE, fû-zê'. f. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musquet; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.

FUSIBLE, fû'-sibl. a. Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fû-sÿ-bil'-i-ty. f. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fû'-sil. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fû-zê'. f. A firelock, a small neat musquet; in heraldry, something like a spindle.

FUSILIER, fû-zil-lê'r. f. A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION, fû'-zhûn. f. The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSS, fûs'. f. A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.

FUST, fûst'. f. The trunk or body of

a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fûs'-tshân. f. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.

FUSTIAN, fûs'-tshân. a. Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.

FUSTICK, fûs'-tik. f. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fûs'-ti-gâte. v. a. To beat with a stick.

FUSTILARIAN, fûs'-ty-lâ'-ryan. f. A low fellow, a flinkard.

FUSTINESS, fûs'-ty-nis. f. Mouldiness, stink.

FUSTY, fûs'-ty. a. Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fû'-til. a. Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.

FUTILITY, fû-til'-i-ty. f. Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.

FUTOCKS, fû'-tûks. f. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTURE, fû'-tshûr. a. That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fû'-tshûr. f. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fû'-tshûr-ly. ad. In time to come.

FUTURITION, fû-tshû-rish'-ûn. f. The state of being to be.

FUTURITY, fû-tshû-rî-ty. f. Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.

To FUZZ, fûz'. v. n. To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL, fûz'-bâl. f. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY, fy'. interj.

G.

G A G

GABARDINE, gáb-ár-dě'n. f. A coarse frock.

To GABBLE, gáb'l. v. n. To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, gáb'l. f. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, gáb'-lúr. f. A prater, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gá'bl. f. An excise, a tax.

GABION, gá'-byùn. f. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gá'bl. f. The sloping roof of a building.

GAD, gád'. f. A wedge or ingot of steel; a stile or graver.

To GAD, gád'. v. n. To ramble about without any settled purpose.

GADDER, gád'-dúr. f. A Rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.

GADDINGLY, gád'-dĩng-lý. ad. In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gád'-flý. f. A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gáf'. f. A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gáf'-fúr. f. A word of respect, now obsolete.

GAFFLES, gáf'iz. f. Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

To GAG, gág'. v. n. To stop the mouth.

GAG, gág'. f. Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, gá'je. f. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To GAGE, gá'je. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.

G A I

To GAGGLE, gág'l. v. n. To make noise like a goose.

GAIETY, gá'-l-tý. f. See GAYETY.

GAILY, gá'-lý. ad. Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

GAIN, gá'ne. f. Profit, advantage, interest, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gá'ne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; To gain over, to draw to another party or interest.

To GAIN, gá'ne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gá'n-úr. f. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gá'n-súk. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gá'n-súl-ý. ad. Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gá'n-súl-nla. f. Lucrativeness.

GAINGIVING, gá'n-glv-ing. f. The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gá'n-lis. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gá'n-lěf-nis. f. Unprofitableness.

GAINLY, gá'n-lý. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gá'n-sá. v. a. To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gá'n-sá-úr. f. Opponent, adversary.

'GAINST, gěnst'. prep. For AGAINST.

GAIRISH, gá'-rlish. a. Gaudy, showy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

G A L

GAIRISHNESS, gá'-rísh-nís. f. Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gá'te. f. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gá'-lák-sý. f. The milky way.

GALBANUM, gál'-bá-núm. f. A kind of gum.

GALE, gá'le. f. A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gál'-yás. f. A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GALEATED, gál'-yá-tíd. a. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monks-hood.

GALLOT, gál'-yút. f. A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase.

GALL, gá'l. f. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.

To GALL, gá'l. v.a. To hurt by fretting the skin; to impair, to wear away; to teaze, to fret, to vex; to harass, to mischief.

To GALL, gá'l. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, gál'-lánt. a. Gay, well dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious; inclined to courtship.

GALLANT, gál'-lánt'. f. A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY, gál'-lánt-'ý. ad. Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.

GALLANTRY, gál'-lán-trý. f. Splendour of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLEON, gál'-lò'n. f. A large ship of four or five decks, in use only among the Spaniards.

GALLERY, gál'-lér-ý. f. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, in-

G A L

to which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

GALLEY, gál'-lý. f. A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gál'-lý-sláve. f. A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GALLIARD, gál'-lyárd. f. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, spritely dance.

GALLIARDISE, gál'-lyár-díze. f. Merriment, exuberant gaiety.

GALLICISM, gál'-lý-sizm. f. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gál'-lý-gás'-kíns. f. Large open hose.

GALLIMATIA, gál'-lý-má'-shá. f. Nonsense, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gál'-lý-má'-frý. f. A hochpoch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIOT, gál'-lyút. f. A small swift galley.

GALLIPOT, gál'-lý-pót. f. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gál'-lún. f. A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gál'-lò'n. f. A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, gál'-lúp. v. n. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.

GALLOP, gál'-lúp. f. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gál'-lúp-úr. f. A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.

GALLOWAY, gál'-lò-wá. f. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GALLOW, gál'-lò. v.a. To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWGLASSES, gál'-lò-gláf-séz. f. Soldiers among the Irish.

GALLOWS, gál'-lús. f. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors

G A M

tors are hanged ; a wretch that deserves the gallows.

GALLOWTREE, gál'-lò-trẻ. f. The tree of terrou; the gallows.

GAMBADE, gám-bá'de. } f. Spat-

GAMBADO, gám-bá'-dồ. } ter-

dashes.

GAMBLER, gám'-blừ. f. A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBODGE, gám-bỏ'je. f. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gám'-bủl. v. n. To dance, to skip, to frisk.

GAMBOL, gám'-bủl. f. A skip, a leap for joy ; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gám'-rủl. f. The hind leg of a horse.

GAME, gá'me. f. Sport of any kind ; jest, opposed to earnest ; insolent merriment, sportive insult ; a single match at play ; field sports, as the chase ; animals pursued in the field ; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gá'me. v. n. To play at any sport ; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gá'me-kỏk. f. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gá'me-ẻg. f. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gá'me-kẻp-ừ. f. A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME, gá'me-sủm. a. Frolicksome, gay, sportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gá'me-sủm-nủs. f. Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gá'me-sủm-lỷ. ad. Merrily.

GAMESTER, gá'mf-từ. f. One who is viciously addicted to play ; one who is engaged at play ; a merry frolicksome person ; a prostitute.

GAMMER, gám'-mử. f. The compellation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gám'-mủn. f. The buttock of a hog salted and dried ; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.

G A P

GAMUT, gám'-ủt. f. The scale of musical notes.

'GAN, gán'. for Began, from 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gán'-dử. f. The male of the goose.

To GANG, gáng'. v. n. To go, to walk : an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, gáng'. f. A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gáng'-glyủn. f. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

To GANGRENATE, gáng'-grẻ-náte. v. a. To produce a gangrene ; to mortify.

GANGRENE, gán'-grẻn. f. A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gán'-grẻn. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gán'-grỷ-nủs. a. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gáng'-wá. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gáng'-wẻk. f. Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gánt'-lủp. } f. A mi-

GANTLET, gánt'-lủt. } litary

punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GANZA, gán'-za. f. A kind of wild goose.

GAOL, jả'le. f. A prison, a place of confinement.

To GAOL, jả'le. v. a. To imprison ; to commit to gaol.

GAOLDELIVERY, jả'le-dẻ-liv'-ừ-ỷ. f. The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jả'le-ừ. f. Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, gáp'. f. An opening in a broken fence ; a bench ; a hole, a deficiency ; any interstice, a vacuity.

GAP-TOOTHED, gáp'-tỏtủt. a.

Having interstices between the teeth.

To **GAPE**, gá'p. v. n. To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation; to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

GAPER, gá'-pér. f. One who opens his mouth; one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gá'rb. f. Dress, cloaths; fashion of dress; exterior appearance.

GARBAGE, gá'r-bldzh. f. The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gá'r-bll. f. A plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBIDGE, gá'r-bldzh. f. Corrupted from **GARBAGE**.

GARBISH, gá'r-blsh. f. A corruption from **GARBAGE**.

To **GARBLE**, gá'rbl. v. a. To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gá'r-blúr. f. He who separates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gá'r-boil. f. Disorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gá'rd. f. Wardship, care, custody.

GARDEN, gá'r-dln. f. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often used in composition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE, gá'r-dln-wáre. f. The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gá'rd-núr. f. He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gá'rd-nlog. f. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gá'r-gá-rizm. f. A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To **GARGARIZE**, gá'r-gá-rize. v. a. To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To **GARGLE**, gá'rgl. v. a. To wash the throat with some liquor not suf-

fered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gá'rgl. f. A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARLAND, gá'r-lánd. f. A wreath of branches or flowers.

GARLICK, gá'r-lík. f. A plant.

GARLICK-EATER, gá'r-lík-é'-úr. f. A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gá'r-mént. f. Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gá'r-núr. f. A place in which threshed grain is stored up.

To **GARNER**, gá'r-núr. v. a. To store as in garners.

GARNET, gá'r-nít. f. A gem.

To **GARNISH**, gá'r-nish. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gá'r-nish. f. Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gá'r-nish-mént. f. Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gá'r-ní-tshúr. f. Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN, gá'r-rán. f. A small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse.

GARRET, gá'r-rlt. f. A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETEER, gá'r-rét-té'r. f. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gá'r-rl-sún. f. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To **GARRISON**, gá'r-rl-sún. v. a. To secure by fortresses.

GARRULITY, gá'r-rú'-ll-tý. f. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gá'r-rú-lús. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gá'r-túr. f. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To **GARTER**, gá'r-túr. v. a. To bind with a garter.

GARTH,

G A T

GARTH, gərth. f. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gās'. f. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gās-kō-nā'de. f. A boast, a bravado.

To GASH, gāsh'. v. a. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gāsh'. f. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gās'-kīnz. f. Wide hose, wide breeches.

To GASP, gāsp'. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

GASP, gāsp'. f. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To GAST, gāst'. v. a. To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gās'-trīk. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gās-trōt'-ō-my. f. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gāt'. The preterite of GER.

GATE, gā'te. f. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gā'te-vēn. f. The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gā'te-wā. f. A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gāth'-ār. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needle-work.

To GATHER, gāth'-ūr. v. n. To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gāth'-ūr. f. Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gāth'-ēr-rūr. f. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets up a crop of any kind.

G A Y

GATHERING, gāth'-ēr-ing. f. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gā'd. f. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gā'd. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gā'-dēr-y. f. Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gā'-dī-lý. ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, gā'-dý-nīs. f. Showiness, tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, gā'-dý. a. Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gā'-dý. f. A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gā've. The preterite of GIVE.

GAVEL, gāv'-il. f. A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gāv'-il-kīnd. f. In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

To GAUGE, gā'je. v. a. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gā'je. f. A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gā'-jūr. f. One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gānt'. a. Thin, slender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gānt'-lý. ad. Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gānt'-llt. f. An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gā'z. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK, gā'k. f. A cuckow, a foolish fellow.

GAUNTREE, gā'n-ārē. f. A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, gā'. a. Airy, chearful, merry, frolick; fine, showy.

GAYETY, gā'-l-tý. f. Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show.

GAYLY, gā'-lý. ad. Merrily, cheerfully, showily.

GAYNESS, gā'-nīs. f. Gayety, finery.

G E L

To GAZE, gâ'ze. v. n. To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.

GAZE, gâ'ze. f. Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gâ'-zûr. f. He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZEFUL, gâ'ze-fûl. a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gâ'ze-hound. f. A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gâ-zèt'. f. A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gâz-èt-tê'r. f. A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gâ'-zing-stôk. f. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gâ-zô'n. f. In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, gê'r. f. Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.

GEE, jê'. A term used by waggoners to their horses, when they would have them go faster.

GEESE, gê's. The plural of Goose.

GELABLE, jê'-lâbl. a. What may be congealed.

GELATINE, jêl'-â-tine. }
GELATINOUS, jê-lât'-în-ûs. } a.
 Formed into a jelly.

To GELD, gêld'. v. a. preter. **GELDED** or **GELT**, part. pass. **GELDED** or **GELT**. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.

GELDER, gêld'-ûr. f. One that performs the act of castration.

GELDER-ROSE, gêl'-dûr-rô'ze. f. A plant.

GELDING, gêl'-ding. f. Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, jêl'-ld. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jê-ld'-l-tý. f. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jêl'-ld-nls. f. Extreme cold.

G E N

GELLY, jêl'-ly. f. Any viscid viscosity, glue, gluey substance.

GELT, gêlt'. part. pass. of **GEM**, jêm'. f. A jewel, a stone of whatever kind; bud.

To GEM, jêm'. v. a. To with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jêm'. v. n. To the first buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jê-pâ-rûs. a. Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jêm'-mý. To double.

GEMINATION, jêm-mý. f. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jêm'-mý-ný. f. pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jêm'-mý. Double.

GEMMAR, jêm'-mâr. a. To gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jêm'-mýus. ing to jems; resembling.

GENDER, jên'-dûr. f. sort, a sex; a distinction of grammar.

To GENDER, jên'-dûr. v. beget; to produce, to cause.

To GENDER, jên'-dûr. v. copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jên'-ê-l-kál. a. Pertaining to families.

GENEALOGIST, jên'-ê-âl. He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY, jên'-ê-âl. History of the succession lies.

GENERABLE, jên'-ê-râbl. may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jên'-ê-rál. a. comprehending many species or kinds, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any particular import; not restrictive, narrow or distinctive in relating to a whole class of men; publick, comprehensive; extensive; though universal; common, usual.

GENERAL, jên'-ê-rál. whole, the totality; the interest of the whole.

gar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jén'-è-rà-lì'-sý-mò. f. The supreme commander.

GENERALITY, jén'-è-ràl'-l-tý. f. The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jén'-è-ràl-ý. ad. In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally, commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jén'-è-ràl-nls. f. Wide extent, though short of universality, frequency, commonness.

GENERALTY, jén'-è-ràl'-tý. f. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jén'-è-rànt. f. The begetting or productive power.

To **GENERATE**, jén'-è-ràte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, jén'-è-rà'-shùn. f. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, jén'-è-rà-tlv. a. Having the power of propagation; prolifick, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jén'-è-rà-túr. f. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERIC, jè-nér'-l-kál. } a.

GENERICK, jè-nér'-rlk. } That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jè-nér'-rl-kál-ý. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROUSITY, jén'-è-ròs'-l-tý. f. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jén'-è-rús. a. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jén'-è-rús-lý. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly, liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jén'-è-rús-nls. f. The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jén'-è-sls. f. Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jén'-nit. f. A small well proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, gè'-nèth-thìl'-à-kál. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

GENETHLIACKS, gè'-nè th'-lý-àks. f. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, gè'-nèth-lý-àt'-lk. f. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jè nè'-vâ. f. A distilled spirituous water.

GENIAL, jè' nyâl. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulness or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jè'-nyâl-lý. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jè-ník'-û-lâ-tlj. a. Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jè'-nik-û-lâ'-shùn. f. Knottiness.

GENIO, jè'-nyó. f. A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jén'-l-tâlz. f. Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jén'-ní-tln. f. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jén'-l-tlv. a. In grammar, the name of a case.

GENIUS, jè'-nyús. f. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superiour faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.

GENTEEL, jén-tè'l. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jén-tè'l-lý. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jén-tè'l-nls. f.

Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; qualities befitting a man of rank.
GENTIAN, jén'-tshán. f. Felwort or baldmony.
GENTIANELLA, jén-tshá-nél'-lá. f. A kind of blue colour.
GENTILE, jén'-tíle. f. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.
GENTILISM, jén'-tí-lízm. f. Heathenism, paganism.
GENTILITIOUS, jén-tí-líh'-ús. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.
GENTILITY, jén-tí-lí-tý. f. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.
GENTLE, jént'l. a. Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacifick.
GENTLEFOLK, jént'l-fók. f. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
GENTLEMAN, jént'l-mán. f. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.
GENTLEMANLIKE, jént'l-mán-like. }
GENTLEMANLY, jént'l-mán-lý. } a.
 Becoming a man of birth.
GENTLENESS, jént'l-nís. f. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.
GENTLESHIP, jént'l-shíp. f. Carriage of a gentleman.
GENTLEWOMAN, jént'l-wúm-ún. f. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.
GENTLY, jént'-lý. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.
GENTRY, jén'-trý. f. Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jé'-nú-flék'-shún. f. The act of bending the knee, adoration expressed by bending the knee.
GENUINE, jén'-ú-lín. a. Not spurious.
GENUINELY, jén'-ú-lín-lý. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.
GENUINENESS, jén'-ú-lín-nís. f. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.
GENUS, jé'-nú. f. In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.
GEOCENTRICK, jé'-ò-sén'-trík. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.
GEODÆSIA, jé'-ò-dé'-syá. f. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.
GEODÆTICAL, jé'-ò-dét'-í-kál. a. Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.
GEOGRAPHER, jóg'-grá-fúr. f. One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.
GEOGRAPHICAL, jé'-ò-gráf'-í-kál. a. Relating to geography.
GEOGRAPHICALLY, jé'-ò-gráf'-í-kál-ý. ad. In a geographical manner.
GEOGRAPHY, jóg'-grá-fý. f. Knowledge of the earth.
GEOLOGY, jé'-òl'-ò-jý. f. The doctrine of the earth.
GEOMANCER, jé'-ò-mán-fúr. f. A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.
GEOMANCY, jé'-ò-mán-sý. f. The act of foretelling by figures.
GEOMANTICK, jé'-ò-mán'-tík. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.
GEOMETER, jé'-òm'-é-túr. f. One skilled in geometry, a geometri-
GEOMETRAL, jé'-òm'-é-trál. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jě'-ò-mèt'-trí-kál. }
GEOMETRICK, jě'-ò-mèt'-trík. } a.
 Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jě'-ò-mèt'-trí-kál-ý. ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jě'-ò-mě-trík'-án. f. One skilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jě'-òm'-ě-tríze. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jóm'-mě-trý. f. The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered.

GEOPONICAL, jě'-ò-pón'-l-kál. a. Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jě'-ò-pón'-lks. f. The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, já'rje. f. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, já'r-jlk. f. Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

GEORGICK, já'r-jlk. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jě'-òt'-lk. a. Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jě'-rěnt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jěr'-mán. f. A first cousin.

GERMAN, jěr'-mán. a. Related.

GERMANDER, jěr'-mán-dúr. f. A plant.

GERME, jěrm'. f. A sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, jěr'-mín. f. A shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, jěr'-mí-náte. v. n. To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jěr'-mí-ná'-shùn. f. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, jěr'-rúnd. f. In the La-

tin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jětt'. f. A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, jěf-tá'-shùn. f. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jěf-tík'-ú-láte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to shew postures.

GESTICULATION, jěf-tík'-ú-lá'-shùn. f. Antick tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, jěs'-tshúr. f. Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gět'. v. a. pret. I Got, anciently GAT, part. pass. Got or GOTTEN. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gět'. v. n. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to escape; To get over, to pass without being stopped; To get up, to rise from repose, to rise from a seat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gět'-túr. f. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gět'-ting. f. Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gú'-gá. f. A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gú'-gá. a. Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHAFTFUL, gáft'-fúl. a. Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHAFTLINESS, gáft'-lý-nls. f. Horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness:

G I B

GHAFTLY, gâf'-lî. *a.* Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHAFTNESS, gâf'-nîs. *f.* Ghaftliness, horror of look.

GHEKKIN, gér'-kîn. *f.* A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gô'st. *f.* The soul of man; a spirit appearing after death; to give up the Ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHOSTLINESS, gô'st-lî-nîs. *f.* Spiritual tendency, quality having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, gô'st-lî. *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, jî'-ânt. *f.* A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jî'-ân-tês. *f.* A she giant.

GIANTLIKE, jî'-ânt-like. } *a.* Gi-

GIANTLY, jî'-ânt-lî. } gantick, vast.

GIANTSHIP, jî'-ânt-shîp. *f.* Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gîb'. *f.* Any old worn-out animal.

To GIBBER, gîb'-bûr. *v. n.* To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gîb'-bêr-îsh. *f.* Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jîb'-blt. *f.* A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed; any traverse beams.

To GIBBET, jîb'-blt. *v. a.* To hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBOSITY, gîb'-bôs'-î-tî. *f.* Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gîb'-bûs. *a.* Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crookbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, gîb'-bûs-nîs. *f.* Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gîb'-kât. *f.* An old worn-out cat.

G I G

To GIBE, jî'be. *v. n.* To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

To GIBE, jî'be. *v. a.* To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jî'be. *f.* Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.

GIBER, jî'-bûr. *f.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jî'-bîng-lî. *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, jîb'-lîts. *f.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gîd'-dî-lî. *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; incessantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

GIDDINESS, gîd'-dî-nîs. *f.* The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gîd'-dî. *a.* Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gîd'-dî-brând. *a.* Careless, thoughtless.

GIDDYHEADED, gîd'-dî-héd-îd. *a.* Without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDYPACED, gîd'-dî-pâst. *a.* Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, gér'-êgl. *f.* An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gîft'. *f.* A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gîft'-tîd. *a.* Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gîg'. *f.* Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, jî-gân'-tik. *a.* Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gîg'l. *v. n.* To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gîg'-lûr. *f.* A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gîg'-lît. *f.* A wanton, a lascivious girl.

GIGOT, jîg'-ût. *f.* The hip joint.

To GILD, glld'. v. a. pret. **GILDED** or **GILT**. To wash over with gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.

GILDER, gl'-dúr. f. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

GILDING, gl'-ding. f. Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILLS, 'gilz'. f. The apertures at each side of a fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jll'. f. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jll'-hous. f. A house where gill is sold.

GILLYFLOWER, jll'-ly-flowr. f. Corrupted from **JULYFLOWER**.

GILT, glt'. f. Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, glt'. The participle of **GILD**, which see.

GIM, jlm'. a. Neat, spruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jlm'-krák. f. A slight or trivial mechanism.

GIMLET, glm'-lit. f. A borer with a screw at its point.

GIMP, gimp'. f. A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, jln'. f. A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jln'-júr. f. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, jln'-júr-bréd. f. A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jln'-júr-ly'. ad. Cautiously, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jln'-júr-nls. f. Niceness, tenderness.

GINGIVAL, jln'-jý-vál. a. Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jlng'-gl. v. n. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, jlng'-gl. v. a. To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

GINGLE, jlng'-gl. f. A shrill resounding noise; affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gíng'-ly-moid. a. Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gíng'-ly-mús. f. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET, jln'-nét. f. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jln'-seng. f. A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

GIPSY, jlp'-sy. f. A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jí'-rá-sòle. f. The herb turnsol; the opal stone.

To GIRD, gèrd'. v. a. pret. **GIRDED** or **GIRT**. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as a garment; to inclose, to incircle.

To GIRD, gèrd'. v. n. To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.

GIRDER, gér'-dúr. f. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gèrd'l. f. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiack, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gèrd'l. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to inclose, to shut in, to environ.

GIRDLABELT, gèrd'l-bélt. f. The belt that incircles the waist.

GIRDLER, gèrd'-lúr. f. A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jí're. f. A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gér'l. f. A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gér'-lsh. a. Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gér'-lsh-ly'. ad. In a girlish manner.

GIRT, gért'. part. pass. from **To GIRD**. See **GIRD**.

To GIRT, gért'. v. a. To gird, to encompass, to encircle.

GIRTH, gérth'. f. The band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gérth'. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, giv'. v. a. preter. GAVE, part. pass. GIVEN. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance, to permit, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to resign, to yield up; To give away, to alienate from one's self; To give back, to return, to restore; To give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to cease, to addict, to attach, to conclude lost, to abandon; To give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter, to show in false appearance; To give up, to resign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, giv'. v. n. To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to cease, to forbear; To give over, to cease, to act no more; To give out, to publish, to proclaim, to cease, to yield; To give way, to yield, to make room for.

GIVER, glv'-úr. f. One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter.

GIVES, gl'vz. f. Fetters, shackles for the feet.

GIZZARD, glz'-zúrd. f. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, gláb'-rí-tý. f. Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, glá'-shál. a. Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glá'-sháte. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glá'-shá'-shún. f. The act of turning into ice, ice med.

GLACIS, glá'-sís. f. In fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, glád'. a. Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, glád'. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glád'n. v. a. To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADDER, glád'-dúr. f. One that makes glad. The comparative degree of GLAD.

GLADE, glá'de. f. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glád'-fúl-nís. f. Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, glá-dyá'-túr. f. A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glád'-lý. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glád'-nís. f. Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glád'-súm. a. Pleased, gay, delighted; causing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glád'-súm-lý. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glád'-súm-nís. f. Gayety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, glá're. f. The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glá're. v. a. To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glán'se. f. A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glán'se. v. n. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glán'se. v. a. To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glán'-sín-g-lý. ad. In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glánd'. f. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood,

GLAN-

GLA

GLASS, glán'-dúrz. f. A different to horses.

GLASSY, glán'-díf'-fè-rús. g mast, bearing acorns.

GLASS, glán'-dúle. f. A small wing to the secretion of

GLASSY, glán'-dú-lòs'-l-collection of glands.

GLASS, glán'-dú-lús. a. g to the glands, subsisting inds.

GLASS, glá're. v. n. To shine dazzle the eyes; to look like piercing eyes; to shine usly.

GLASS, glá're. v. a. To shoot ndour as the eye cannot

GLASS, glá're. f. Overpowering splendour, such as dazzles a fierce piercing look.

GLASS, glá'-ryús. a. Consist-iscous transparent matter, white of an egg.

GLASS, glá'-ring. a. Applied hing very shocking, as a rime.

GLASS, glás'. f. An artificial sub-ide by fusing salts and flint ogether, with a vehement lass vessel of any kind; a glass, a mirror; a glass he sight; An Hour Glass, sed in measuring time by of sand; a cup of glass used in; the quantity of wine ontained in a glass; a per-glass.

GLASS, glás'. a. Vitreous, made of

GLASS, glás'. v. a. To case in cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASS, glás'-fúr'-nás. f. e in which glass is made by ion.

GLASS, glás'-gá-zing. a. often contemplating him-mirror.

GLASS, glás'-grind-úr. f. ose trade is to polish and as.

GLASS, glás'-hous. f. A here glass is manufactured.

GLE

GLASSMAN, glás'-mán. f. One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, glás'-mètl. f. Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, glás'-wùrk. f. Ma-nufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, glás'-wùrt. f. A plant.

GLASSY, glás'-fý. a. Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTENBURY THORN, glásn'-bér-ý-thá'rn. f. A species of med-lar.

GLAUCOMA, glá-kò'-má. f. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, glá've. f. A broad sword, a falchion.

TO GLAZE, glá'ze. v. a. To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glá'-zhúr. f. One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAM, glé'm. f. Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.

TO GLEAM, glé'm. v. n. To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glé'm-ý. a. Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

TO GLEAN, glé'n. v. a. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEANER, glé'n-úr. f. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, glé'n-ing. f. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glé'be. f. Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glé'-bús. a. Turfy.

GLEBY, glé'-bý. a. Turfy.

GLEDE, glé'd. f. A kite.

GLEE, glé'. f. Joy, merriment, gayety, song.

GLEEFUL, glé'-fúl. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK,

GLEEK, glé'k. *f.* Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glé't. *f.* A thin ichor running from a sore; a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glé't. *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly,

GLEETY, glé'-tý. *a.* Ichory, thinly sanious.

GLEN, glín. *f.* A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glú'. *f.* A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glíb'. *a.* Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glíb'. *v. a.* To castrate.

GLIBLY, glíb'-lý. *ad.* Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glíb'-nls. *f.* Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glí'de. *v. n.* To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glí'-dúr. *f.* One that glides.

GLIKE, glí'k. *f.* A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glím'-múr. *v. n.* To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glím'-múr. *f.* Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMPSE, glímp's. *f.* A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, glís'n. *v. n.* To shine, to sparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glís'-túr. *v. n.* To shine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glít'-túr. *v. n.* To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glít'-túr. *f.* Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glít'-túr-ing-lý. *ad.* With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glóre. *v. a.* To squint, look askew.

To GLOAT, gló'te. *v. n.* To cast side-glances; as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, gló'-bá-tíd. *a.* Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidical.

GLOBE, gló'be. *f.* A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, gló'-bó'se. *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, gló'-bós'-l-tý. *f.* Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, gló'-bús. *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glób'-ù-lár. *a.* Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glób'-ùle. *f.* Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glób'-ù-lús. *a.* In form of a small sphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glóm'-ér-áte. *v. a.* To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMERATION, glóm'-è-rá'-shún. *f.* The act of forming into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glóm'-ér-ús. *a.* Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, gló'm. *f.* Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness.

To GLOOM, gló'm. *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be sullen.

GLOOMILY, gló'm-ý-lý. *ad.* Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dismally; sullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, gló'm-ý-nls. *f.* Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismalness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, gló'm-ý. *a.* Obscure, imper-

perfectly illuminated, almost
; dark of complexion; sullen,
melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy
heart.

ILLUSTRATED, glò'-ryd. a. Illustrious,
durable.

GLORIFICATION, glò'-ry-fl-ká"-
f. The act of giving glory.

GLORIFY, glò'-ry-fy. v. a. To
confer honour or praise to one; to
honour or praise in worship; to
exalt, to honour, to extol; to ex-
alt in glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glò'-ryús. a. Noble,
dignified, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glò'-ryús-ly. ad.
Magnificently, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glò'-ry. f. Praise paid in
honour; the felicity of heaven
reserved for those that please God;
honour, praise, fame, renown, ce-
lebrity; a circle of rays which sur-
rounds the heads of saints in pic-
ture; generous pride.

BOAST, glò'-ry. v. n. To boast
to be proud of.

GLORIOUSE, glò'-ze. v. a. To flatter,
to flatter.

GLORIOUS, glòs'. f. A scholium, a com-
ment; an interpretation artfully
devised, a specious representation;
superficial lustre,

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'. v. n. To comment,
to make fly remarks.

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'. v. a. To explain
to comment; to palliate by spe-
cious exposition or representation;
to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'-sá-ry. f. A dic-
tionary of obscure or antiquated
words.

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'-sh. f. A scholiast,
commentator; a polisher.

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'-sy-nis. f.
Both polish; superficial lustre.

SOGRAPHER, glòs'-sòg'-grá-
f. A scholiast, a commentator.

SOGRAPHY, glòs'-sòg'-grá-
f. The writing of commenta-

GLORIOUSLY, glòs'-sy. a. Shining,
thoroughly polished.

GLORIOUSLY, glòv'. f. Cover of the
book.

L. I.

GLOVER, glòv'-úr. f. One whose
trade is to make or sell gloves.

To GLOUT, glòut'. v. n. To pout,
to look sullen.

To GLOW, glò'. v. n. To be heated
so as to shine without flame; to burn
with vehement heat; to feel heat of
body; to exhibit a strong bright
colour; to feel passion of mind, or
activity of fancy; to rage or burn
as a passion.

To GLOW, glò'. v. a. To make hot
so as to shine.

GLOW, glò'. f. Shining heat, un-
usual warmth; vehemence of pas-
sion; brightness or vividness of co-
lour.

GLOW-WORM, glò'-wurm. f. A
small creeping insect with a lumi-
nous tail.

To GLOZE, glò'-ze. v. n. To flat-
ter, to wheedle, to fawn; to com-
ment.

GLOZE, glò'-ze. f. Flattery, insinua-
tion; specious show, gloss.

GLUE, glú'. f. A viscous body com-
monly made by boiling the skins of
animals to a jelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glú'. v. a. To join with
a viscous cement; to hold together;
to join, to unite, to inviscate.

GLUEBOILER, glú'-boil-úr. f. One
whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glú'-úr. f. One who ce-
ments with glue.

GLUM, glúm'. a. Sullen, stubbornly
grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glút'. v. a. To swallow,
to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond
sufficiency; to feast or delight even
to satiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glút'. f. That which is
gorged or swallowed; plenty even
to loathing and satiety; more than
enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glút'-tí-nús. a.
Gluey, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glút'-tí-nús-nis.
f. Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glút'n. f. One who
indulges himself too much in eat-
ing; one eager of any thing to ex-
cess; an animal remarkable for a
voracious appetite.

To GLUTTONISE, glút'n-íze. v. a.

To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glút'n-ús. a. Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glút'-ún-ús-lý.

ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glút'-ún-ý. f. Excess of eating, luxury of the table.

GLUY, glú'-ý. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYNN, glín'. f. A hollow between two mountains.

To GNARL, ná'rl. v. n. To growl, to murmur, to snarl.

GNARLED, ná'r-ld. a. Knotty.

To GNASH, násh'. v. a. To strike together, to clash.

To GNASH, násh'. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nát'. f. A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nát'-flow-úr. f. The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nát'-snap-púr. f. A bird so called.

To GNAW, ná'. v. a. To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, ná'. v. n. To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, ná'-úr. f. One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nõ'-mõn. f. The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nõ'-mõn'-lks. f. The art of dialling.

To GO, gó'. v. n. pret. I WENT, I HAVE GONE. To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread,

to be dispersed, to reach further; to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go aside, to err, to deviate from the right, to abscond; To go between, to interpose, to moderate between two; To go by, to pass unnoticed, to observe as a rule; To go down, to be swallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; To go off, to die, to de cease, to depart from a post; To go on, to make attack, to proceed; To go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; To go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguished; To go through, to perform throughly, to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

GO-TO, gó-tò'. interject. Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GO-BY, gó-by'. f. Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gó'-kárt. f. A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, gó'de. f. A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gó'de. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

GOAL, gó'le. f. The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

GOAL, já'le. f. An incorrect spelling for JAIL, which see.

GOAR, gó're. f. Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gó'te. f. An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gó'te-bérd. f. A plant.

GOATCHAFER, gó'te-tsháf-fúr. f. A kind of beetle.

GOATHERD, gó'te-hérd. f. One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gó'te-má'r-júr-úm. f. Goatbeard.

GOATS.

G O D

'S-RUE, gò'ts-rò. f. A plant.
S-THORN, gò'ts-thörn. f. A
 .
ISH, gò'te-lsh. a. Resembling
 it in rankness or lust.
BBLE, gòb'l. v.a. To swallow
 y with tumult and noise.
LER, gòb'-lúr. f. One that
 ars in haste.
TWEEN, gò'-bè-twèn. f.
 that transacts business by run-
 between two parties.
ET, gòb'-lit. f. A bowl or cup.
IN, gòb'-lín. f. An evil spi-
 walking sprit, a frightful phan-
 a fairy, an elf.
gòd'. f. The Supreme Being;
 e god, an idol; any person or
 deified, or too much honoured.
D, gòd'. v.a. To deify; to
 to divine honours.
HILD, gòd'-tshild. f. The
 for whom one became sponsor
 ptism.
DAUGHTER, gòd'-dà-túr. f.
 l for whom one became spon-
 baptism.
ESS, gòd'-dis. f. A female
 ity.
ESS-LIKE, gòd'-dlí-like. a.
 nbling a goddess.
'ATHER, gòd'-fà-thúr. f.
 sponsor at the font.
HEAD, gòd'-héd. f. Godship,
 e nature; a deity in person, a
 or goddess.
ESS, gòd'-lls. a. Without
 of duty to God, atheistical,
 ed, impious.
LIKE, gòd'-like. a. Divine,
 bling a divinity.
ING, gòd'-líng. f. A little
 ity.
INESS, gòd'-lý-nís. f. Piety
 od; general observation of all
 uties prescribed by religion.
Y, gòd'-lý. a. Pious towards
 good, righteous, religious.
Y, gòd'-lý. ad. Piously, right-
 .
YHEAD, gòd'-lý-héd. f.
 ness, righteousness.
MOTHER, gòd'-múth-úr. f.
 man who has become sponsor
 ptism.

G O L

GODSHIP, gòd'-shíp. f. The rank
 or character of a god, deity, divinity.
GODSON, gòd'-sún. f. One for
 whom one has been sponsor at the
 font.
GODWARD, gòd'-wård. ad. To-
 ward God.
GODWIT, gòd'-wlt. f. A bird of
 particular delicacy.
GODYELD, gòd'-yèld. A term of
 thanks, corrupted from God shield
 or protect. Now not used.
GOER, gò'-úr. f. One that goes, a
 runner; a walker.
To GOGGLE, gòg'l. v. n. To look
 askint.
GOGGLE-EYED, gòg'l-íde. a.
 Squint-eyed, not looking straight.
GOING, gò'-íng. f. The act of walk-
 ing; pregnancy; departure.
GOLA, gò'-là. f. The same with
CYMATIUM.
GOLD, gò'ld. f. The purest, hea-
 viest, and most precious of all me-
 tals; money.
GOLD, gò'ld. a. Made of gold,
 golden.
GOLDBEATER, gò'ld-bè-túr. f.
 One whose occupation is to beat gold.
GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gò'ld-bè-
 túrz-skin'. f. Skin which goldbeat-
 ers lay between the leaves of their
 metal while they beat it.
GOLDBOUND, gò'ld-bound. a.
 Encompassed with gold.
GOLDEN, gò'ldn. a. Made of gold,
 consisting of gold; shining; yel-
 low, of the colour of gold; excel-
 lent, valuable; happy, resembling
 the age of gold.
GOLDENLY, gò'ldn-lý. ad. De-
 lightfully, splendidly.
GOLDFINCH, gò'ld-flntsh. f. A
 singing bird.
GOLDFINDER, gò'ld-flnd-úr. f.
 One who finds gold. A term ludi-
 crously applied to those that empty
 jakes.
GOLDHAMMER, gò'ld-hám-múr.
 f. A kind of bird.
GOLDING, gò'ld-íng. f. A sort of
 apple.
GOLDSIZE, gò'ld-síze. f. A glue
 of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gò'ld-smìth. f. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gò'me. f. The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GONDOLA, gòn'-dò-là. f. A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gòn-dò-lè'r. f. A boatman.

GONE, gòn'. part. pret. from Go. Advanced forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gòn'-fà-lùn. } f. An
GONFANON, gòn'-fà-nùn. } ensign, a standard.

GONORRHOEA, gòn-òr-rè'-à. f. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gùd'. a. comp. **BETTER**, superl. **BEST**. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste; complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fast; really, seriously; To make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gùd'. f. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities such as are desirable, virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gùd'. ad. Well, not ill, not amiss; As good, no worse.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gùd'-kòn-dìth'-ùnd. a. Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODLINESS, gùd'-lỳ-nìs. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gùd'-lỳ. a. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOODMAN, gùd'-màn. f. A slight appellation of civility; a rustick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gùd'-nìs. f. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gùd'z. f. Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gùd'-dỳ. f. A low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, gò's. f. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gò'z-bér-ỳ. f. A tree and fruit.

GOOSECAP, gò's-káp. f. A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, gò's-fùt. f. Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gò's-gràs. f. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gà'r-bèl-ỳ. f. A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gà'r-bèl-ỳd. a. Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gà'rd. f. An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gò're. f. Blood; blood clot- ted or congealed.

To GORE, gò're. v. a. To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gà'rje. f. The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, gà'rje. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGED, gà'rjd. a. Having a gorge or throat.

GORGEOUS, gà'r-jùs. a. Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gà'r-jùs-lỳ. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gà'r-jùs-nìs. f. Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gà'r-jlt. f. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gà'r-gùn. f. A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gà'r-mànd. f. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gà'r-màn-dìze. v. n. To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gà'r-màn-dì'-zúr. f. A voracious eater.

GORSE,

G O V

gòr's. f. Furz, a thick y shrub.
 gò'-ry. a. Covered with aled blood; bloody, murther-
 W K, gòs'-hák. f. A hawk arge kind.
 NG, gòz'-líng. f. A young , a goose not yet full grown; in.
 L, gòs'-pll. f. God's word, ly book of the Christian re- on; divinity, theology.
 LLER, gòs'-pll-úr. f. Fol- of Wicklif, who first attempt- eformation from popery, given by the Papists in reproach.
 MER, gòs'-sà-múr. f. The of plants; the long white bs which float in the air about ft-time.
 , gòs'-slp. f. One who an- for the child in baptism; a ng companion; one who runs tattling like women at a ly-
 .
 SIP, gòs'-slp. v. n. To chat, te, to be merry; to be a pot- nion.
 gòt'. pret. from the verb
 EN, gòt'n. part. pass. of G E T.
 VERN, gùv'-úr-n. v. a. To s a chief magistrate; to regu- o influence, to direct; to ma- to restrain; in grammar, to force with regard to syntax; ot, to regulate the motions of .
 VERN, gùv'-úr-n. v. n. To 'uperiority.
 RNABLE, gùv'-úr-nábl. a. iffive to authority, subject to manageable.
 RNANCE, gùv'-úr-náns. f. nment, rule, management.
 RNANTE, gò-vúr-ná'nt. f. A ho has the care of young girls ility.
 RNESS, gùv'-úr-nls. f. A fe- invested with authority; a tu- , a woman that has the care of , ladies; a directress.
 NMENT, gùv'-úr-n-mént. f.

G R A

Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme au- thority; an establishment of legal authority; administration of pub- lick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obse- quiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.
 GOVERNOUR, gùv'-úr-núr. f. One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme au- thority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and tem- porary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.
 GOUGE, gò'je. f. A chissel having a round edge.
 GOJERES, gò-jè'r. f. The French disease.
 GOURD, gò'rd. f. A plant, a bottle.
 GOURDINESS, gò'r-dý-nls. f. A swelling in a horse's leg.
 GOURNET, gúr'-nít. f. A fish.
 GOUT, gout'. f. A periodical disease attended with great pain.
 GOUT, gò'. f. A taste.
 GOUTWORT, gout'-wúrt. f. An herb.
 GOUTY, gou'-tý. a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.
 GOWN, gown'. f. A long upper gar- ment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medi- cine, law; the dress of peace.
 GOWNED, gownd'. a. Dressed in a gown.
 GOWNMAN, gown'-mán. f. A man devoted to the arts of peace.
 To GRABBLE, gráb'l. v. a. To grope.
 To GRABBLE, gráb'l. v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.
 GRACE, grá'se. f. Favour, kind- ness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of

G R A

of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, gră'se-kúp. f. The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, gră'se. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, gră'st. a. Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, gră'se-fúl. a. Beautiful with elegance.

GRACEFULLY, gră'se-fúl-ý. ad. Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, gră'se-fúl-nls. f. Elegancy of manner.

GRACELESS, gră'se-lls. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, gră'slz. f. Good graces, for favour, is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grăs'sll. a. Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grăs'-l-lént. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, gră-sil'-l-ty. f. Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, gră'-shús. a. Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, gră'-shút-ý. ad. Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, gră'-shút-nls. f. Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, gră-dă'-shùn. f. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grád'-ă-túr-ý. f. Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIENT, gră'-dyént. a. Walking.

GRADUAL, grád'-ú-ál. a. Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grád'-ú-ál. f. An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grád-ú-ál'-l-ty. f. Regular progression.

G R A

GRADUALLY, grád'-ú-ál-ý. ad. By degrees, in regular progression.

To GRADUATE, grád'-ú-áte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the university; to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grád'-ú-ét. f. A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grád-ú-á'-shùn. f. Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, gráf'. f. A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT, gráf't. f. A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

To GRAFT, gráf't. v. a. To insert a cion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

GRAFTER, gráf'-túr. f. One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, gră'ne. f. A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; dried or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, gră'nd. a. Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, gră'nz. f. The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, gră'-ny. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, gră-mér'-sy. interj. An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, gră-mín'-yús. a. Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, gră-mín-iv'-úrús. a. Grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, grám'-múr. f. The science

of speaking correctly, the which teaches the relation of to each other; propriety or of speech; the book that of the various relations of to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grām'-mūr- f. A school in which the ed languages are grammatical- ight.

GRAMMARIAN, grām-mā'-ryān. f. who teaches grammar, a phi- er.

GRAMMATICAL, grām-māt'-l-kāl. elonging to grammar; taught ammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grām-māt'-l- . ad. According to the rules ence of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grām'pl. f. A crab

GRAMPUS, grām'-pūs. f. A large f the whale kind.

GRANARY, grān'-ā-ry. f. A store- e for threshed corn.

GRANULATE, grān'-āt. f. A kind of le so called, because it is mark- with small variegations like s.

GRAND, grānd'. a. Great, illustri- high in power; splendid, mag- ent; noble, sublime, lofty, ived or expreñed with great ty; it is used to signify ascent scent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grān'-dām. f. Grand- er, one's father's or mother's er; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grānd'-tshild. f. son or daughter of one's son or hter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grānd'-dā-tsh. he daughter of a son or daugh-

GRANDDEE, grān-dē'. f. A man of : rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDDEUR, grānd'-jūr. f. State, dour of appearance, magnifi- ; elevation of sentiment or uage.

GRANDFATHER, grānd'-fā-thūr. he father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grānd'-lf'-ik. a. ing great.

GRANDINOUS, grān'-dī-nūs. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grānd'-mūth-ūr. f. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grānd'-sire. f. Grand- father; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grānd'-sūn. f. The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grā'nje. f. A farm: ge- nerally a farm with a house at a dis- tance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grān'-lt. f. A stone com- posed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted to- gether.

GRANIVOROUS, grā-nlv'-vō-rūs. a. Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grān'-nām. f. Grand- mother.

To GRANT, grā'nt. v. a. To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grā'nt. f. The act of grant- ing or bestowing; the thing grant- ed, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of such a thing as can- not aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grā'nt-ābl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grānt-tē'. f. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grā'nt-tūr. f. He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grān'-ū-lār-ý. a. Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grān'-ū-lāte. v. n. To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grān'-ū-lāte. v. a. To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, grān-ū-lā'-shùn. f. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may con- geal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grān'-ūle. f. A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grān'-ū-lūs. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE.

G R A

GRAPE, gră'pe. f. The fruit of the vine growing in clusters.

GRAPESTONE, gră'p-stôn. f. The stone or seed contained in a grape.

GRAPHICAL, gráf'-l-kál. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, gráf'-l-kál-ý. ad. In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, gráp'-nll. f. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, gráp'l. v. n. To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, gráp'l. v. a. To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, gráp'l. f. Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument, by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, gráp'l-mént. f. Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grás'-hóp-úr. f. A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grá'-zhúr. f. See **GRAZIER**.

To GRASP, grásp'. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grásp'. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grásp'. f. The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grásp'-úr. f. One that grasps.

GRASS, grás'. f. The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grás'-plót. f. A small level covered with short grass.

GRASSINESS, grás'-sý-nls. f. The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grás'-sý. a. Covered with grass.

GRATE, grá'te. f. Partition made with bars placed near to one ano-

ther; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grá'te. v. a. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grá'te. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grá'te-fúl. a. Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grá'te-fúl-ý. ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grá'te-fúl-nls. f. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATER, grá'te-úr. f. A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grát'-ý-fl-ká'-shún. f. The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompence.

To GRATIFY, grát'-ý-fý. v. s. To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grá'te-tíng-lý. ad. Harshly, offensively.

GRATIS, grá'-tís. ad. For nothing, without recompence.

GRATITUDE, grát'-ý-túde. f. Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grá-tú'-ý-tús. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grá-tú'-ý-tús-lý. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grá-tú'-l-tý. f. A present or acknowledgment, a recompence.

To GRATULATE, grát'-ú-láte. v. a. To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grát'-ú-lá'-shún. f. Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRA

GLATORY, grát'-ú-lá-túr'-ý. Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, grá've. f. The place in the dead are repositied.

GRAVE-CLOATHS, grá've-klóze. The dress of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grá've-stóne. f. A stone that is laid over the

GRAVE, grá've. v. a. preter. **GRAVED**, part. pass. **GRAVEN**. To engrave in any hard substance; to copy on wood or metal; to im- deeply; to clean, caulk, and a ship.

GRAVE, grá've. v. n. To write in- incise on hard substances.

GRAY, grá've. a. Solemn, serious; of weight; not showy, not y; not sharp of sound, not

GRAY, gráv'-ll. f. Hard sand; matter concreted in the kid-

GRAY, gráv'-ll. v. a. To co- th gravel; to stick in the sand; zle, to put to a stand, to em- s; to hurt the foot of a horse gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAY, grá've-lis. a. With- tomb, unburied.

GRAY, gráv'-é-lý. a. Full of l, abounding with gravel.

GRAY, grá've-lý. ad. Solemn- iously, soberly without light- without gaudiness or show.

GRAY, grá've-nls. f. Seri- ls, solemnity and sobriety.

GRAY, grá-vé'-ú-lént. a. g scented.

GRAY, grá'-vúr. f. One whose s is to inscribe or carve upon substances, one who copies es upon wood or metal to be ssed on paper; the stile or tool n graving.

GRAY, grá-vld'-l-tý. f. Preg-

GRAY, grá'-vng. f. Carved

GRAY, gráv'-l-táte. v. n. end to the centre of attrac-

.. I.

GRE

GRAVITATION, gráv'-l-tá'-shún. f. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, gráv'-l-tý. f. Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grá'-vý. f. The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grá'. a. White with a mix- ture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, grá'. f. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grá'-berd. f. An old man.

GRAYLING, grá'-llng. f. The um- ber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grá'-nls. f. The qua- lity of being gray.

To **GRAZE**, grá'ze. v. n. To eat grafs, to feed on grafs; to supply grafs; to touch lightly on the sur- face.

To **GRAZE**, grá'ze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface, to rase.

GRAZER, grá'-zúr. f. Any animal that grazes, or feeds upon grafs.

GRAZIER, grá'-zhúr. f. One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, gré'se. f. The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdi- ness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To **GREASE**, gré'ze. v. a. To smear or anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASINESS, gré'-zy-nls. f. Oili- ness, fatness.

GREASY, gré'-zy. a. Oily, fat, unc- tuous; smeared with grease; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grá'te. a. Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teem- ing; it is added in every step of as- cending or descending consangui- nity, as great grandson is the son of my grandson.

G R I

GREYHOUND, grè'-hound. f. A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

GRICE, grî's. f. A step or greeze.

To GRIDE, grî'de. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grîd'-ê-lîn. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grîd'-î-ûrn. f. A portable grate.

GRIEF, grè'f. f. Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grè'-vâns. f. A state of uneasiness; the cause of uneasiness.

To GRIEVE, grè'v. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grè'v. v. n. To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grè'v-îng-lý. ad. In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grè'v-ûs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be born; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grè'v-ûs-lý. ad. Painfully; calamitously, miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grè'v-ûs-nls. f. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, } grîf'-fln. { f. A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIFFON, }

GRIG, grîg'. f. A small eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, grîl'. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grîl-lâ'de. f. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grîm'. a. Having a countenance of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grî-mâ'se. f. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grîm-mâl'-kîn. f. An old cat.

GRIME, grî'me. f. Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, grî'me. v. a. To dirt, to sully deeply.

GRIMLY, grîm'-lý. ad. Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly.

G R I

GRIMNESS, grîm'-nls. f. Horror, frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN, grîn'. v. n. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, grîn'. f. The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grî'nd. v. a. pret. I **GROUND**, part. pass. **GROUND**. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grî'nd. v. n. To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grî'n-dûr. f. One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grî'nd'l-stone. }

GRINDSTONE, grî'nd-stone. } f. The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grî'n-nûr. f. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grî'n-nîng-lý. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grîp'. f. A small ditch.

To GRIPE, grî'pe. v. a. To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly, to seize; to close, to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, grî'pe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grî'pe. f. Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRIPEs, grî'ps. f. Belly-ach, colick.

GRIPER, grî'-pûr. f. Oppressor, usurer.

GRIPINGLY, grî'-pîng-lý. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, grîs'-âm-bûr. f. Used by Milton for Ambergris.

GRISE. See **GRICE**.

GRISKIN, grîs'-kîn. f. The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, grîz'-lý. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, grîst'. f. Corn to be ground; supply, provision.

G R O

GRISTLE, grɪs'l. f. A cartilage.
GRISTLY, grɪs'-lɪ. a. Cartilaginous.
GRIT, grɪt'. f. The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.
GRITTINESS, grɪt'-tɪ-nɪs. f. Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.
GRITTY, grɪt'-tɪ. a. Full of hard particles.
GRIZELIN, grɪz'-lɪn. a. More properly **GRIDELIN**. Having a pale red colour.
GRIZZLE, grɪz'l. f. A mixture of white and black; gray.
GRIZZLED, grɪz'ld. a. Interspersed with gray.
GRIZZLY, grɪz'-lɪ. a. Somewhat gray.
To GROAN, grəʊ'n. v. n. To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.
GROAN, grəʊ'n. f. Breath expired with noise and difficulty; an hoarse dead sound.
GROANFUL, grəʊ'n-fʊl. a. Sad, agonizing.
GROAT, grəʊ't. f. A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.
GROCER, grəʊ'-sɜr. f. A man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums and spices.
GROCERY, grəʊ'-sɜr-ɪ. f. Grocers ware.
GROGERAM, } grəʊg'-rʊm. { f. Stuff
GROGRAM, } woven
 with a large woof and a rough pile.
GROIN, grəʊ'n. f. The part next the thigh.
GROOM, grəʊ'm. f. A servant that takes care of the stable.
GROOVE, grəʊ'v. f. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.
To GROOVE, grəʊ'v. v. a. To cut hollow.
To GROPE, grəʊ'pe. v. n. To feel where one cannot see.
To GROPE, grəʊ'pe. v. a. To search ~~in the dark~~ in the dark.

G R O

GROSS, grəʊ's. a. Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.
GROSS, grəʊ's. f. The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.
GROSSLY, grəʊ's-lɪ. ad. Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtilty, without art; without delicacy.
GROSSNESS, grəʊ's-nɪs. f. Coarseness, not subtilty, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.
GROT, grəʊt'. f. A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.
GROTESQUE, grəʊ-tesk'. a. Distorted of figure, unnatural.
GROTTO, grəʊt'-tə. f. A cavern or cave made for coolness.
GROVE, grəʊ've. f. A walk covered by trees meeting above.
To GROVEL, grəʊv'l. v. n. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.
GROUND, grou'nd. f. The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, faces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.
To GROUND, grou'nd. v. a. To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first

G R O

inciples or rudiments of know-

ND, grou'nd. The preterite part. pass. of GRIND.

ND-ASH, grou'nd-âsh. f. A of ash taken from the ground.

ND-BAIT, grou'nd-bâte. f. It made of barley or malt boil-
rown into the place where you

ND-FLOOR, grou'nd-flôre. f. lower story of a house.

ND-IVY, grou'nd-î-vy. f. of, or turnhoof.

ND-OAK, grou'nd-ôke. f. A oak.

ND-PINE, grou'nd-pîne. f. nt.

ND-PLATE, grou'nd-plât. f. chitecture, the outermost pieces mber lying on or near the nd, and framed into one ano- with mortices and tennons.

ND-PLOT, grou'nd-plôt. f. ground on which any building aced; the ichnography of a ing.

ND-RENT, grou'nd-rènt. f. paid for the privilege of build- n another man's ground.

ND-ROOM, grou'nd-rôm. f. om on the level with the nd.

NDEDLY, grou'n-dîd-ly. ad. n firm principles.

NDLESS, grou'nd-lîs. a. Void asion.

NDLESSLY, grou'nd-lêf-ly. Without reason, without cause.

NDLESSNESS, grou'nd-lêf- f. Want of just reason.

NDLING, grou'nd-lîng. f. A hich keeps at the bottom of the ; one of the vulgar.

NDLY, grou'nd-ly. ad. Upon iples, solidly.

NDSEL, grou'n-sîl. f. The er next the ground; a plant.

NDWORK, grou'nd-wûrk. f. ground, the first stratum; the art of an undertaking, the fun- ntals; first principle, original n.

P, grô'p. f. A croud, a clus- huddle.

G R U

To GROUP, grô'p. v. a. To put into a croud, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grou's. f. A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUT, grou't. f. Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grô'. v. n. preter. GRÉW, part. pass. GROWN. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to ad- here, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grô'-ûr. f. An increaser.

To GROWL, grow'l. v. n. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur; to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grô'ne. The participle passive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grô'th. f. Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing pro- duced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grûb'. v. a. To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRUB, grûb'. f. A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a short thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grûb'l. v. n. To feel in the dark.

GRUBSTREET, grûb'-strêt. f. The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histo- ries, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean produc- tion is called Grubstreet.

To GRUDGE, grûd'zh. v. a. To envy, to see any advantage of ano- ther with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grû'dzh. v. n. To ~~murmur~~,
murmur.

G U A

murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grùd'zh. f. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious censure; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grùd'-zhing-lý. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grò'-ll. f. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grùf'. a. Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grùf'-lý. ad. Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grùf'-nls. f. Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grùm'. a. Sour, furly.

To GRUMBLE, grùm'bl. v. n. To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grùm'-blúr. f. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grùm'-bling. f. A murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, grò'm. f. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grùm'-lý. ad. Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMMEL, grùm'-mll. f. An herb.

GRUMOUS, grò'-mús. a. Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grò'-mús-nls. f. Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grùn'-sll. f. The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grùnt'. } v. n. To
To GRUNTLE, grùnt'l. } murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grùnt'. f. The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grùn'-túr. f. He that grunts; a kind of fish.

GRUNTLING, grùnt'-llng. f. A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grút'fh. v. n. To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grút'fh. f. Malice, ill-will.

GUAIAIACUM, gwá'-á-kúm. f. A physical wood.

GUARANTEE, gár-rán-té'. f. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

G U E

To GUARANTY, gár-rán-té'. v. a. To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gá'rd. v. a. To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gá'rd. v. n. To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gá'rd. f. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE, gá'r-dáge. f. State of wardship.

GUARDER, gá'r-dúr. f. One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyàn. f. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gá'r-dyàn. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, gá'r'-dyàn-shíp. f. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gá'rd-lis. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gá'rd-shíp. f. Care, protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUBERNATION, gú-bér-ná'-shún. f. Government, superintendency.

GUDGEON, gúd'-zhún. f. A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

GUERDON, gwér'-dún. f. A reward, a recompence.

To GUESS, gès'. v. n. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gès'. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gès'. f. Conjecture, judgment

without any positive or certain
ids.
IER, gēs'-sūr. f. Conjecture
one who judges without certain
ledge.
SINGLY, gēs'-sīng-lý. ad.
ecturally, uncertainly.
F, gēst'. f. One entertained
e house of another; a stranger,
who comes newly to reside.
FCHAMBER, gēst'-tshám-
f. Chamber of entertainment.
GGLE, gūg'l. v. n. To sound
ter running with intermission
of a narrow vessel.
AGE, gyí'-dīdzh. f. The re-
given to a guide.
ANCE, gyí'-dāns. f. Direc-
government.
IDE, gyí'd. v. a. To direct;
vern by counsel, to instruct; to
ate, to superintend.
E, gyí'd. f. One who directs
ier in his way; one who directs
ier in his conduct; director,
ator.
ELESS, gyí'd-līs. a. Without
de.
ER, gyí'-dūr. f. Director, re-
tor, guide.
D, gīld'. f. A society, a cor-
tion, a fraternity.
E, gyí'l. f. Deceitful cunning,
ious artifice.
EFUL, gyí'l-fūl. a. Wily, infi-
s, mischievously artful; trea-
ous, secretly mischievous.
EFULLY, gyí'l-fūl-ý. ad. In-
usly, treacherously.
EFULNESS, gyí'l-fūl-nīs. f.
et treachery, tricking cunning.
ELESS, gyí'l-līs. a. Without
it, without insidiousness.
ER, gyí'l-ūr. f. One that be-
into danger by insidious prac-
.
F, gīt'. f. The state of a man
r charged with a crime; a crime,
ffence.
TILY, gīt'-l-lý. ad. Without
cence.
TINESS, gīt'-l-nīs. f. The
of being guilty, consciousness
ime.

GUILTLESS, gīt'-līs. a. Innocent,
free from crime.
GUILTLESSLY, gīt'-lēf-lý. ad.
Without guilt, innocently.
GUILTLESSNESS, gīt'-lēf-nīs. f.
Innocence, freedom from crime.
GUILTY, gīt'-tý. a. Justly charge-
able with a crime, not innocent;
wicked, corrupt.
GUINEA, gīn'-ný. f. A gold coin
valued at one and twenty shillings.
GUINEADROPPER, gīn'-ný-drop-
pūr. f. One who cheats by dropping
guineas.
GUINEAHEN, gīn'-ný-hén. f. A
small Indian hen.
GUINEAPEPPER, gīn'-ný-pép-pūr.
f. A plant.
GUINEAPIG, gīn'-ný-plg. f. A small
animal with a pig's snout.
GUISE, gyí'ze. f. Manner, mien,
habit; practice, custom, property;
external appearance, dress.
GUITAR, gīt-tá'r. f. A stringed in-
strument of musick.
GULES, gū'lz. a. Red; a term used
in heraldry.
GULF, gūlf'. f. A bay, an opening
into land; an abyss, an unmeasur-
able depth; a whirlpool, a sucking
eddy; any thing insatiable.
GULFY, gūl'-fý. a. Full of gulfs or
whirlpools.
To GULL, gūl'. v. a. To trick, to
cheat, to defraud.
GULL, gūl'. f. A sea-bird; a cheat,
a fraud, a trick; a stupid animal,
one easily cheated.
GULLCATCHER, gūl'-kátsh-ūr. f.
A cheat.
GULLER, gūl'-lūr. f. A cheat, an
impostor.
GULLERY, gūl'-lūr-ý. f. Cheat, im-
posture.
GULLET, gūl'-līt. f. The throat,
the meatpipe.
To GULLY, gūl'-lý. v. n. To run
with noise.
GULLYHOLE, gūl'-lý-hōle. f. The
hole where the gutters empty them-
selves in the subterraneous sewer.
GULOSITY, gū-lōs'-l-tý. f. Greedi-
ness, gluttony, voracity.
To GULP, gūlp'. v. a. To swallow
eagerly.

G U R

eagerly, to suck down without intermission.

GULP, gŭlp'. f. As much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, gŭm'. f. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, gŭm'. v. a. To close with gum.

GUMMINESS, gŭm'-mŷ-nŷs. f. The state of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gŭm-mŏs'-sŷ-ty. f. The nature of gum, gumminess.

GUMMOUS, gŭm'-mŭs. a. Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gŭm'-mŷ. a. Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gŭn'. f. The general name for firearms, the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gŭn'-nŷl. f. Corrupted from **GUNWALE**.

GUNNER, gŭn'-nŭr. f. Cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GUNNERY, gŭn'-nŭr-ŷ. f. The science of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gŭn'-pow-dŭr. f. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'-shŏt. f. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'-shŏt. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gŭn'-smŷth. f. A man whose trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gŭn'-stŷk. f. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn'-stŏk. f. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn'-stŏne. f. The shot of cannon.

GUNWALE or **GUNNEL** of a ship, gŭn'-nŷl. f. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the fore-castle.

GURGE, gŭrdzh'. f. Whirlpool, gulf.

G U T

GURGION, gŭr'-dzhŭn. f. The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr'gŷ. v. n. To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, } gŭr'-nŷt. { f. A kind
GURNET, } of sea-fish.

To GUSH, gŭsh'. v. n. To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gŭsh'. f. An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs'-sŷt. f. Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, gŭst'. f. Sense of tasting = height of perception; love, liking = turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs'-tŷbl. a. To be tasted, pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gŭs'-tŷ-shŭn. f. The act of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gŭst'-fŷl. a. Tasteful, well-tasted.

GUSTO, gŭs'-tŏ. f. The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.

GUSTY, gŭs'-tŷ. a. Stormy, tempestuous.

GUT, gŭt'. f. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gŭt'. v. a. To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gŭt'-tŷ-tŷd. a. Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gŭt'-tŭr. f. A passage for water.

To GUTTER, gŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'l. v. n. To feed luxuriously, to gormandise. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'l. v. a. To swallow.

GUT-

GYM

gút'-lúr. f. A greedy
JS, gút'-tù-lús. a. In
a small drop.
L, gút'-tù-rál. a. Pro-
the throat, belonging to
LNESS, gút'-tù-rál-nls.
lity of being guttural.
, gút'-würt. f. An
E, gúz'l. v. n. To gor-
feed immoderately.
, gúz'l. v. a. To swal-
moderate gult.
gúz'-lúr. f. A gorman-
e. f. A sneer, a taunt,
CALLY, dzhlm-nás'-
l. Athletically, fitly for
ife.

GYV

GYMNASTICK, dzhlm-nás'-tlk. a.
Relating to athletick exercises.
GYMNICK, dzhlm'-ník. a. Such as
practise the athletick or gymnastick
exercises.
GYMNOSPERMOUS, dzhlm-nó-
spér'-mús. a. Having the seeds
naked.
GYNECOCRACY, jì-ně-kòk'-rà-sý.
f. Female power, petticoat govern-
ment.
GYRATION, dzhl-rá'-shùn. f. The
act of turning any thing about.
GYRE, dzhl're. f. A circle described
by any thing going in an orbit.
GYRED, jì-réd. a. Falling in
rings.
GYVES, gýv's. f. Fetters, chains
for the legs.
To GYVE, gý've. v. a. To fetter, to
shackle.

H.

H A B

nterjest. An expression
der, surprise, sudden
sudden exertion; an
laughter, when ofen
. f. A fish.
HER, háb'-úr-dásh-úr.
o sells small wares, a
T, há-bil'-ý-mént. f.
es, garment.
ATE, há-bil'-ý-tát. v. a.
to entitle.
ION, há-bil'-ý-tá'-shùn.
ion.
à-bil'-l-ý. f. Faculty,
-lt. f. State of any
bit of body; dress, ac-
habit is a power or
an of doing any thing

H A B

by frequent doing; custom, invete-
rate use.
To HABIT, háb'-lt. v. a. To dress,
to accoutre.
HABITABLE, háb'-l-tábl. a. Ca-
pable of being dwelt in.
HABITABLENESS, háb'-l-tábl-
nls. f. Capacity of being dwelt
in.
HABITANCE, háb'-l-tánse. f. Dwell-
ing, abode.
HABITANT, háb'-l-tánt. f. Dweller,
one that lives in any place.
HABITATION, háb'-l-tá'-shùn. f.
The act of dwelling, the state of a
place receiving dwellers; place of
abode, dwelling.
HABITATOR, háb'-l-tá-túr. f. Dwel-
ler, inhabitant.
HABITUAL, há-bil'-ù-ál. a. Cus-
tomary, accustomed, inveterate.

H A G

HABITUALLY, hà-blí'-ù-ál-ý. ad. Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hàb'-l-tùd. f. Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hàb'-náb'. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hák'. v. a. To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

To HACK, hák'. v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hák'l. f. Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To HACKLE, hák'l. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hák'-ný. } f. A hired horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

To HACKNEY, hák'-ný. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hád'. The preterite and part. pass. of HAVE.

HADDOCK, hád'-dùk. f. A sea-fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, háft'. f. A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, háft'. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hág'. f. A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hág'. v. a. To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGARD, hág'-gárd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hág'-gárd. f. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hág'-gárd-lý. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hág'-gíth. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hág'l. v. a. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hág'l. v. n. To be

H A L

tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hág'-lúr. f. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, há'. interject. An expression of some sudden effort.

HAIL, há'le. f. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, há'le. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, há'le. interj. A term of salutation.

To HAIL, há'le. v. n. To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, há'le-shót. f. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, há'l-stòne. f. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, há'-lý. a. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, há'r. f. One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, há'r-brá'nd. a. Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, há'r-bél. f. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, há'r-brédth. f. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, há'r-kláth. f. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, há'r-láse. f. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, há'r-lís. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, há'-rý-nís. f. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, há'r-ý. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, há'ke. f. A kind of fish.

HAKOT, hák'-út. f. A kind of fish.

HALBERD, há'l-búrd. f. A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, há'l-búr-dě'r. f. C who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, há'l-shùn. f. A bird is said to breed in the sea, and there is always a calm during incubation.

HALCYON, há'l-shùn. a. I quiet, still.

and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

To HAMMER, hăm'-múr. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hăm'-múr. v. n. To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hăm'-múr-rúr. f. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hăm'-múr-hárd. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hăm'-múk. f. A swinging bed.

HAMPER, hămp'-úr. f. A large basket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hămp'-úr. v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hăm'-string. f. The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hăm'-string. v. a. pret. and part. pass. HAMSTRUNG. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hăn'-ă-púr. f. A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hând'. f. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as

want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hând'. v. a. To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand-saw, or borne in the hand, as a hand-barrow.

HAND-BARROW, hând'-băr-rò. f. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

HAND-BASKET, hând'-băi-kit. f. A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hând'-bél. f. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hând'-brédth. f. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hăn'-díd. a. With hands joined.

HANDER, hăn'-dúr. f. Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

HANDBAST, hând'-făi. f. Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hând'-fúl. f. As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hând'-găl-lúp. f. A slow easy gallop.

HANDGUN, hând'-gún. f. A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hăn'-dý-krăft. f. Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hăn'-dý-krăftf-măn. f. A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hăn'-díl-lý. ad. With skill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hăn'-dý-nis. f. Readiness, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hăn'-dý-wúr. f. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hăng'-kér-thí. f. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To

To HANDLE, hán'dl. v.a. To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield; to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hán'dl. f. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

HANDLESS, hán'd'-lls. a. Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hán'd'-máid. f. A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMILL, hán'd'-míl. f. A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hándz-óf'. A vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hán'd'-sáiz. f. Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hán'd'-sá. f. A saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hán'-síl. f. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANDSEL, hán'-síl. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

HANDSOME, hán'-súm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.

HANDSOMELY, hán'-súm-lý. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.

HANDSOMENESS, hán'-súm-nls. f. Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hán'd'-vise. f. A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, hán'd'-í-ting. f. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hán'-dý. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hán'-dý-dán'-dý. f. A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, háng'. v. a. preter. and part. pass. **HANGED** or **HUNG**, anciently **HONG**. 'To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above; to

place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, háng'. v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, háng'-úr. f. That by which any thing hangs, as the pot hangers.

HANGER, háng'-úr. f. A short broad sword.

HANGER-ON, háng-úr-on'. f. A dependant.

HANGING, háng'-Ing. f. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HANGING, háng'-Ing. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN, háng'-mán. f. The publick executioner.

HANK, hánk'. f. A skein of thread.

To HANKER, hánk'-úr. v. n. To long importunately.

HANT, hánt. for **HAS NOT**, or **HAVE NOT**.

HAP, háp'. f. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, háp-ház'-árd. f. Chance, accident.

To HAP, háp'. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPLY, háp'-lý. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, háp'-lls. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.

To HAPPEN, háp'n. v. n. To fall

H A R

out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hâp'-pý-ly. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hâp'-pý-nls. f. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hâp'-pý. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, há-râng'. f. A speech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, há-râng'. v. n. To make a speech.

HARANGUER, há-râng'-úr. f. An orator, a publick speaker.

To HARASS, hâr'-ás. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, hâr'-ás. f. Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, há'r-bín-júr. f. A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, há'r-búr. f. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, há'r-búr-ldzh. f. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, há'r-búr-úr. f. One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, há'r-búr-lis. a. Without harbour.

HARD, há'rd. a. Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

H A R

HARD, há'rd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, há'rd-bound. a. Costive.

To HARDEN, há'rdn. v. a. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endue with constancy.

HARDENER, há'rd-núr. f. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, há'rd-fâ-vúrd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, há'rd-hân-dld. a. Coarse, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, há'rd-héd. f. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, há'r-d-hâr-tld. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, há'r-d-hâr-tld-nls. f. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, há'r-dý-héd. } f.
HARDIHOOD, há'r-dý-húrd. } Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, há'r-dý-mént. f. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, há'r-dý-nls. f. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, há'rd-lâ-búrd. a. Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, há'rd-ly. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, há'rd-mouthd. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, há'rd-nls. f. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness, faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HAR-

H A R

HARDOCK, há'r-dòk. f. I suppose the same with **BURDOCK**.
HARDS, há'rdz. f. The refuse or coarser part of flax.
HARDSHIP, há'rd-shíp. f. Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.
HARDWARE, há'rd-wáre. f. Manufactures of metal.
HARDWAREMAN, há'rd-wáre-mán. f. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
HARDY, há'r-dý. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.
HARE, há're. f. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.
HAREBEL, há're-bél. f. A blue flower of the bell shape.
HAREBRAINED, há're-bránd. a. Volatile, unsettled, wild.
HAREFOOT, há're-fút. f. A bird; an herb.
HARELIP, há're-líp. f. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.
HARESEAR, há'rz-ér. f. A plant.
HARIER, há'r-ry-úr. f. A dog for hunting hares.
To HARK, há'rk. v. n. To listen.
HARK, hárk'. interj. List! hea! listen!
HARL, há'rl. f. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.
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HARMFULLY, há'rm-fúl-ý. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.
HARMFULNESS, há'rm-fúl-nls. f. Hurtfulness, mischievousness.
HARMLess, há'rm-lís. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

H A R

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HARMLessNESS, há'rm-léf-nls. f. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.
HARMONICAL, há'r-món'-l-kál. } a.
HARMONICK, há'r-món'-lk. }
 Adapted to each other, musical.
HARMONIOUS, há'r-mó'-nyús. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.
HARMONIOUSLY, há'r-mó'-nyús-lý. ad. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.
HARMONIOUSNESS, há'r-mó'-nyús-nls. f. Proportion, musicalness.
To HARMONIZE, há'r-mó-níze. v. a. To adjust in fit proportions.
HARMONY, há'r-mó-ny. f. The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.
HARNESS, há'r-nls. f. Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.
To HARNESS, há'r-nls. v. a. To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.
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HARPOON, há'r-pò'n. f. A harping iron.
HARPSICORD, há'rp-sý-kúrd. f. A musical instrument.
HARPY, há'r-pý. f. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the

out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hâp'-pý-lý. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hâp'-pý-nls. f. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hâp'-pý. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, há-râng'. f. A speech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, há-râng'. v. n. To make a speech.

HARANGUER, há-râng'-úr. f. An orator, a publick speaker.

To HARASS, há-r'-ás. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, há-r'-ás. f. Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, há'r-bín-júr. f. A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, há'r-búr. f. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, há'r-búr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, há'r-búr-ldzh. f. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, há'r-búr-úr. f. One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, há'r-búr-lis. a. Without harbour.

HARD, há'rd. a. Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, há'rd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, há'rd-bound. a. Costive.

To HARDEN, há'rdn. v. a. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endue with constancy.

HARDENER, há'rd-núr. f. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, há'rd-fâ-vúrd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, há'rd-hân-dld. a. Coarse, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, há'rd-héd. f. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, há'r'd-hâr-tld. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, há'r'd-hârt-ld-nls. f. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, há'r-dý-héd. } f.
HARDIHOOD, há'r-dý-húđ. } Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, há'r-dý-mént. f. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, há'r-dý-nls. f. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, há'rd-lâ-búrd. a. Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, há'rd-lý. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, há'rd-mouthd. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, há'rd-nls. f. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

H A R

HARDOCK, há'r-dòk. *f.* I suppose the same with **BURDOCK**.

HARDS, há'rdz. *f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, há'rd-shíp. *f.* Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, há'rd-wáre. *f.* Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, há'rd-wáre-mán. *f.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, há'r-dý. *a.* Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, há're. *f.* A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBEL, há're-bél. *f.* A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAREBRAINED, há're-bránd. *a.* Volatile, unsettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, há're-fút. *f.* A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, há're-líp. *f.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, há'rz-ér. *f.* A plant.

HARIER, há'r-rý-úr. *f.* A dog for hunting hares.

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H A R

- faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.
- HARQUEBUSS**, há'r-ký-bús. f. A handgun.
- HARQUEBUSSIER**, há'r-ký-bús-sé'r. f. One armed with a harquebuss.
- HARRIDAN**, há'r-ry'-dán'. f. A decayed strumpet.
- HARROW**, há'r-rò. f. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.
- To HARROW**, há'r'-rò. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up, to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.
- HARROWER**, há'r'-rò-úr. f. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.
- To HARRY**, há'r'-ry. v. a. To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.
- HARSH**, há'rsh. a. Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose, peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.
- HARSHLY**, há'rsh-lý. ad. Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.
- HARSHNESS**, há'rsh-nis. f. Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.
- HART**, há'rt. f. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.
- HARTSHORN**, há'rtsh-hörn. f. Spirit drawn from horn.
- HARTSHORN**, há'rtsh-hörn. f. An herb.
- HARVEST**, há'r-víst. f. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and in-
ned; the product of labour.
- HARVEST-HOME**, há'r-víst-hòme. f. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having in-
ned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.
- HARVEST-LORD**, há'r-víst-lárd. f. The head reaper at the harvest.

H A T

- HARVESTER**, há'r-víst-túr. f. One who works at the harvest.
- HARVESTMAN**, há'r-víst-mán. f. A labourer in harvest.
- To HASH**, hásh'. v. a. To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.
- HASLET**, } há'r-shít. } f. The
HARSLET, } heart,
liver, and lights of a hog, with the
windpipe and part of the throat to
it.
- HASP**, hásp'. f. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.
- To HASP**, hásp'. v. n. To shut with a hasp.
- HASSOCK**, há's-súk. f. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
- HAST**, háit'. The second person singular of HAVE.
- HASTE**, há'ste. f. Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.
- To HASTE**, há'ste. } v. n. To
To HASTEN, há'itn. } make haste,
to be in a hurry; to move with swift-
ness.
- To HASTE**, há'ste. } v. a. To push
To HASTEN, há'itn. } forward, to
urge on, to precipitate.
- HASTENER**, há'ste-núr. f. One that hastens or hurries.
- HASTILY**, há'stí-lý. ad. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.
- HASTINESS**, há'stý-nis. f. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry restlessness, passionate vehemence.
- HASTINGS**, há'stíngz. f. Pease that come early.
- HASTY**, há'stý. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.
- HASTY-PUDDING**, há'stý-púd-
ding. f. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.
- HAT**, hát'. f. A cover for the head.
- HATBAND**, hát'-bánd. f. A string tied round the hat.
- HATCASE**, hát'-káse. f. A slight box for a hat.
- To HATCH**, hátsh'. v. a. To pro-
duce young from eggs; to quicken
the

the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hátsh'. v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hátsh'. f. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HATCHEL, hák'l. v. a. To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HACHEL, hák'l. f. The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HACHELLER, hák'-lúr. f. A beater of flax.

HACHET, hátsh'-ít. f. A small axe.

HACHET-FACE, hátsh'-ít-fáse. f. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hátsh'-mént. f. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hátsh'-wá. f. The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, há'te. v. a. To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, há'te. f. Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, há'te-fúl. a. That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, há'te-fúl-ý. ad. Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, há'te-fúl-nls. f. Odiousness.

HATER, há'-túr. f. One that hates.

HATRED, há'-úrd. f. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hát'-tér. v. a. To harass, to weary.

HATTER, hát'-túr. f. A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hát'-túk. f. A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, há'-bérk. f. A coat of mail.

To HAVE, háv'. v. a. pret. and part. pass. HAD. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, HAVE the preterperfect, and HAD the preterpluperfect; Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, há'vn. f. A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAYER, háv'-úr. f. Possessor, holder.

HAUGHT, há't. a. Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, há'-tí lý. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, há'-tý-nls. f. Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, há'-tý. a. Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, háv'-ing. f. Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, há'-vyúr. f. Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, há'l. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.

HAUL, há'l. f. Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, há'm. f. Straw.

HAUNCH, hánt'sh. f. The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, { hánt'. } v. a. To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hánt'. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hánt'. f. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hánt'-túr. f. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, háv'-vúk. f. Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, háv'-vúk. interj. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

H A Z

To HAVOCK, hâv-ûk. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hõ'-boy. f. A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY STRAWBERRY, hõ'-boy. f. See **STRAWBERRY**.

HAW, hâ'. f. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to an house.

HAWTHORN, hâ'-thârn. f. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hâ'-thârn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of the white thorn.

To HAW, hâ'. v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, hâ'k. f. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hâ'k. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, hâ'-kld. a. Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâ'-kûr. f. One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the street.

HAWKWEED, hâ'k-wêd. f. A plant.

HAWSES, hâ'-sîz. f. Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAY, hâ'. f. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hâ'-mâ-kûr. f. One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. f. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. v. a. To expose to chance.

To HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, hâz'-âr-dâbl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hâz'-âr-dûr. f. He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, hâz'-âr-dry. f. Temerity, precipitation.

H E A

HAZARDOUS, hâz'-âr-dûs. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, hâz'-âr-dûf-lý. ad. With danger or chance.

HAZE, hâ'ze. f. Fog, mist.

HAZEL, hâ'zl. f. A nut-tree.

HAZEL, hâ'zl. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, hâ'z-lý. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, hâ'-zy. a. Dark, foggy, misty.

HE, hê'. pronoun. gen. Him, plur. They, gen. Them. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, hêd'. f. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topics of discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To HEAD, hêd'. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, hêd'-âke. f. Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hêd'-bând. f. A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, hêd'-bûr-rò. f. A constable, a subordinate constable.

HEADDRESS, hêd'-drês. f. The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a headdress.

HEADER, hêd'-dûr. f. One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.

HEAD-

H E A

HEADINESS, héd'-dý-nls. f. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.

HEADLAND, héd'-lánd. f. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, héd'-lls. a. Without an head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, héd'-lóng. a. Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, héd'-lóng. ad. With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.

HEADPIECE, héd'-pès. f. Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, héd''-kwá'r-túr. f. The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, héd'-shíp. f. Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, héd'-z-mán. f. Executioner.

HEADSTALL, héd'-stál. f. Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, héd'-stón. f. The first or capital stone.

HEADSTRONG, héd'-stróng. a. Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, héd'-wàrk'-mán. f. The foreman.

HEADY, héd'-dý. a. Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, hél'. v. a. To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all dissensions.

To HEAL, hél'. v. n. To grow well.

HEALER, hél'-úr. f. One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hél'-lng. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.

HEALTH, hélth'. f. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hélth'-fúl. a. Free from sickness; well disposed, whole-

H É A

some, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hélth'-fúl-ý. ad. In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hélth'-fúl-nls. f. State of being well; wholesomeness.

HEALTHILY, hélth'-l-ly. ad. Without sickness.

HEALTHINESS, hélth'-ý-nls. f. The state of health.

HEALTHLESS, hélth'-lls. a. Weak, sickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hélth'-súm. a. Wholesome, salutary.

HEALTHY, hél'-thý. a. In health, free from sickness.

HEAP, hě'p. f. Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.

To HEAP, hě'p. v. a. To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.

HEAPER, hě'p-úr. f. One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hě'p-ý. a. Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hěr. v. n. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hěr. v. a. To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hěrd'. Preterite of **To HEAR**.

HEARER, hěr-rár. f. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hěr-ing. f. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, há'rkn. v. n. To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, há'rk-núr. f. Listener, one that hearkens.

HEARSAY, hěr-sá. f. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hěr'se. f. A carriage in which

which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hă'rt. *f.* The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hă'rt-âke. *f.* Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hă'rt-brêk. *f.* Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hă'rt-brêk-ûr. *f.* A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brêk-ing. *a.* Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hă'rt-brêk-ing. *f.* Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hă'rt-bûrnd. *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hă'rt-bûrning. *f.* Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hă'rt-dêr. *a.* Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hă'rt-êz. *f.* Quiet tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hă'rt-êz-ing. *a.* Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hă'rt-fêlt. *a.* Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hă'rt pêz. *f.* A plant.

HEART-SICK, hă'rt-sîk. *a.* Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEART-SORE, hă'rt-sôre. *a.* That which pains the mind.

HEARTS-EASE, hă'rtf-êz. *f.* A plant.

HEART-STRING, hă'rt-strîng. *f.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hă'rt-strûk. *a.* Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hă'rt-fwêlling. *a.* Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hă'rt-hôle. *a.* With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hă'rt-wô'n-dîd. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEART-WOUNDING, hă'rt-wô'n-dîng. *a.* Piercing with grief.

HEARTED, hă'rt-îd. *a.* It is only used in composition, as hard hearted.

To HEARTEN, hă'rt-n. *v. a.* To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hă'rth. *f.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hă'r-tî-lý. *ad.* Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hă'r-tý-nîs. *f.* Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hă'rt-lîs. *a.* Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hă'rt-lêf-lý. *ad.* Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hă'rt-lêf-nîs. *f.* Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hă'rt-tý. *a.* Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hă'r-tý-hăle. *a.* Good for the heart.

HEAT, hê't. *f.* The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hê't. *v. a.* To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

TO HEAT, hě't. v.n. To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hě'-túr. f. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hě'th. f. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hě'th-kók. f. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hě'th-péz. f. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT, hě'th-pout. f. A young heath-cock.

HEATH-ROSE, hě'th-róze. f. A plant.

HEATHEN, hě'thn. f. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hě'thn. a. Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hě'th-nísh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hě'th-nísh-lý. ad. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hě'thn-ízm. f. Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hě'th-ý. a. Full of heath.

TO HEAVE, hě'v. v. a. pret. **HEAVED**, anciently **HOVE**, part. **HEAVED** or **HOVEN**. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

TO HEAVE, hě'v. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to heave, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hě'v. f. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hěv'n. f. The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BEGOT, hě'vn-bý-gót. a. Begot by a celestial power.

HEAVEN-BORN, hě'vn-bárn. a. Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hěv'n-bréd. a. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hěv'n-bílt. a. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hěv'n-dí-rék"-tíd. a. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hěv'n-lý. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hěv'n-lý. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hěv'n-wárd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hěv'-l-lý. ad. With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hěv'-vý-nís. f. The quality of being heavy; weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression, crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hěv'-vý. a. Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burthened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hěv'-vý. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hěb'-dỏ-mád. f. A week, a space of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hěb-dỏm'-á-cál. } ad.

HEBDOMADARY, hěb-dỏm'-á-dár-ý. } ad.

Weekly, consisting of seven days.

TO HEBETATE, hěb'-ẻ-tẻte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to stupify.

HEBETATION, hěb'-ẻ-tẻ'-shún. f. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hěb'-ẻ-tẻd. f. Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRAISM, hě'-brá-ízm. f. A Hebrew idiom.

H E D

HEBRAIST, hê-brâ'-ist. f. A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICIAN, hê-brîsh'-ân. f. One skilful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hêk'-â-tôm. f. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hêk'-ty-kâl. } a. Habitual,
HECTICK, hêk'-tik. } constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hêk'-tik. f. An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. f. A bully, a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

To HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

To HECTOR, hêk'-tûr. v. n. To play the bully.

hederaceous, hêd-êr-â'-shûs. a. Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hêdzh'. f. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

HEDGE, hêdzh'. prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.

To HEDGE, hêdzh'. v. a. To inclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an inclosure; to force into a place already full.

To HEDGE, hêdzh'. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, hêdzh'-bârn. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hêdzh'-fû-mî-tûr-ý. f. A plant.

HEDGE-HOG, hêdzh'-hóg. f. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hêdzh'-hý'-sûp. f. A species of willow-wort.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hêdzh'-mûs'-târd. f. A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE, hêdzh'-nôte. f. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.

HEDGE-PIG, hêdzh'-plg. f. A young hedge-hog.

HEDGE-ROW, hêdzh'-rô. f. The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hêdzh'-spâr-rô. f. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

H E G

HEDGING-BILL, hêdzh'-îng-bîl. f. A cutting hook used in trimming hedges.

HEDGER, hêdzh'-ûr. f. One who makes hedges.

To HEED, hê'd. v. a. To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.

HEED, hê'd. f. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.

HEEDFUL, hê'd-fûl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.

HEEDFULLY, hê'd-fûl-ý. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.

HEEDFULNESS, hê'd-fûl-nîs. f. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDILY, hê'd-îl-ý. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, hê'd-ý-nîs. f. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDLESS, hê'd-îls. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.

HEEDLESSLY, hê'd-lêf-ly. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hê'd-lêf-nîs. f. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hê'l. f. The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hê'l. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.

HEELER, hê'l-ûr. f. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hê'l-pê's. f. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hê'l-pê's. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, háft'. f. Handle.

HEGIRA, hê-jî'-rà. f. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.

HEIFER,

H E L

HEIFER, hēf'-fūr. f. A young cow.
HEIGH-HO, hī'-hō'. interj. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, hī'te. f. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, hī'tn. v. a. To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hē'-nūs. a. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY, hē'-nūs-lŷ. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, hē'-nūs-nīs. f. Atrocity, wickedness.

HEIR, ē're. f. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, ē'r-ls. f. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, ē'r-lēs. a. Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, ē'r-shīp. f. The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, ē'r-lōm. f. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HELD, hēld'. The preterite and part. pass. of **HOLD**.

HELIACAL, hē-lī'-à-kāl. a. Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hēl' ik āl. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hē'-lyō-sēn'-trīk. a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, hē'-lyō-skōpe. f. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hē'-lyō-trōpe. f. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

HELL, hēl'. f. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of se-

H E L

parate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.

HELL-BLACK, hēl'-blāk'. a. Black as hell.

HELL-BRED, hēl'-brēd'. a. Produced in hell.

HELL-BROTH, hēl'-brā'ch. f. A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

HELL-DOOMED, hēl'-dō'md. a. Consigned to hell.

HELL-GOVERNED, hēl'-gūv'-ērnd. a. Directed by hell.

HELL-HATED, hēl'-hā'-tēd. a. Abhorred like hell.

HELL-HAUNTED, hēl'-hānt'-ēd. a. Haunted by the devil.

HELL-HOUND, hēl'-hound. f. Dog of hell; agent of hell.

HELL-KITE, hēl'-kīte. f. Kite of infernal breed.

HELLEBORE, hēl'-lē-būr. f. Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hēl'-lē-nīzm. f. An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hēl'-līsh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hēl'-līsh-lŷ. ad. Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hēl'-līsh-nīs. f. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hēl'-wārd. ad. Towards hell.

HELM, hēlm'. f. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, hēlm'. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hēl'-mīd. a. Furnished with a headpiece.

HELMET, hēl'-mīt. f. A helm, a head-piece.

To HELP, hēlp'. v. a. preter. **HELPED** or **HOLP**, part. **HELPED** or **HOLPEN**. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy.

H E M

remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

To **HELP**, hělp'. *y. n.* To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hělp'. *f.* Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hěl'-pŭr. *f.* An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hělp'-fŭl. *a.* Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hělp'-lis. *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hělp'-lěs-lŷ. *ad.* Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, hělp'-lěs-nis. *f.* Want of succour.

HELTHERSKELTER, hěl'-tŭr-skěl'-tŭr. *ad.* In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hělv'. *f.* The handle of an ax.

HEM, hěm'. *f.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!

To **HEM**, hěm'. *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

To **HEM**, hěm'. *v. n.* To utter a noise by a violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICYCLE, hěm'-ŷ-sĭkl. *f.* A half round.

HEMIPLEGY, hěm'-ŷ-plě-dzhŷ. *f.* A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hěm'-ŷ-sfère. *f.* The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

H E P

HEMISPHERICAL, hěm'-ŷ-sfēr'-lk-āl. *f.*

HEMISPHERICK, hěm'-ŷ-sfēr'-lk. *f.*

Half round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hě-mis'-tĭk. *f.* Half a verse.

HEMLOCK, hěm'-lŭk. *f.* An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hěm'-ŏ-rădzh. *f.*

HEMORRHAGY, hěm'-ŏ-ră-dzhŷ. *f.*

A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hěm'-ŏ-roïdz. *f.*

The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hěm-ŏ-roï'd-āl. *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hěmp'. *f.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hěmp'n. *a.* Made of hemp.

HEN, hěn'. *f.* The female of a housecock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hěn'-hăr-td. *a.* Dastardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hěn'-pěkt. *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hěn'-rŏst. *f.* The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hěn'-băne. *f.* A plant.

HENCE, hěn'se. *ad. or interj.* From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store; From hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hěn'se-fŏrth. *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hěn'se-fŏr-wŭrd. *ad.* From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hěntsh'-măn. *f.* A page, an attendant.

To **HEND**, hěnd'. *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold on; to croud, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hěn-děk'-ă-gŏn. *f.* A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hě-păt'-ĭ-kāl. *a.*

HEPATICK, hě-păt'-ĭk. *a.* Belonging to the liver.

HEPS, hĭp's. *f.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written Hips.

HEP-

ACAPSULAR, hêp'-tâ-kâp'-
lr. a. Having seven cavities or
sides.
AGON, hêp'-tâ-gôn. f. A fi-
gure with seven sides or angles.
AGONAL, hêp-tâg'-ô-nâl. a.
Having seven angles or sides.
ARCHY, hêp'-târ-ký. f. A
sevenfold government.
hûr'. pron. Belonging to a fe-
male; the oblique case of SHE.
hûrz'. pronoun. This is used
when it refers to a substantive go-
ing before, as such are her charms,
her charms are hers.
ALD, hêr'-âld. f. An officer
whose business it is to register ge-
ographies, adjust ensigns armorial,
conduct funerals, and anciently to
convey messages between princes, and
to proclaim war and peace; a precursor,
a forerunner, a harbinger.
ALD, hêr'-âld. v. a. To in-
duce as an herald.
ALDRY, hêr'-âl-dry. f. The
office or office of a herald; blazon-
ing.
HERB, hêrb'. f. Herbs are those
plants whose stalks are soft, and have
nothing woody in them, as grass and
clover.
HERBIVOROUS, hêr-bâ'-shûs. a. Be-
longing to herbs; feeding on vege-
tables.
HERBAGE, hêr-bldzh. f. Herbs col-
lectively, grass, pasture; the right
of the right of pasture.
HERBAL, hêr'-bâl. f. A book con-
taining the names and description
of plants.
HERBALIST, hêr'-bâ-llst. f. A man
skilled in herbs.
HERBALIST, hêr'-bâ-rlst. f. One
skilled in herbs.
HERBULET, hêrb'-llt. f. A small
herb.
HERBULESCENT, hêr-bês'-sênt. a.
Growing into herbs.
HERBULED, hêr'-bld. a. Covered with
herbs.
HERBOUS, hêr'-bûs. a. Abounding
in herbs.
HERBULENT, hêr'-bû-lênt. a. Con-
taining herbs.
L. I.

HERBWOMAN, hêrb'-wûm-ûn. f.
A woman that sells herbs.
HERBY, hêrb'-ý. a. Having the na-
ture of herbs.
HERD, hêrd'. f. A number of beasts
together; a company of men, in
contempt or detestation; it an-
ciently signified a keeper of cattle,
a sense still retained in composition,
as goatherd.
TO HERD, hêrd'. v. n. To run in
herds or companies; to associate.
HERDGROOM, hêrd'-grôm. f. A
keeper of herds.
HERDMAN, hêrd'-mân. } f. One
HERDSMAN, hêrd'-z-mân. } em-
ployed in tending herds.
HERE, hê're. ad. In this place; in
the present state; it is often oppos-
ed to THERE.
HEREABOUTS, hê'r-â-bouts. ad.
About this place.
HEREAFTER, hêr-âf'-tûr. ad. In
a future state.
HEREAT, hêr-âc'. ad. At this.
HEREBY, hêr-bý. ad. By this.
HEREDITABLE, hê-rêd'-l-âbl. a.
Whatever may be occupied as in-
heritance.
HEREDITAMENT, hê-rêd'-l-tâ-
mênt. f. A law term denoting in-
heritance.
HEREDITARY, hê-rêd'-l-têr-ý. a.
Possessed or claimed by right of in-
heritance; descending by inherit-
ance.
HEREDITARILY, hê-rêd'-l-têr-l-ý. ad.
By inheritance.
HEREIN, hêr-ln'. ad. In this.
HEREINTO, hêr-ln'-tò. ad. Into
this.
HEREMITICAL, hêr-ê-mít'-l-â-l. a.
Solitary, suitable to a hermit.
HEREOF, hêr-ôv'. ad. From this,
of this.
HEREON, hêr-ôn'. ad. Upon this.
HEREOUT, hêr-ou't. ad. Out of this
place.
HERESY, hêr'-ê-sý. f. An opinion
of private men different from that of
the catholic and orthodox church.
HERESIARCH, hê-rê'-syârk. f. A
leader in heresy.
HERETICK, hêr'-ê-tik. f. One who
pro-

propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.
HERETICAL, hê-rét'-îk-âl. a. Containing heresy.
HERETICALLY, hê-rét'-î-kâl-ý. ad. With heresy.
HERETO, hêr-tò'. ad. To this, add to this.
HERETOFORE, hêr-tò-fò're. ad. Formerly, anciently.
HEREUNTO, hêr-ûn-tò'. ad. To this.
HEREWITH, hêr-wîth'. ad. With this.
HERITABLE, hêr'-î-tâbl. a. Capable of being inherited.
HERITAGE, hêr'-ý-tîdzh. f. Inheritance devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE, hêr-máf'-frò-dîte. f. An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMAPHRODITICAL, hêr-máf'-frò-dîc'-î-kâl. a. Partaking of both sexes.
HERMETICAL, hêr-mét'-î-kâl. } a.
HERMETICK, hêr-mét'-îk. } Chymical.
HERMETICALLY, hêr-mét'-î-kâl-ý. ad. According to the hermetical or chemick art.
HERMIT, hêr'-mît. f. A solitary, an anchorer, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a headsmán, one bound to pray for another.
HERMITAGE, hêr'-mît-îdzh. f. The cell or habitation of a hermit.
HERMITESS, hêr'-mît-tès. f. A woman retired to devotion.
HERMITICAL, hêr-mît'-î-kâl. a. Suitable to a hermit.
HERN, hêr'n. f. Contracted from **HERON**.
HERNIA, hêr'-nyà. f. Any kind of rupture.
HERO, hê'-rò. f. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROICAL, hê'-rò'-î-kâl. a. Be-fitting an hero, heroick.
HEROICALLY, hê'-rò'-î-kâl-ý. ad. After the way of a hero.
HEROICK, hê'-rò'-îk. a. Productive

of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.
HEROICKLY, hê'-rò'-îk-ly. ad. Suitably to an hero.
HEROINE, hêr'-ò-lín. f. A female hero.
HEROISM, hêr'-ò-lîzm. f. The qualities or character of an hero.
HERON, hêrn'. f. A bird that feeds upon fish.
HERONRY, hêrn'-ry. } f. A
HERONSHAW, hêrn'-shà. } place where herons breed.
HERPES, hêr'-pêz. f. A cutaneous inflammation.
HERRING, hêr'-rîng. f. A small sea-fish.
HERS, hûr'z. pron. The female possessive, as this is her house, this house is hers.
HERSE, hêr'se. f. A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
To HERSE, hêr'se. v.a. To put into an herse.
HERSELF, hûr'-sêlf'. pronoun. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.
HERSELIKE, hêr'se-like. a. Funeral, suitable to funerals.
HESITANCY, hêz'-î-tân-sý. f. Doubtfulness, uncertainty.
To HESITATE, hêz'-î-tâte. v.a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.
HESITATION, hêz'-î-tâ-shùn. f. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made intermission of speech, want of volubility.
HEST, hêst'. f. Command, precept, injunction.
HETEROCLITE, hêt'-ê-rò-kll'te. f. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.
HETEROCLITICAL, hêt'-ê-rò-kll't'-î-kâl. a. Deviating from the common rule.
HETERODOX, hêt'-êr-ò-dòks. f. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.
HETEROGENEAL, hêt'-êr-ò-gê'-nyâl.

H I C

a. Not of the same nature, kindred.
ROGENETTY, hêt-êr-ô-gê-tý. f. Opposition of nature, variety of qualities; opposite or similar part.
ROGENEOUS, hêt-êr-ô-gê'-
a. Not kindred, opposite or similar in nature.
ROSCIANS, hêt'-ê-rôs-kyânş. Those whose shadows fall only way.
W, hû'. v.a. part. **HEWN** or **ED**. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; likewise with an axe; to form or with an axe; to form laboring.
R, hû'-ûr. f. One whose element is to cut wood or stone.
GON, hêks'-â-gôn. f. A figure of six sides or angles.
GONAL, hêks'-âg'-ô-nâl. a. Having six sides.
GONY, hêks'-âg'-gûn-ý. f. A figure of six angles.
METER, hêgz-âm'-ê-tûr. f. Measure of six feet.
ANGULAR, hêks'-âng'-gû-lâr. Having six corners.
POD, hêks'-â-pôd. f. An animal with six feet.
STICK, hêgz-âs'-tîk. f. A figure of six lines.
hî'. interj. An expression of joy.
AY, hî'-dâ. interj. An expression of frolick and exultation.
AY, hê'-dâ. f. A frolick, wildness.
ON, hî-â'-shûn. f. The act of opening.
JS, hî-â'-tûs. f. An aperture, breach; the opening of the mouth in the succession of some of the teeth.
NAL, hî-bêr'-nâl. a. Belonging to the winter.
OUGH, hîk'-kûp. f. A contraction of the stomach producing sobs.
COUGH, hîk'-kûp. v.n. To suffer with convulsion of the stomach.
CKUP, hîk'-kûp. v.n. To sob or a convulsed stomach.

H I E

HID, hîd'.
HIDDEN, hîd'n. } part.pass.of **HIDE**.
To HIDE, hî'de. v.a. preter. **HID**, part. pass. **HID** or **HIDDEN**. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
To HIDE, hî'de. v.n. To lye hid, to be concealed.
HIDE AND SEEK, hî'de-ând-sê'k. f. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
HIDE, hî'de. f. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.
HIDBOUND, hî'de-bound. a. A horse is said to be hidebound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.
HIDEOUS, hîd'-yûs. a. Horrible, dreadful.
HIDEOUSLY, hîd'-yûs-lý. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.
HIDEOUSNESS, hîd'-yûs-nîs. f. Horribleness, dreadfulness.
HIDER, hî'-dûr. f. He that hides.
To HIE, hî'. v.n. To hasten, to go in haste.
HIERARCH, hî'-ê-rârk. f. The chief of a sacred order.
HIERARCHICAL, hî-ê-râ'r-ký-kâl. a. Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.
HIERARCHY, hî'-ê-râ'r-ký. f. A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.
HIEROGLYPHICK, hî-ê-rô-glîf'-îk. f. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, hî-ê-rô-glîf'-î-kâl. a. Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.
HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hî-ê-rô-glîf'-î-kâl-ý. ad. Emblematically.
HIEROGRAPHY, hî-ê-rôg'-grâf-ý. f. Holy writing.

H I T

H O B

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hîs-tôr'-yô-grâf'-ûr. f. An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hîs-tôr'-yô-grâf'-ÿ. f. The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hîs'-tûr'-ÿ. f. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, hîs'-tûr'-ÿ-pé's. f. A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hîs-trÿ-ôn'-ÿ-kâl. } a.

HISTRIONICK, hîs-trÿ-ôn'-lk. }
Besitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hîs-trÿ-ôn'-ÿ-kâl-ÿ. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hît'. v. a. To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; To hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hît'. v. n. To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed, not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hît'. f. A stroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hîth'. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITCHEL, hîth'-êl. See **HATCHEL**.

HITHE, hîth. f. A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, hîth'-ûr. ad. To this place from some place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hîth'-ûr. a. superl. Hithermost. Nearer, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, hîth'-ûr-mûst. a. Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hîth'-ûr-tô. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hîth'-ûr-wârd. } ad.

HITHERWARDS, hîth'-ûr-wârdz. }

This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hî've. f. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hî've. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hî've. v. n. To take shelter together.

HIVER, hî'v-ûr. f. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, } hô'. { interj. A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, hô'r. a. White; grey with age; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hô'r-frôst'. f. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hô'rd. f. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hô'rd. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hô'rd. v. a. To lay in hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hô'rd-ûr. f. One that stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hô'r-hound. f. A plant.

HOARINESS, hô'r-ÿ-nîs. f. The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hô'rs. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hô'rs-lÿ. ad. With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hô'rs-nîs. f. Roughness of voice.

HOARY, hô'-rÿ. a. White, whitish; white or grey with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hobb'l. v. n. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hobb'l. f. Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hobb'-lîng-lÿ. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hobb'-bÿ. f. A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.

H O G

OBLIN, hòb-gòb'-lìh. f. A fairy.
AIL, hòb'-nàl. f. A nail used being a horse.
AILED, hòb'-nàld. a. Set hobnails.
OB, hòb'-nòb'. This is cord from **HAB NAB**.
hòk'. f. The joint between knee and fetlock.
CK, hòk'. v.a. To disable in ock.
hòk'. f. Old strong rheumatism.
AMORE, hòk'-à-mòre. f. The same as Hock.
HERB, hòk'-hèrb. f. A plant, same with mallows.
CKLE, hòk'l. v.a. To hamstring.
POCUS, hò'-kùs-pò'-kùs. f. A rascal, a cheat.
hòd'. f. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.
AN, hòd'-màn. f. A labourer who carries mortar.
E-PODGE, hòdzh'-pòdzh'. f. A medley of ingredients boiled together.
RNAL, hò-dý-èr'-nàl. a. Of iron.
hò'. f. An instrument to cut the earth.
hò'. v.a. To cut or dig with a hoe.
hòg'. f. The general name of a castrated boar; To bring to a fair market, to fail of one's bargain.
OTE, hòg'-kòt. f. A house for hogs.
REL, hòg'-grìl. f. A two-headed ewe.
RD, hòg'-hèrd. f. A keeper of hogs.
SH, hòg'-gìsh. a. Having the qualities of an hog, brutish, filthy.
SHLY, hòg'-gìsh-lý. ad. Filthily, selfishly.
SHNESS, hòg'-gìsh-nìs. f. Greediness, selfishness.

H O L

HOGSBEANS, hògz'-bènz.
HOGSBREAD, hògz'-brèd.
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hògz'-mùsh'-ròmz. } f. Plants.
HOGSFENNEL, hògz'-fèn'-nìl. f. A plant.
HOGSHEAD, hògz'-ld. f. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons; any large barrel.
HOGSTY, hòg'-stý. f. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.
HOGWASH, hòg'-wòsh. f. The draft which is given to swine.
HOLDEN, hòi'dn. f. An ill-taught, awkward country girl.
To HOLDEN, hòi'dn. v.n. To romp indecently.
To HOISE, hòi's. } v.a. To raise up
To HOIST, hòi'ft. } on high.
To HOLD, hò'ld. v.a. preter. **HELD**, part. pass. **HELP** or **HOLDEN**. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a distance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; To hold out, to extend, to stretch forth, to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; To hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.
To HOLD, hò'ld. v.n. To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to speak in publick; To hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; To hold off, to keep.

keep at a distance without closing with offers; To hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; To hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; To hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; To hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hõ'ld. interj. Forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, hõ'ld. f. The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hõ'l-dûr. f. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hõ'l-dûr-fõ'rth. f. An haranguer, one who speaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, hõ'ld-fäst. f. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hõ'l-dîng. f. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hõ'le. f. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hõl'-y-dâm. f. Blessed lady.

HOLILY, hõ'-lî-ly. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hõ'-ly-nîs. f. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.

HOLLA, hõl-lõ'. interj. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

HOLLAND, hõl'-lûnd. f. Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hõl'-lõ. a. Excavated, a void space within, not so-

lid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hõl'-lõ. f. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hõl'-lõ. v.a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hõl'-lõ. v.n. To shout, to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, hõl'-lõ-ly. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, hõl'-lõ-nîs. f. Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hõl'-lõ-rõt. f. A plant.

HOLLY, hõl'-ly. f. A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hõl'-ly:hõk. f. Rose-mallow.

HOLLYROSE, hõl'-ly-rõze. f. A plant.

HOLME, hõ'lm. f. A river island; a hill or mountain; the ilex, the evergreen oak.

HOLOCAUST, hõl'-õ-kâst. f. A burnt sacrifice.

HOLP, hõ'lp. The old preterite and participle passive of **HELP**.

HOLPEN, hõ'lpn. The old participle passive of **HELP**.

HOLSTER, hõ'l-flûr. f. A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLY, hõ'-ly. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLY-GHOST, hõ'-ly-gõ'st. f. The third person of the Trinity.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hõ'-ly-thûrz'-dâ. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hõ'-ly-wê'k. f. The week before Easter.

HOLYDAY, hõl'-y-dâ. f. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOMAGE, hõm'-îdzh. f. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance,

- fance, respect paid by external action.
- HOMAGER**, hòm'-ldzh-hr. f. One who holds by homage of some superior lord.
- HOME**, hỏ'me. f. His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.
- HOME**, hỏ'me. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
- HOMEBORN**, hỏ'me-bản. a. Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.
- HOMEbred**, hỏ'me-brẻd. a. Bred at home; not polished by travel, plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.
- HOMEfelt**, hỏ'me-fẻlẻt. a. Inward, private.
- HOMELILY**, hỏ'me-lẻl-ỷ. ad. Rude-ly, inelegantly.
- HOMELINESS**, hỏ'me-lỷ-nẻs. f. Plainness, rudeness,
- HOMELY**, hỏ'me-lỷ. a. Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.
- HOMEMADE**, hỏ'me-mẻde. a. Made at home.
- HOMER**, hỏ'-mẻr. f. A measure of about three pints.
- HOMESPUN**, hỏ'me-spẻn. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.
- HOMESTALL**, hỏ'me-stẻl. } f. The
- HOMESTEAD**, hỏ'me-stẻd. } place of the house.
- HOMEWARD**, hỏ'me-wẻrd. } ad.
- HOMEWARDS**, hỏ'me-wẻrdz. } Towards home, towards the native place.
- HOMICIDE**, hỏm'-ỷ-slẻde. f. Murder, manslaying; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.
- HOMICIDAL**, hỏm-ỷ-sẻl'-dẻl. a. Murderous, bloody.
- HOMILETICAL**, hỏm-ỷ-lẻt'-ẻk-ẻl. a. Social, conversible.

- HOMILY**, hỏm'-ẻl-ỷ. f. A discourse read to a congregation.
- HOMOGENEAL**, hỏ-mỏ-gẻ'-nyẻl. } a.
- HOMOGENEOUS**, hỏ-mỏ-gẻ'-nyẻs. } Having the same nature or principles.
- HOMOGENEALNESS**, hỏ-mỏ-gẻ'-nyẻl-nẻs. } f.
- HOMOGENEITY**, hỏ-mỏ-gẻ'-nẻ'-ẻt-ỷ. } Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.
- HOMOGENEOUSNESS**, hỏ-mỏ-gẻ'-nyẻs-nẻs. } Joint nature.
- HOMOGENY**, hỏ-mỏg'-gẻ'-nyẻ. f. Joint nature.
- HOMOLOGOUS**, hỏ-mỏl'-ỏ-gẻs. a. Having the same manner or proportions.
- HOMONYMOUS**, hỏ-mỏn'-ỷ-mẻs. a. Denominating different things; equivocal.
- HOMONYMY**, hỏ-mỏn'-ỷ-mẻỷ. f. Equivocation, ambiguity.
- HOMOTONOUS**, hỏ-mỏt'-ỏ-nẻs. a. Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.
- HONE**, hỏ'ne. f. A whetstone for a razor.
- HONEST**, ỏn'-nẻsẻt. a. Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.
- HONESTLY**, ỏn'-nẻsẻt-lỷ. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.
- HONESTY**, ỏn'-nẻsẻt-ỷ. f. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.
- HONIED**, hỏn'-nyẻd. a. Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.
- HONEY**, hỏn'-nyẻ. f. A thick, viscous luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.
- HONEY-BAG**, hỏn'-nyẻ-bẻg. f. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.
- HONEY-COMB**, hỏn'-nyẻ-kỏm. f. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
- HONEY-COMBED**, hỏn'-nyẻ-kỏmd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hùn'-ny'-dũ. f. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hùn'-ny'-flow-úr. f. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hùn'-ny'-nát. f. An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hùn'-ny'-mòn. f. The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hùn'-ny'-sùkl. f. Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hùn'-ny'-lìs. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hùn'-ny'-wùrt. f. A plant.

HONORARY, òn'-nũr-rèr-ý. a. Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, òn'-nũr. f. Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; public mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

To HONOUR, òn'-nũr. v. a. To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, òn'-nũr-ùbl. a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, òn'-nũr-ùbl-nìs. f. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, òn'-nũr-ùb-lý. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, òn'-nũr-rũr. f. One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hũd'. In composition, denotes quality, character, as knight-hood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hũd'. f. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's

eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD, hũd'. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, hũd'-mânz-blì'nd. f. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To HOODWINK, hũd'-wìnk. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hũf. f. The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOK, hũk. f. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To HOOK, hũk. v. a. To catch with a hook; to intrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook; to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, hũkt. a. Bent, curved.

HOOKEDNESS, hũk'-kìd-nìs. f. State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, hũk'-nũd. a. Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, hũp. f. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hũp. v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To HOOP, hũp. v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOPER, hũp-r. f. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hũp'-pìng-kũf. f. A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT, hũt. v. n. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

OT, hỏ't. v. a. To drive with
and shouts.
hỏ't. f. Clamour, shout.
ỏp', hỏp'. v. n. To jump, to
ightly; to leap on one leg; to
lamely, or with one leg less
e than the other.
ỏp'. f. A jump, a light leap;
p on one leg; a place where
r people dance.
ỏp'. f. A plant, the flowers
ch are used in brewing.
ỏp'. v. a. To impregnate
ops.
hỏ'pe. f. Expectation of some
an expectation indulged with
re; confidence in a future
or in the future conduct of
ody; that which gives hope;
ject of hope.
ỏ'pe. v. n. To live in
ation of some good; to place
ence in futurity.
ỏ'pe. v. a. To expect
fire.
hỏ'pe-fủl. a. Full of
es which produce hope, pro-
; full of hope, full of expect-
of success.
hỏ'pe-fủl-ỷ. ad. In
anner as to raise hope; with

hỏ'pe-fủl-nủs. f.
se of good, likelihood to suc-

hỏ'pe-lủs. a. Without
without pleasing expectation;
no hope, promising nothing
g.
ỏ'pủr. f. One that has
g expectations.
ỏ'pủng-lỷ. ad. With
with expectation of good.
ỏ'pủr. f. He who hops
ps on one leg.
ỏ'pủr. f. The box or
rame of wood into which the
put to be ground; a basket
rying seed.
ỏ'pủrz. f. A kind of
which the actor hops on one

ỏ-rủl. a. Relating to the

HORARY, hỏ'-rủ-rỷ. a. Relating to
an hour; continuing for an hour.
HORDE, hỏ'rd. f. A clan, a migra-
tory crew of people; a body of Tar-
tars.
HORIZON, hỏ-rủ'-zủn. f. The line
that terminates the view.
HORIZONTAL, hỏ-r-ỷ'-zủn'-tủl. a.
Near the horizon; parallel to the
horizon, on a level.
**HORIZONTALLY, hỏ-r-ỷ'-zủn'-
tủl-ỷ. ad.** In a direction parallel to
the horizon.
HORN, hỏ'rn. f. The hard pointed
bodies which grow on the heads of
some quadrupeds, and serve them
for weapons; an instrument of wind-
musick made of horn; the extre-
mity of the waxing or waning
moon; the feelers of a snail; a
drinking cup made of horn; antler
of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps
mad as a cuckold.
HORNBEAK, hỏ'rn-bẻk. } f. A kind
HORNFISH, hỏ'rn-flủh. } of fish.
HORNBEAM, hỏ'rn-bẻm. f. A tree.
HORNBOOK, hỏ'rn-bỏk. f. The
first book of children, covered with
horn to keep it unsoiled.
HORNED, hỏ'r-nủd. a. Furnished
with horns.
HORNER, hỏ'r-nủr. f. One that
works in horn, and sells horns.
HORNET, hỏ'r-nủt. f. A very large
strong stinging fly.
HORNFOOT, hỏ'rn-fủt. a. Hoofed.
HORNOWL, hỏ'rn-owl. f. A kind
of horned owl.
HORNPIPE, hỏ'rn-pủpe. f. A dance.
HORNSTONE, hỏ'rn-stủne. f. A
kind of blue stone.
HORNWORK, hỏ'rn-wủrk. f. A kind
of angular fortification.
HORNY, hỏ'r-nỷ. a. Made of horn;
resembling horn; hard as horn, cal-
lous.
HOROGRAPHY, hỏ-rỏg'-grủ-sỷ. f.
An account of the hours.
HOROLOGE, hỏ'-rỏ-lỏdzh. } f.
HOROLOGY, hỏ'-rỏ-lỏ-dzhỷ. } f.
An instrument that tells the hour,
as a clock, a watch, an hourglass.
HOROMETRY, hỏ-rỏm'-ẻ-trỷ. f.
The art of measuring hours.

H O R

HOROSCOPE, hór'-rò-skòpe. f. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hór'-ríbl. a. Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

HORRIBLENESS, hór'-ríbl-nls. f. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terrible-ness.

HORRIBLY, hór'-ríb-ly. ad. Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hór'-rld. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hór'-rld-nls. f. Hideousness, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hór'-ríf'-lk. a. Causing horror.

HORRISONOUS, hór'-rí-s'-fò-nús. a. Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hór'-rúr. f. Terroure mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hór'se. f. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hór'se. v. a. To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hór's-bák. f. The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hór's-bén. f. A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hór's-blòk. f. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hór's-bòt. f. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hór's-boy. f. A boy

H O R

employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hór's-brè-kár. f. One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hór's-tshés'-nú. f. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hór's-kòr-súr. f. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hór's-kráb. f. A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hór's-kou'-kúm-úr. f. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hór's-dhng. f. The excrements of horses.

HORSEEMMET, hór's-ém'-mít. f. Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hór's-flésh. f. The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hór's-fly. f. A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hór's-fút. f. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hór's-hár. f. The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL, hór's-hèl. f. An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hór's-láf'. f. A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hór's-létsh. f. A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hór's-lít-túr. f. A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hór's-mán. f. One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hór's-mán-shíp. f. The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMATCH, hór's-mátsh. f. A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hór's-mét. f. Provender.

HORSEMINT, hór's-mínt. f. A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hór's-músl. f. A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, hór's-plá. f. Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSE-

H O S

HORSEPOND, hỏ'f-pỏnd. f. A pond for horses.

HORSERACE, hỏ'f-rỏs. f. A match of horses in running.

HORSERADISH, hỏ'f-rỏd'-lẻh. f. A root acrid and biting, a species of scurvygrafs.

HORSESHOE, hỏ'f-shỏ. f. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hỏ'f-stẻl-ủr. f. A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL, hỏ'f-tỏl. f. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hỏ'f-tủng. f. An herb.

HORSEWAY, hỏ'f-wỏ. f. A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hỏ-rỏ-tỏ-shủn. f. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hỏ-rỏ-tỏ-tỏv. f. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hỏ-rỏ-tỏ-tỏr-y. a. Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, hỏ-rỏ-tỏ-kủl'-tẻhủr. f. The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hỏ-rỏ-tỏ-lỏn. a. Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hỏ-zỏn'-nỏ. f. An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hỏ'ze. f. Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hỏ'zhủr. f. One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hỏs'-pl-tỏbl. a. Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hỏs'-pl-tỏb-lẻy. ad. With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, hỏ'f-pl-tỏl. f. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hỏ'f-pẻy-tỏl'-lẻ-y. f. The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hỏ'ft. f. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.

H O T

To HOST, hỏ'ft. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hỏs'-tẻdzh. f. One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hỏ-tẻl'.
HOSTELRY, hỏ'-tẻl-rẻy. } f. An inn.

HOSTESS, hỏ'f-tẻs. f. A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hỏ'f-tẻs-shẻp. f. The character of an hostess.

HOSTILE, hỏs'-tẻl. a. Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hỏ'f-tẻl'-lẻ-y. f. The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOSTLER, hỏs'-lủr. f. One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hỏt'. a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hỏt'-bẻd. f. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hỏt'-brỏnd. a. Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hỏt'-kỏ'klẻz. f. A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hỏt'-hẻd-lẻd. a. Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hỏt'-hỏus. f. A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hỏt'-lẻy. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hỏt'-mỏuthẻd. a. Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hỏt'-nẻs. f. Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hỏd'zh-pỏd'zh. f. A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hỏt'-spủr. f. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hỏt'-spủrd. a. Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE

HOVE, hō've. The preterite of **HEAVE**.
HOVEL, hōv'-ll. f. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hō'vn. part. pass. Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hōv'-br. v. n. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hōk'. f. The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hōk'. v. a. To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hou'nd. f. A dog used in the chace.

To HOUND, hou'nd. v. a. To set on the chace; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUNDFISH, hou'nd-flsh. f. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hou'ndz-tūng. f. A plant.

HOUR, ou'r. f. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ou'r-glās. f. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ou'r-lý. ad. Every hour, frequently.

HOURPLATE, ou'r-plāte. f. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hou'se. f. A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. a. To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. n. To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hou's-brē-kūr. f. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hou's-brē-king. f. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hou's-dōg. f. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hou's-hōld. f. A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hou's-hōl-dūr. f. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hou's-hōld-stuf. f. Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hou's-kē-pūr. f. Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou's-kē-plng. a. Domestick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou's-kē-plng. f. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELEEK, hou's-lēk. f. A plant.

HOUSELESS, hou'z-lhs. a. Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hou's-māde. f. A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hou's-rōm. f. Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hou's-snāle. f. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hou's-wār-ming. f. A feast of merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, hūz'-wif. f. The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hūz'-wif-lý. a. Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

H U C

HOUSEWIFELY, húz'-wíf-lý. ad. With the œconomy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, húz'-wíf-ry. f. Domestick or female business, management, female œconomy.

HOUSING, hò'-zing. f. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, how'. ad. In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, how-bé'-it. ad. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWDY, how'-dy-yé. ad. In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, how-év'-vúr. ad. In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

To HOWL, how'l. v. n. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, how'l. f. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horreur.

HOWSOEVER, how-sò-év'-vúr. ad. In what manner soever; although.

To HOX, hòk's. v. a. To hough, to hamstring.

HOY, hoy'. f. A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, húb'-búb. f. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, húk'-ká-bák. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, húk'l-bákt. a. Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, húk'l-bóne. f. The hipbone.

HUCKSTER, húks'-túr. } f.
HUCKSTERER, húks'-túr-úr. }

One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

H U M

To HUCKSTER, húks'-túr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. a. To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hud'l. f. Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hú'. f. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit.

HUFF, húf'. f. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

To HUFF, húf'. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, húf'. v. n. To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFER, húf'-fúr. f. A blusterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, húf'-físh. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, húf'-físh-lý. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, húf'-físh-nísh. f. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

To HUG, húg'. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, húg'. f. Close embrace.

HUGE, hú'je. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity or terrible-ness.

HUGELY, hú'je-lý. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hú'je-nísh. f. Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, húg'-gúr-múg'-gúr. f. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, húlk'. f. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, húl'. f. The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

HULLY, húl'-lý. a. Husky, full of hulls.

To HUM, húm'. v. a. To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing-sound; to pause

H U M

H U M

in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hŭm'. f. The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.

HUM, hŭm'. interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hŭ'-mân. a. Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, hŭ-mâ'ne. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hŭ-mâ'ne-lŷ. ad. Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hŭ'-mân-nîst. f. A philologist, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hŭ-mân'-ît-ŷ. f. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE, hŭ'-mân-nîze. v. a. To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hŭ'-mân-kyî'nd. f. The race of man.

HUMANLY, hŭ'-mân-lŷ. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good-nature.

HUMBIRD, hŭm'-bŭrd. f. The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. a. Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bê. f. A buzzing wild bee, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ŭm'bl-nîs. f. Humility, absence of pride.

HUMBLER, ŭm'-blŭr. f. One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'bl-mouthd. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ŭm'bl-plânt. f. A species of sensitive plant.

HUMBLES, ŭm'blz. f. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ŭm'-blŷ. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hŭm'-drŭm. a. Dull, dronish, stupid.

To HUMECT, hŭ-mêk't. } v. a.
To HUMECTATE, hŭ-mêk'-tâte. }

To wet, to moisten. Little used.

HUMECTATION, hŭ-mêk-tâ'-shŭn. f. The act of wetting, moistening.

HUMERAL, hŭ'-mê-râl. a. Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMID, hŭ'-mîd. a. Wet, moist, watery.

HUMIDITY, hŭ-mîd'-ît-ŷ. f. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hŭ-mîl-ŷ-â'-shŭn. f. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hŭ-mîl'-ît-ŷ. f. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

HUMMER, hŭm'-mŭr. f. One that hums.

HUMORAL, ŭ'-mô-rŭl. a. Proceeding from humours.

HUMORIST, ŭ'-mŭr-îst. f. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOROUS, ŭ'-mŭr-ŭs. a. Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, ŭ'-mŭr-ŭs-lŷ. ad. Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, ŭ'-mŭr-ŭs-nîs. f. Fickleness, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, ŭ'-mŭr-sŭm. a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, ŭ'-mŭr-sŭm-lŷ. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, ŭ'-mŭr. f. Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocular, merriment;

H U N

seated or morbid disposition; peevishness; a price, whim, predominant n.

UR, ù'-múr. v.a. To gra-
oth by compliance; to fit,
with.

mp'. f. A crooked back.

CK, hùmp'-bák'. f. Crook-
high shoulders.

CKED, hùmp'-bákt'. a.
crooked back.

I, hùntsh'. v.a. To strike
with the fists; to crook the

ACKED, hùntsh'-bákt'. a.
crooked back.

), hùn'-dúrd. a. Consist-
multiplied by ten.

), hùn'-dúrd. f. The num-
multiplied by ten; a com-
ody consisting of an hun-
canton or division of a
onsisting originally of ty-

OTH, hùn'-drúrdth. a. The
an hundred.

ing'. The preterite and
of HANG.

hùng'-gúr. f. Desire of
pain felt from fasting; any
fire.

ER, hùng'-gúr. v. n. To
pain of hunger; to desire
eagerness.

IT, hùng'-gúr-bít. }
ITTEN, hùng'-gúr- } a.

r weakened with hun-

Y, hùng'-gúr-lý. a. Hun-
ant of nourishment.

Y, hùng'-gúr-lý. ad.
appetite.

TARVED, hùng'-gúr-
Starved with hunger,
y want of food.

ID, hùng'-gúrd. a. Pinch-
t of food.

Y, hùng'-grll-ý. ad. With
tite.

hùng'-grý. a. Feeling
want of food; not fat,
il, not prolifick, greedy.

H U R

HUNKS, hùnk's'. f. A covetous for-
did wretch, a miser.

To HUNT, hùnt'. v. a. To chase
wild animals; to pursue, to follow
close; to search for; to direct or
manage hounds in the chace.

To HUNT, hùnt'. v. n. To follow
the chace; to pursue or search.

HUNT, hùnt'. f. A pack of hounds;
a chace; pursuit.

HUNTER, hùn'-túr. f. One who
chases animals for pastime; a dog
that scents game or beasts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hùn'-tíng-hárn.
a. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the
hounds.

HUNTRESS, hùn'-trís. f. A woman
that follows the chace.

HUNTSMAN, hùnts'-màn. f. One
who delights in the chace; the ser-
vant whose office it is to manage the
chace.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hùnt's-mán-
shíp. f. The qualifications of a hun-
ter.

HURDLE, húr'dl. f. A texture of
sticks woven together.

HURDS, húr'dz. f. The refuse of
hemp or flax.

To HURL, húr'l'. v. a. To throw
with violence, to drive impetuously;
to utter with vehemence; to play at
a kind of game.

HURL, húr'l'. f. Tumult, riot, com-
motion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, húr'l'-bát. f. Whirlbat.

HURLER, húr'-lúr. f. One that plays
at hurling.

HURLY, húr'l'-lý.

HURLYBURLY, húr'-lý-búr'- } f.
lý.

Tumult, commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, húr'-rý-kánc. } f.

HURRICANO, húr'-rý-ká'-nò. } f.

A violent storm, such as is often ex-
perienced in the eastern hemisphere.

To HURRY, húr'-rý. v. a. To hasten,
to put into precipitation or confusion.

To HURRY, húr'-rý. v. n. To move
on with precipitation.

HURRY, húr'-rý. f. Tumult, preci-
pitation, commotion, haste.

To HURT, húr't'. v. a. preter. I

HURT, part. pass. I have HURT.

H U S

To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.
HURT, hûrt'. f. Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.
HURTER, hûr'-tûr. f. One that does harm.
HURTFUL, hûrt'-fûl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.
HURTFULLY, hûrt'-fûl-ý. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.
HURTFULNESS, hûrt'-fûl-nîs. f. Mischievousness, perniciousness.
To HURTLE, hûr'tl. v. n. To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.
HURTLEBERRY, hûr'tl-bér-ry. f. Bilberry.
HURTLESS, hûrt'-lîs. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY, hûrt'-lîs-lý. ad. Without harm.
HURTLESSNESS, hûrt'-lîs-nîs. f. Freedom from any pernicious quality.
HUSBAND, hûz'-bûnd. f. The father or relative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an œconomist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.
To HUSBAND, hûz'-bûnd. v. a. To supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.
HUSBANDLESS, hûz'-bûnd-lîs. a. Without a husband.
HUSBANDLY, hûz'-bûnd-lý. a. Frugal, thrifty.
HUSBANDMAN, hûz'-bûnd-mân. f. One who works in tillage.
HUSBANDRY, hûz'-bûn-dry. f. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestick affairs.
HUSH, hûsh'. interj. Silence! be still! no noise!
HUSH, hûsh'. a. Still, silent, quiet.
To HUSH, hûsh'. v. a. To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.
HUSHMONEY, hûsh'-mûn-ý. f. A bribe to hinder information.
HUSK, hûsk'. f. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

H Y D

To HUSK, hûsk'. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.
HUSKED, hûs'-kîd. a. Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.
HUSKY, hûs'-ky. a. Abounding in husks.
HUSSY, hûz'-zy. f. A sorry or bad woman.
HUSTINGS, hûs'-tingz. f. A council, a court held.
To HUSTLE, hûs'tl. v. a. To shake together.
HUSWIFE, hûz'-zîf. f. A bad manager, a sorry woman; an œconomist, a thrifty woman.
To HUSWIFE, hûz'-zîf. v. a. To manage with œconomy and frugality.
HUSWIFERY, hûz'-zîf-ry. f. Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.
HUT, hût'. f. A poor cottage.
HUTCH, hûth'. f. A corn chest.
To HUIZZ, hûz'. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.
HUIZZA, hûz-zâ'. interj. A shout, a cry of acclamation.
To HUIZZA, hûz-zâ'. v. n. To utter acclamation.
To HUIZZA, hûz-zâ'. v. a. To receive with acclamation.
HYACINTH, hî'-â-sînth. f. A plant; a kind of precious stone.
HYACINTHINE, hî'-â-sîn'-thîn. a. Made of hyacinths.
HYADES, hî'-â-dêz. } f. A watery
HYADS, hî'-âdz. } constellation.
HYALINE, hî'-â-lîn. a. Glassy crystalline.
HYBRIDOUS, hîb'-brý-dûs. a. Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.
HYDATIDES, hî-dât'-ý-dêz. f. Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropical persons.
HYDRA, hî'-drâ. f. A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.
HYDRAGOGUES, hî'-drâ-gôgz. f. Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HY.

AULICAL, hī-drā'-lŷ. } a.
AULICK, hī-drā'-lĭk. }
 ing to the conveyance of wa-
 rough pipes.
AULICKS, hī-drā'-lĭks. f.
 science of conveying water
 gh pipes or conduits.
OCELE, hī'-drō-sēl. f. A wa-
 upture.
OCEPHALUS, hī-drō-sēf'-fā-
 f. A dropsy in the head.
OGRAPHER, hī-drōg-grā'-
 f. One who draws maps of the

OGRAPHY, hī-drōg'-grā-fŷ.
 scription of the watery part of
 rraqueous globe.
OMANCY, hī"-drō-mān'-fŷ.
 ediction by water.
OMEL, hī'-drō-mēl. f. Ho-
 nd water.
OMETER, hī-drōm'-mē-tūr.
 instrument to measure the ex-
 of water.
OMETRY, hī-drōm'-mē-trŷ.
 he act of measuring the extent
 iter.
OPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō-bē'-ā. f.
 d of water.
OPICAL, hī-drōp'-pŷ. } a.
OPICK, hī-drōp'-pĭk. }
 fical, diseased with extravasa-
 water.
OSTATICAL, hī-drō-flāt'-l-
 a. Relating to hydrostaticks,
 it by hydrostaticks.
OSTATICALLY, hī-drō-
 l-kāl-ŷ. ad. According to hy-
 aticks.
OSTATICKS, hī-drō-flāt'-
 f. The science of weighing
 ; weighing bodies in fluids.
OTICK, hī-drōt'-lĭk. f. Purger
 iter or phlegm.
 , hŷ'ēn. } f. An animal
 A, hŷ-ē'-nā. } like a wolf.
OMETER, hŷ-grōm'-mē-tūr.
 instrument to measure the de-
 of moisture.
OSCOPE, hŷ'-grō-skōpe. f.
 nstrument to shew the moisture
 dryness of the air, and to mea-

sure and estimate the quantity of ei-
 ther extreme.
HYM, hĭm. f. A species of dog.
HYMEN, hŷ'-mén. f. The god
 of marriage; the virginal mem-
 brane.
HYMENEAL, hĭm-ŷ-nē'-āl. } f.
HYMENEAN, hĭm-ŷ-nē'-ān. }
 A marriage song.
HYMENEAL, hĭm-ŷ-nē'-āl. } a.
HYMENEAN, hĭm-ŷ-nē'-ān. }
 Pertaining to marriage.
HYMN, hĭm'. f. An encomiastick
 song, or song of adoration to some
 superior being.
 To **HYMN**, hĭm'. v. a. To praise in
 song, to worship with hymns.
 To **HYMN**, hĭm'. v. n. To sing songs
 of adoration.
HYMNICK, hĭm'-nĭk. a. Relating
 to hymns.
HYMNING, hĭm'-ning. p. a. Cele-
 brating in hymns.
 To **HYP**, hĭp'. v. a. To make melan-
 choly, to dispirit.
HYPALLAGE, hŷ-pāl'-lā-jē. f. A
 figure by which words change their
 cases with each other.
HYPER, hī'-pūr. f. A hypercritick.
HYPERBOLA, hŷ-pēr'-bō-lā. f. A
 term in mathematicks.
HYPERBOLE, hŷ-pēr'-bō-lē. f. A
 figure in rhetoric by which any
 thing is increased or diminished be-
 yond the exact truth.
HYPERBOLICAL, hŷ-pēr-bōl'-
 lŷ-kāl. } a.
HYPERBOLICK, hŷ-pēr-bōl'-
 lĭk. }
 Belonging to the hyperbola; ex-
 aggerating or extenuating beyond
 fact.
HYPERBOLICALLY, hŷ-pēr-bōl'-
 lŷ-kāl-lŷ. ad. In form of an hy-
 perbole; with exaggeration or exte-
 nuation.
HYPERBOLIFORM, hŷ-pēr-bōl'-
 lŷ-fārm. a. Having the form,
 or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.
HYPERBOREAN, hŷ-pēr-bō'-ryan.
 a. Northern.
HYPERCRITICK, hŷ-pēr-krĭt'-lĭk.
 f. A critick exact or captious be-
 yond use or reason.

H Y P

- HYPERCRITICAL**, hý-pér-krít'-ý-kál. a. Critical beyond use.
- HYPERMETER**, hý-pér'-mê-túr. f. Any thing greater than the standard requires.
- HYPERSARCOSIS**, hý-pér-sár-kò'-sis. f. The growth of fungous or proud flesh.
- HYPHEN**, hý'-fèn. f. A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.
- HYPNOTICK**, híp-nót'-ík. f. Any medicine that induces sleep.
- HYPOCHONDRIACAL**, híp-pò-kòn-drí'-à-kál. }
HYPOCHONDRIACK, híp-pò-kòn-drí'-àk. } a.
 Melancholy, disordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.
- HYPOCIST**, hý'-pò-síst. f. An astringent medicine of considerable power.
- HYPOCRISY**, híp-pòk'-krís-ý. f. Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.
- HYPOCRITE**, híp'-pò-krít. f. A dissembler in morality or religion.
- HYPOCRITICAL**, híp-pò-krít'-ík-kál. }
HYPOCRITICK, híp-pò-krít'-ík. } a.
 Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.
- HYPOCRITICALLY**, híp-pò-krít'-ík-kál-ý. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.
- HYPOGASTRICK**, hý-pò-gás'-trík. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.
- HYPOGEUM**, hý-pò-gé'-ùm. f. A

H Y S

- name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.
- HYPOSTASIS**, hý-pòs'-tás-sis. f. Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
- HYPOSTATICAL**, hý-pò-stát'-ý-kál. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.
- HYPOTENUSE**, hý-pòt'-è-núse. f. The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.
- HYPOTHESIS**, híp-pòth'-thè-sis. f. A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.
- HYPOTHETICAL**, híp-pò-thét'-ty-kál. }
HYPOTHETICK, híp-pò-thét'-tik. } a.
 Including a supposition, conditional.
- HYPOTHETICALLY**, híp-pò-thét'-ty-kál-ý. ad. Upon supposition, conditionally.
- HYSSOP**, hý'-súp. f. A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.
- HYSTERICAL**, hís-tér'-ry-kál. }
HYSTERICK, hís-tér'-rík. } a.
 Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.
- HYSTERICKS**, hís-tér'-ríks. f. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

J A C

pronoun personal. gen. Me, I We, gen. Us. The pronoun of the first person, myself; I more than once, in Shakespeare, for ay or yes.

CHATTER, dzháb'-búr. v.n. To talk without thinking, to chatter.

CHATTERBOX, dzháb'-bér-rúr. f. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

CHATTERBOX, dzháb'-fént. a. Lying at the mouth.

CHAMBRAY, í'-à-sínth. f. The same as acanth; a precious stone.

CHAMBRAY, zhák'. f. The diminutive of the name of instruments to supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an instrument which turns the spit; a young cup of waxed leather; a bowl thrown out for a mark; a bowl; a part of the music instrument called a virginal; the same as animals; a support to be put on; the colours or ensigns; a cunning fellow.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-bóts. f. Boots which serve as armour.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-púd'. f. A zany, a merry An-
glo.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-lân'-túr. f. An ig-
nus.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-lént'. f. A
heepish fellow.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-kál. f. A small
supposed to start prey for the

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-án-lps. f. A
ape; a coxcomb, an
ment.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-dá'. f. A small
of crow.

CHAMBRAY, dzhák'-kít. f. A short coat,
waistcoat.

I A M

JACOBINE, dzhák'-ò-blne. f. A pi-
geon with a high tuft; a monk of a
particular order.

JACOB'S-STAFF, já-kúbs-stáff'. f. A
pilgrim's staff; staff concealing a
dagger; a cross staff; a kind of astro-
labe.

JACTITATION, dzhák'-ty-tá'-shún. f. Tossing motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, dzhák'-ú-lá'-shún. f. The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, dzhá'de. f. A horse of no spi-
rit, a hired horse, a worthless nag;
a sorry woman.

To JADE, dzá'de. v. a. To tire, to
harass, to dispirit, to weary; to over-
bear; to employ in vile offices; to
ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, dzhá'-dísh. a. Vitious, bad;
unchaste, uncontinent.

To JAGG, dzhág'. v. a. To cut into
indentures, to cut into teeth like
those of a saw.

JAGG, dzhág'. f. A protuberance or
denticulation.

JAGGY, dzhág'-gy. a. Uneven, den-
ticated.

JAGGEDNESS, dzhág'-gld-nls. f. The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, dzhá'l. f. A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, dzhá'l-búrd. f. One who
has been in a jail.

JAILER, dzhá'-lúr. f. The keeper
of a prison.

JAKES, dzhá'ks. f. A house of office,
a privy.

JALAP, dzhól'-lúp. f. A purgative
root.

JAM, dzhám'. f. A conserve of fruits
boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, dzhám'. f. Any supporter
on either side, as the posts of a
door.

JAMBICK, í-ám'-blk. f. Verses com-
posed

- posed of a short and long syllable alternately.
- To JANGLE, dzhâng'-gl. v. n. To quarrel, to bicker in words.
- JANGLER, dzhâng'-glûr. f. A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
- JANIZARY, dzhân'-ny'-zâr-ý. f. One of the guards of the Turkish king.
- JANTY, zhâ'n-tý. a. Showy, fluttering.
- JANUARY, dzhân'-nú-ér-ý. f. The first month of the year.
- JAPAN, dzhâ-pân'. f. Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.
- To JAPAN, dzhâ-pân'. v. a. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.
- JAPANNER, dzhâ-pân'-nûr. f. One skilled in japan work; a shoeblacker.
- To JAR, dzhâr'. v. n. To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.
- JAR, dzhâr'. f. A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.
- JARGON, dzhâr'-gûn. f. Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.
- JARGONELLE, dzhâr'-gô-nêl'. f. A species of pear.
- JASMINE, dzhês'-sâ-mîn. f. A flower.
- JASPER, dzhâs'-pûr. f. A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.
- JAVELIN, dzhâv'-lîn. f. A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.
- JAUNDICE, dzhân'-dîs. f. A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.
- JAUNDICED, dzhân'-dîst. a. Infected with the jaundice.
- To JAUNT, dzhânt'. v. n. To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.
- JAUNTINESS, zhâ'n-tý-nê. f. Airiness, flutter, genteelness.
- JAW, dzhâ'. f. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.
- JAY, dzhâ'. f. A bird.
- ICE, í'se. f. Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.
- To ICE, í'se. v. a. To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.
- ICEHOUSE, í'se-hous. f. A house in which ice is repositied.
- ICHNEUMON, ík-nû'-mûn. f. A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
- ICHNEUMONFLY, ík-nû'-mûn-fly'. f. A sort of fly.
- ICHNOGRAPHY, ík-nôg'-grâ-fý. f. The groundplot.
- ICHOR, í'-kûr. f. A thin watery humour like serum.
- ICHOROUS, í'-kô-rûs. a. Sanious, thin, undigested.
- ICHTHYOLOGY, ík-thý-ôl'-ô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of the nature of fish.
- ICICLE, í'-íkl. f. A shoot of ice hanging down.
- ICINESS, í'-sý-nîs. f. The state of generating ice.
- ICON, í'-kôn. f. A picture or representation.
- ICONOCLAST, í-kôn'-ô-klâst. f. A breaker of images.
- ICONOLOGY, í-kô-nôl'-ô-dzhý. f. The doctrine of picture or representation.
- ICTERICAL, ík-têr'-ý-kâl. a. Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.
- ICY, í'-sý. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.
- I'D, í'd. Contracted for I would.
- IDEA, í-dê'-â. f. Mental imagination.
- IDEAL, í-dê'-âl. a. Mental, intellectual.
- IDEALLY, í-dê'-âl-ly. ad. Intellectually, mentally.
- IDENTICAL, í-dên'-tý-kâl. } a.
- IDENTICK, í-dên'-tík. }
The same, implying the same thing.
- IDEN-

DENTITY, 1-dén'-tí-ty. *f.* Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, 1'dz. *f.* A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, 1d-yók'-krá-sý. *f.* Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, 1d-yók'-krát'-ty-kál. *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, 1d'-yók'-sý. *f.* Want of understanding.

IDIOM, 1d'-yúm. *f.* A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, 1d-yók'-mát'-ty-kál. *a.*

IDIOMATICK, 1d-yók'-mát'-tik. *a.* Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.

IDIOPATHY, 1d-yók'-pá-thý. *f.* A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, 1d-yók'-sín'-krá-sý. *f.* A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOT, 1d'-yút. *f.* A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, 1d'-yók'-tizm. *f.* Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE, 1'dl. *a.* Lazy, averse from labour; not busy; not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, 1'dl. *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, 1'dl-héd-díd. *a.* Foolish, unreasonable.

IDLENESS, 1'dl-nls. *f.* Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.

IDLER, 1'd-lúr. *f.* A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, 1'd-lý. *ad.* Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, 1'-dúl. *f.* An image worshipped as God; an image; a represent-

ation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, 1-dól'-lá-túr. *f.* One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, 1-dól'-lá-tríze. *v. a.* To worship idols.

IDOLATROUS, 1-dól'-lá-trús. *a.* Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, 1-dól'-lá-trús-lý. *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, 1-dól'-lá-try. *f.* The worship of images.

IDOLIST, 1'-dób-líst. *f.* A worshipper of images.

To IDOLISE, 1'-dób-líz. *v. a.* To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, 1-dób'-nyús. *a.* Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, 1'-díl. *f.* A small short poem.

JEALOUS, dzhé'l'-lús. *a.* Suspicious in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSLY, dzhé'l'-lús-lý. *ad.* Suspiciously, emulously.

JEALOUSNESS, dzhé'l'-lús-nls. *f.* The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, dzhé'l'-lús-sý. *f.* Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, dzhé'r. *v. n.* To scoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, dzhé'r. *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

JEER, dzhé'r. *f.* Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.

JEERER, dzhé'r-rúr. *f.* A scoffer, scorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, dzhé'r-íng-lý. *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, dzhé'-hób'-vá. *f.* 7 proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, dzhé'-dzhób'n. *a.* Want empty; hungry; dry, unaffected.

JEJUNENESS, dzhé'-dzhób'n-nl. Penury, poverty; dryness, want matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, dzhé'l'-iyd. *a.* Glat brought to a viscous state.

J E W

I G N

JELLY, dzhél'-ly. f. See **GELLY**.
Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, dzhén'-nè-tíng. f. A species of apple soon ripe.

JENNET, dzhén'-nít. f. See **GENNET**. A Spanish horse.

TO JEOPARD, dzhép'-púrd. v.a. To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, dzhép'-púr-dús. a. Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, dzhép'-púr-dý. f. Hazard, danger, peril.

TO JERK, dzhérk'. v.a. To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

TO JERK, dzhérk'. v.n. To strike up.

JERK, dzhérk'. f. A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

JERKEN, dzhér'-kín. f. A jacket, a short coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, dzhér'-zý. f. Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, dzhès'. f. Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE, dzhès'-sá-mín. f. See **JASMINE**. A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs, dzhè-rò'-sá-lém-á'r-tý-tshòks. f. Sunflower, of which they are a species.

TO JEST, dzhést'. v.n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.

JEST, dzhést'. f. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.

JESTER, dzhès'-túr. f. One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, dzhét'. f. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.

TO JET, dzhét'. v.n. To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.

JETTY, dzhét'-ty. a. Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, dzhò'-ll. f. Any ornament

of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or **OFFICE**, dzò'-ll-hous. f. The place where the regal ornaments are repositied.

JEWELLER, dzhò'-ll-lúr. f. One who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWS-EARS, dzhò'-z-èrz. f. A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, dzhò'-z-mál-lò. f. An herb.

JEWS-STONE, dzhò'-z-stòn. f. An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, dzhò'-z-hárp. f. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, íf. conjunction. Suppose that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, íg'-nyús. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, íg-níp'-pò-tént. a. Presiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, íg'-nís-fát'-ù-ús. f. Will with the wisp, Jack with the lantern.

TO IGNITE, íg-ní'te. v.a. To kindle, to set on fire.

IGNITION, íg-nísh'-ún. f. The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, íg-ní-tíbl. a. Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, íg-nív'-vò-mús. a. Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, íg-nò'bl. a. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, íg-nò'-blý. ad. Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, íg-nò-mín'-yús. a. Mean, shameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, íg-nò-mín'-yúf-ly. ad. Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.

IGNOMINY, íg-nò-n.ín ý. f. Disgrace, reproach, shame.

IGNORAMUS, íg nò-rá'-mús. f. The

The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ig'-nò-ráns. f. Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect: in this sense it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ig'-nò-ránt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ig'-nò-ránt. f. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, ig'-nò-ránt-lý. ad. Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.

To **IGNORE**, ig-nò're. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ig-nós'-sibl. a. Capable of pardon.

JIG, dzhíg'. f. A light careless dance or tune.

To **JIG**, dzhíg'. v. n. To dance carelessly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, dzhíg'-má-kúr. f. One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGUMBOB, dzíg'-gúm-bób. f. A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, dzhílt'. f. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To **JILT**, dzhílt'. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To **JINGLE**, dzhíng'-gl. v. n. To clink, to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, dzhíng'-gl. f. Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, í'le. f. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, í'-lèx. f. The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, íl'-yák. a. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC PASSION, íl'-yák-pásh'-ún. f. A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut

is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, íl'. a. Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, íl'. f. Wickedness; misfortune, misery.

ILL, íl'. ad. Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with I, stands for IN.

ILLACHRYMABLE, íl-lák'-krý-mábl. a. Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, íl-láp's. f. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.

To **ILLAQUEATE**, íl-lá'-qwè-áte. v. a. To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, íl-lá-qwè-á'-shún. f. The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, íl-lá'-shún. f. Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE, íl'-lá-tív. a. Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, íl-lá'-dábl. a. Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, íl-lá'-dáb-lý. ad. Unworthily, without deserving praise.

ILLEGAL, íl-lè'-gál. a. Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, íl-lè-gál'-í-tý. f. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, íl-lè'-gál-lý. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, íl-lédzh'-íbl. a. What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, íl-lè-dzhít'-ý-má-sý. f. State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, íl-lè-dzhít'-tí-mét. a. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, íl-lè-dzhít'-tí-mét-lý. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

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ILLEGITIMATION, ɪ-lɛ-dʒɦɪ-tɿ-mǎ'-shùn. f. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, ɪ-lɛv'-vɿ-ǎbl. a. What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, ɪ-fǎ'-vũrd. a. Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, ɪ-fǎ'-vũrd-lɿ. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, ɪ-fǎ'-vũrd-nɪs. f. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, ɪ-lɪb'-bɛr-rǎl. a. Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILLIBERALITY, ɪ-lɪb-bɛr-rǎl'-ɦɿ-tɿ. f. Parsimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, ɪ-lɪb'-bɛr-rǎl-ɿ. ad. Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, ɪ-lɪs'-sɦt. a. Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, ɪ-lɦtn. v.n. To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, ɪ-lɦm'-mɿ-tǎbl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, ɪ-lɦm'-mɿ-tǎb-lɿ. ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ɪ-lɦm'-mɿ-tɦd. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, ɪ-lɦm'-mɿ-tɦd-nɪs. f. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, ɪ-lɦt'-tɛ-rɛt. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, ɪ-lɦt'-tɛ-rɛt-nɪs. f. Want of learning, ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE, ɪ-lɦt'-tɛ-rǎ-tũre. f. Want of learning.

ILLNESS, ɦl'-nɪs. f. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.

ILLNATURE, ɦl-nǎ'-tɦɦr. f. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, ɦl-nǎ'-tɦɦrd. a. Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, ɦl-nǎ'-tɦɦrd-lɿ. ad. In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, ɦl-nǎ'-tɦɦrd-nɪs. f. Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, ɦl-lɔdzɦ'-ɦk-ǎl. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of

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reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, ɦl-lɔdzɦ'-ɿ-kǎl-ɿ. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, ɦl-lũ'd. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, ɦl-lũ'm. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, ɦl-lũ'-mɦn. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, ɦl-lũ'-mɿ-nǎte. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.

ILLUMINATION, ɦl-lũ-mɿ-nǎ'-shùn. f. The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, ɦl-lũ'-mɿ-nǎ-tɦv. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, ɦl-lũ'-mɿ-nǎ-tũr. f. One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, ɦl-lũ'-zhùn. f. Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, ɦl-lũ'-sɦv. a. Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, ɦl-lũ'-sɦr-ɿ. a. Deceiving, fraudulent.

To ILLUSTRATE, ɦl-lũs'-trǎt. v. a. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, ɦl-lũs'-trǎ'-shùn. f. Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, ɦl-lũs'-trǎ-tɦv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, ɦl-lũs'-trǎ-tɦv-lɿ. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, ɦl-lũs'-trɿũs. a.

- Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.
- ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, ɪl-lūs'-trý-úf-lý. ad. Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.
- ILLUSTRIOUSNESS**, ɪl-lūs'-trý-úf-nɪs. f. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.
- I'M**, ɪ'm. Contracted from I AM.
- IMAGE**, ɪm'-mɪdʒ. f. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues, a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.
- To IMAGE**, ɪm'-mɪdʒ. v.a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.
- IMAGERY**, ɪm'-mɪdʒ-ry. f. Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms.
- IMAGINABLE**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn-əbl. a. Possible to be conceived.
- IMAGINANT**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn-ənt. a. Imagining, forming ideas.
- IMAGINARY**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn-ər-ý. a. Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.
- IMAGINATION**, ɪm-mədʒh-ɪn-ə'-shún. f. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.
- IMAGINATIVE**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn-ə-tív. a. Fantastick, full of imagination.
- To IMAGINE**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.
- IMAGINER**, ɪm-mədʒh'-ɪn-ər. f. One who forms ideas.
- IMBECILE**, ɪm-bē-síl. a. Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.
- IMBECILITY**, ɪm-bē-síl'-lɪt-ý. f. Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.
- To IMBIBE**, ɪm-bɪ'be. v.a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.
- IMBIBER**, ɪm-bɪ'-bər. f. That which drinks or sucks.
- IMBIBITION**, ɪm-bɪ-bɪʃ'-ún. f. The act of sucking or drinking in.
- To IMBITTER**, ɪm-bɪt'-túr. v.a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.
- To IMBODY**, ɪm-bɒd'-dý. v. a. To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.
- To IMBODY**, ɪm-bɒd'-dý. v. n. To unite into one mass, to coalesce.
- To IMBOLDEN**, ɪm-bɔ'ldn. v.a. To raise to confidence, to encourage.
- To IMBOSOM**, ɪm-bɔ'-zúm. v. a. To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.
- To IMBOUND**, ɪm-bou'nd. v. a. To inclose, to shut in.
- To IMBOW**, ɪm-bow'. v. a. To arch, to vault.
- IMBOWMENT**, ɪm-bow'-ment. f. Arch, vault.
- To IMBOWER**, ɪm-bow'-úr. v.a. To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
- To IMBRANGLE**, ɪm-brəng'-gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.
- IMBRICATED**, ɪm'-brý-kă-tɪd. a. Indented with concavities.
- IMBRICATION**, ɪm-brý-kă'-shún. f. Concave indenture.
- To IMBROWN**, ɪm-brow'n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
- To IMBRUE**, ɪm-bró'. v.a. To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.
- To IMBRUTE**, ɪm-bró't. v. a. To degrade to brutality.
- To IMBRUTE**, ɪm-bró't. v. n. To sink down to brutality.
- To IMBUE**, ɪm-bú'. v.a. To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.
- To IMBURSE**, ɪm-búr'se. v. a. To stock with money.
- IMITABILITY**, ɪm-mý-tă-blɪ'-lɪt-ý. f. The quality of being imitable.
- IMITABLE**, ɪm'-mɪ-tébl. a. Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.
- To IMITATE**, ɪm'-mɪ-táte. v. a. To

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copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, Im-my'-tā'-shùn. f. The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, Im'-my'-tā'-tiv. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, Im'-my'-tā'-tūr. f. One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, Im-māk'-kū-lēt. a. Spotless, pure, undefiled.

To **IMMANACLE**, Im-mān'-nākl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, Im-mā'ne. a. Vast, prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, Im'-mā-nēnt. a. Intrinsic, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, Im-mān'-ny'-fēt. a. Not manifest, not plain.

IMMANITY, Im-mān'-nit-ý. f. Barbarity, savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, Im'-mār-sēs'-sibl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, Im-mā'r-shāl. a. Not warlike.

To **IMMASK**, Im-māsk'. v. a. To cover, to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, Im-mā-tē'-ryāl. a. Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, Im-mā-tē'-ryāl-it-ý. f. Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, Im-mā-tē'-ryāl-ý. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, Im-mā-tē'-ryāl-izd. a. Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, Im-mā-tē'-ryāl-nis. f. Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, Im-mā-tē'-ryēt. a. Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, Im-mā-tù're. a. Not

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ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, Im-mā-tù'r-lý. ad. Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, Im-mā-tù'r-nis. f.

IMMATURITY, Im-mā-tù'-rit-ý. f.

Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, Im-mē-ā-bil'-it-ý. f. Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, Im-mēz'-zhūr-rābl. a. Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, Im-mēz'-zhūr-rāb-lý. ad. Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMECHANICAL, Im-mē'-kār-ní-kāl. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, Im-mē'-dyās-ý. f. Personal greatness, power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, Im-mē'-dyāt. a. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, Im-mē'-dyāt-lý. ad. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, Im-mē'-dyāt-nis. f. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, Im-mēd'-dý-kābl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, Im-mēm'-mō-rābl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, Im-mē-mō'-ryāl. a. Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, Im-mēn'se. a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, Im-mēn's-lý. ad. Infinitely, without measure.

IMMENSITY, Im-mēn'-sít-ý. f. Unbounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, Im-mēn'-thú.

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shû-râ-bll'-lt-ý. f. Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, Im-mén'-shûr-âbl. a. Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, Im-mér-dzh'. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, Im-mér'-rit. f. Want of worth, want of desert.

IMMERSE, Im-mér's'e. a. Buried, covered, sunk deep.

To IMMERSE, Im-mér's'e. v. a. To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.

IMMERSION, Im-mér'-shûn. f. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, Im-mê-thôd-ý-kál. a. Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, Im-mê-thôd'-ý-kál-ý. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, Im'-mý-néns. f. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, Im'-mý-nént. a. Impending; at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, Im-míng'-gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, Im-mý-nû'-shûn. f. Diminution, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, Im-mís'-sý-bll'-lt-ý. f. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, Im-mís'-sibl. a. Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, Im-mísh'-ûn. f. The act of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, Im-mít'. v. n. To send in.

To IMMIX, Im-míks'. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, Im-míks'-âbl. a. Impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, Im-mô-bll'-lt-ý. f. Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.

IMMODERATE, Im-môd'-dér-rát. a. Excessive, exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, Im-môd'-dér-rát-ly. ad. In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, Im-môd-dê-rá'-

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shûn. f. Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, Im-môd'-díst. a. Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTLY, Im-môd-díst-ly. ad. Without modesty, impudently, obscenely.

IMMODESTY, Im-môd'-díst-ty. f. Want of modesty.

To IMMOLATE, Im'-mô-lâte. v. a. To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, Im-mô-lâ'-shûn. f. The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, Im-mô'-mént. a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, Im-môr'-rál. a. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, Im-mô-rál'-ý-ty. f. Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrary to virtue.

IMMORTAL, Im-mâ'r-tál. a. Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, Im-môr-tál'-ý-ty. f. Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, Im-mâ'r-tâ-hze. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, Im-mâ'r-tál-ý. ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, Im-mô'v-âbl. a. Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, Im-mô'v-âb-ly. ad. In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, Im-mû'-ný-ty. f. Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption; freedom.

To IMMURE, Im-mû're. v. a. To inclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, Im-mû'-zy-kál. a. Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, Im-mû-tâ-bll'-lt-ý. f. Exemption from change, invariableness,

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IMMUTABLE, *Im-mú'-tábl.* a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.
IMMUTABLY, *Im-mú'-táb-lý.* ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.
IMP, *Imp'.* f. A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.
To IMP, *Imp'.* v.a. To enlarge with any thing adscititious; to assist.
To IMPACT, *Im-pákt'.* v.a. To drive close or hard.
To IMPAINT, *Im-pá'nt.* v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.
To IMPAIR, *Im-pá're.* v. a. To diminish, to injure, to make worse.
To IMPAIR, *Im-pá're.* v. n. To be lessened or worn out.
IMPAIRMENT, *Im-pá'r-mént.* f. Diminution, injury.
IMPALPABLE, *Im-pál'-pábl.* a. Not to be perceived by touch.
To IMPARADISE, *Im-pár'-á-díse.* v. a. To put in a state resembling paradise.
IMPARITY, *Im-pár'-ít-y.* f. Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.
To IMPARK, *Im-pá'rk.* v. a. To inclose with a park, to sever from a common.
To IMPART, *Im-pá'rt.* v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.
IMPARTIAL, *Im-pár'-shál.* a. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.
IMPARTIALITY, *Im-pár'-shál'-ít-y.* f. Equitableness, justice.
IMPARTIALLY, *Im-pá'r'-shál-y.* ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.
IMPARTIBLE, *Im-pá'rt-íbl.* a. Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed.
IMPASSABLE, *Im-pás'-sábl.* a. Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.
IMPASSIBILITY, *Im-pás'-sý-blí'-ít-y.* f. Exemption from suffering.
IMPASSIBLE, *Im-pás'-sible.* a. In-

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capable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.
IMPASSIBLENESS, *Im-pás'-sibl-nís.* f. Impassibility, exemption from pain.
IMPASSIONED, *Im-pás'-shünd.* a. Seized with passion.
IMPASSIVE, *Im-pás'-sív.* a. Exempt from the agency of external causes.
IMPASTED, *Im-pá's-tíd.* a. Covered as with paste.
IMPATIENCE, *Im-pá'-shéns.* f. Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability [to suffer delay, eagerness].
IMPATIENT, *Im-pá'-shént.* a. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.
IMPATIENTLY, *Im-pá'-shént-lý.* ad. Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.
To IMPAWN, *Im-pá'n.* v.a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.
To IMPEACH, *Im-pé'tsh.* v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.
IMPEACH, *Im-pé'tsh.* f. Hindrance, let, impediment.
IMPEACHABLE, *Im-pé'tsh-ábl.* a. Accusable, chargeable.
IMPEACHER, *Im-pé'tsh-úr.* f. An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.
IMPEACHMENT, *Im-pé'tsh-mént.* f. Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.
To IMPEARL, *Im-pér'l.* v. a. To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
IMPECCABILITY, *Im-pék'-ká-blí'-ít-y.* f. Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.
IMPECCABLE, *Im-pék'-kábl.* a. Exempt from possibility of sin.
To IMPEDE, *Im-pé'd.* v. a. To hinder, to let, to obstruct.
IMPEDIMENT, *Im-péd'-ý-mént.* f. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obstruction, opposition.

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To IMPEL, ím-pél'. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.

IMPELLENT, ím-pel'-lènt. f. An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, ím-pènd'. v. n. To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.

IMPENDENT, ím-pèn'-dènt. a. Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.

IMPENDENCE, ím-pèn'-dèns. f. The state of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, ím-pèn'-è-trà-blí'-lì-ý. f. Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPENETRABLE, ím-pèn'-è-trábl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, ím-pèn'-è-trábl-ý. ad. With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPENITENCE, ím-pèn'-ý-tèns. } f.

IMPENITENCY, ím-pèn'-ý-tèn-sý. }

Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, ím-pèn'-ý-tènt. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, ím-pèn'-ý-tènt-ly. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, ím-pèn'-nú. a. Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, ím'-pè-râte. a. Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, ím-pér'-rà-tív. a. Commanding, expressive of command.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, ím-pér-sép'-tíbl. a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, ím-pér-sép'-tíbl-ní. f. The quality of eluding observation.

Í M P

IMPERCEPTIBLY, ím-pér-sép'-tíbl-ly. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, ím-pér'-fèkt. a. Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, ím-pér-fèk'-shùn. f. Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, ím-pér'-fèkt-ly. ad. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, ím-pér'-fò-rábl. a. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, ím-pér'-fò-râte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, ím-pé'-ryál. a. Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, ím-pé'-ryá-líst. f. One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, ím-pé'-ryús. a. Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, ím-pé'-ryús-ly. ad. With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, ím-pé'-ryús-ní. f. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, ím-pér'-rísh-ábl. a. Not to be destroyed.

IMPERSONAL, ím-pér'-sùn-ál. a. Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, ím-pér'-sùn-ál-ý. ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, ím-pér'-swá-síbl. a. Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, ím-pér'-tín-èns. } f.

IMPERTINENCY, ím-pér'-tín-èn-sý. }

That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troublesome, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, ím-pér'-tín-ènt. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.

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IMPERTINENT, *im-pér'-tín-ént. f.* A trifier, a meddler, an intruder.
IMPERTINENTLY, *im-pér'-tín-ént-lý. ad.* Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.
IMPERVIOUS, *im-pér'-vyú. a.* Unpassable, impenetrable.
IMPERVIOUSNESS, *im-pér'-vyúf-nis. f.* The state of not admitting any passage.
IMPERTANSIBILITY, *im-pér'-trán-sý-blí"-lít-ý. f.* Impossibility to be passed through.
IMPETRABLE, *im'-pè-trábl. a.* Possible to be obtained.
To IMPETRATE, *im'-pè-tráte. v. a.* To obtain by intreaty.
IMPETRATION, *im-pè-trá'-shún. f.* The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.
IMPETUOSITY, *im-pét'-ú-ús"-sít-ý. f.* Violence, fury, vehemence, force.
IMPETUOUS, *im-pét'-tú-ús. a.* Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.
IMPETUOUSLY, *im-pét'-tú-ús-lý. ad.* Violently, vehemently.
IMPETUOUSNESS, *im-pét'-tú-ús-nis. f.* Violence, fury.
IMPETUS, *im'-pè-tús. f.* Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.
IMPIERCEABLE, *im-pér'-síbl. a.* Impenetrable, not to be pierced.
IMPIETY, *im-plí'-é-tý. f.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.
To IMPIGNORATE, *im-plí'-nò-ráte. v. a.* To pawn, to pledge.
IMPIGNORATION, *im-plí'-nò-rá'-shún. f.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.
To IMPINGE, *im-plí'-ndzh'. v. n.* To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.
To IMPINGUATE, *im-plí'-ng'-gwáte. v. a.* To fatten, to make fat.
IMPIOUS, *im'-pyú. a.* Irreligious, wicked, profane.
IMPIOUSLY, *im'-pyúf-lý. ad.* Profanely, wickedly.

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IMPLACABILITY, *im-plá'-ká-blí-ít-ý. f.* Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.
IMPLACABLE, *im-plá'-kábl. a.* Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.
IMPLACABLY, *im-plá'-kábl-lý. ad.* With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.
To IMPLANT, *im-plánt'. v. a.* To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft.
IMPLANTATION, *im-plán-tá'-shún. f.* The act of setting or planting.
IMPLAUSIBLE, *im-plá'-síbl. a.* Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.
IMPLEMENT, *im'-plé-mént. f.* Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.
IMPLETION, *im-plé'-shún. f.* The act of filling, the state of being full.
IMPLEX, *im'-pléks. a.* Intricate, entangled, complicated.
To IMPLICATE, *im'-plý-káte. v. a.* To entangle, to embarrass, to infold.
IMPLICATION, *im-plý-ká'-shún. f.* Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.
IMPLICIT, *im-plís'-sít. a.* Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.
IMPLICITLY, *im-plís'-sít-lý. ad.* By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.
To IMPLORE, *im-plò're. v. a.* To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.
IMPLORER, *im-plò'-rúr. f.* One that implores.
IMPLUMED, *im-plú'md. a.* Without feathers.
To IMPLY, *im-plý'. v. a.* To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.
To IMPOISON, *im-poi'zn. v. a.* To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.

IMPO-

IMPOLITICAL, *Im-pò-ht'-y-kál.* } a.
IMPOLITICK, *Im-pòl'-lt-tik.* }
 Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.
IMPOLITICALLY, *Im-pò-ht'-y-kál-y.* }
IMPOLITICKLY, *Im-pòl'-lt-tik-lý.* } ad.
 Without art or forecast.
IMPONDEROUS, *Im-pòn'-dér-ús.* a.
 Void of perceptible weight.
IMPOROSITY, *Im-pò-ròs'-sít-y.* f.
 Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.
IMPOROUS, *Im-pò'-rús.* a. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.
To IMPORT, *Im-pò'rt.* v. a. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.
IMPORT, *Im'-pòrt.* f. Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.
IMPORTANCE, *Im-pà'r-tàns.* f. Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.
IMPORTANT, *Im-pà'r-tànt.* a. Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.
IMPORTATION, *Im-pòr-tà'-shún.* f. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.
IMPORTER, *Im-pò'r-túr.* f. One that brings in from abroad.
IMPORTUNATE, *Im-pà'r-tú-nét.* a. Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.
IMPORTUNATELY, *Im-pà'r-tú-nét-lý.* ad. With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.
IMPORTUNATENESS, *Im-pà'r-tú-nét-nls.* f. Incessant solicitation.
To IMPORTUNE, *Im-pòr-tú'n.* v. a. To teize, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.
IMPORTUNE, *Im-pòr-tú'n.* a. Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexations;

unseasonable, coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.
IMPORTUNELY, *Im-pòr-tú'n-lý.* ad. Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.
IMPORTUNITY, *Im-pòr-tú'-nl-tý.* f. Incessant solicitation.
To IMPOSE, *Im-pò'ze.* v. a. To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; To impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.
IMPOSE, *Im-pò'ze.* f. Command, injunction.
IMPOSEABLE, *Im-pò'-zàbl.* a. To be laid as obligatory on any body.
IMPOSER, *Im-pò'-zúr.* f. One who enjoins.
IMPOSITION, *Im-pò-zísh'-ún.* f. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.
IMPOSSIBLE, *Im-pòs'-sibl.* a. Not to be done, impracticable.
IMPOSSIBILITY, *Im-pòs'-sý-blí'-lt-y.* f. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.
IMPOST, *Im'-pòst.* f. A tax, a toll, custom paid.
To IMPOSTHUMATE, *Im-pòs'-tú-màte.* v. n. To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.
To IMPOSTHUMATE, *Im-pòs'-tú-màte.* v. a. To afflict with an imposthume.
IMPOSTHUMATION, *Im-pòs'-tú-mà'-shún.* f. The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.
IMPOSTHUME, *Im-pòs'-túm.* f. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
IMPOSTOR, *Im-pòs'-túr.* f. One who cheats by a fictitious character.
IMPOSTURE, *Im-pòs'-tshúr.* f. Cheat.
IMPOTENCE, *Im'-pò-téns.* } f.
IMPOTENCY, *Im'-pò-tén-sý.* }
 Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.
IMPOTENT, *Im'-pò-tént.* a. Weak,

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feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, *im'-pò-tént-lý*. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, *im-pou'nd*. v. a. To inclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pincfold.

To IMPOWER. See **EMPOWER**.

IMPRACTICABLE, *im-prák'-tý-kábl*. a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, *im-prák'-tý-kábl-nls*. f. Impossibility.

To IMPRECATÉ, *im'-prê-kâte*. v. a. To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, *im-prê-kâ'-shùn*. f. Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, *im-prêk'-kâ-târ-ý*. a. Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPREGN, *im-prén'*. v. a. To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, *im-prég'-nábl*. a. Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, *im-prég'-nábl-ý*. ad. In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, *im-prég'-nâte*. v. a. & To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, *im-prég-nâ'-shùn*. f. The act of making prolific; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, *im-prê-dzhô'-dý-kât*. a. Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, *im-prép-â-râ'-shùn*. f. Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, *im-prés'*. v. a. To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, *im'-prés*. f. Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing into service.

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IMPRESSION, *im-prêsh'-ûn*. f. The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, *im-prés'-sibl*. a. What may be impressed.

IMPRESSURE, *im-prêsh'-ûr*. f. The mark made by pressure, the dist, the impression.

To IMPRINT, *im-print'*. v. a. To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, *im-priz'n*. v. a. To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, *im-priz'n-mént*. f. Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, *im-prôb'-â-bl'*. f. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, *im-prôb'-âbl*. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, *im-prôb'-âb-lý*. ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, *im'-prô-bâte*. v. a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, *im-prô-bâ'-shùn*. f. Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, *im-prôb'-ît-ý*. f. Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To IMPROLIFICATE, *im-prô-lif'-fý-kâte*. v. a. To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, *im-prôp'-pûr*. a. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, *im-prôp'-pûr-lý*. ad. Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, *im-prô-prý'-âte*. v. a. To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, *im-prô-prý'-â'-shùn*. f. An impropriation is properly so called when the church land

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the hands of a layman, and appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

PRIATOR, *Im-prò-prý-à'*. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

PRIETY, *Im-prò-prí-è-tý*. *f.* Weakness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

SPEROUS, *Im-pròs'-púr-lis*. Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

SPEROUSLY, *Im-pròs'-púr-lis*. *ad.* Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

VABLE, *Im-prò'-våbl*. *a.* Capable of being advanced to a better state.

VABLENESS, *Im-prò'-våbl-ness*. Capableness of being made better.

VABLY, *Im-prò'-våb-lý*. *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

ROVE, *Im-prò'v*. *v. a.* To make any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

ROVE, *Im-prò'v*. *v. n.* To be in goodness.

MENT, *Im-prò'v-mént*. Melioration, advancement from bad to better; act of improving; effect from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

VER, *Im-prò'-vúr*. *f.* One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

VIDED, *Im-prò-ví'-díd*. *a.* Unseen, unexpected, unprovided for.

VIDENCE, *Im-pròv'-ý-déns*. Want of forethought, want of precaution.

VIDENT, *Im-pròv'-ý-dént*. Wanting forecast, wanting care, negligent.

VIDENTLY, *Im-pròv'-ý-dént-lý*. *ad.* Without forethought, without care.

VISION, *Im-prò-vízh'-ún*. *f.* Vision, of forethought.

DENCE, *Im-prò'-déns*. *f.*

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Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, *Im-prò'-dént*. *a.* Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, *Im'-pú-déns*. *f.*

IMPUDENCY, *Im'-pú-dén-sý*. *f.*

Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, *Im'-pú-dént*. *a.* Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, *Im'-pú-dént-lý*. *ad.* Shamelessly, without modesty.

To IMPUGN, *Im-pú'n*. *v. a.* To attack, to assault.

IMPUGNER, *Im-pú'-núr*. *f.* One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISANCE, *Im-pú'-Ís-sáns*. *f.* Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.

IMPULSE, *Im'-púls*. *f.* Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, *Im-pú'-shún*. *f.* The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, *Im-pú'-sív*. *a.* Having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, *Im-pú'-ný-tý*. *f.* Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, *Im-pú'r*. *a.* Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.

IMPURELY, *Im-pú'-r-lý*. *ad.* With impurity.

IMPURENESS, *Im-pú'-r-nís*. *f.*

IMPURITY, *Im-pú'-rý-tý*. *f.*

Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, *Im-púr'pl*. *v. a.* To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, *Im-pú'-tåbl*. *a.* Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, *Im-pú'-tåbl-ness*. *f.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, *Im-pú'-tå-shún*. *f.* Attribution of any thing, generally

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of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, in-pŭ'-tā-tiv. a. Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

TO IMPUTE, in-pŭ't. v.a. To charge another with attribute, generally ill; to ascribe to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUDENT, in-pu-tŭnt. f. He that is impudent.

IN, in. prep. Noting the place where something is present; noting the time when it is present at any time; noting the cause, noting power; noting protection; concerning; in that, because; in as much, since, seeing that.

IN, in. ad. Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting entrance; into any place; close connection with.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. In before r is changed into r, before l into l, and into m before some other consonants.

INABILITY, in-ā-bil'-y-tŷ. f. Impuissance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, in-āb'-stŷ-nēns. f. Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, in-āk-sēs'-sibl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, in-āk'-kū-rā-sŷ. f. Want of exactness.

INACCURATE, in-āk'-kū-rēt. a. Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, in-āk'-shŭn. f. Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, in-āk'-tŷv. a. Idle, indolent, sluggish.

INACTIVELY, in-āk'-tŷv-lŷ. ad. Idly, sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, in-āk-tŷv'-y-tŷ. f. Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

INADEQUATE, in-ād'-ē-kwāt. a. Not equal to the purpose, defective.

INADEQUATELY, in-ād'-ē-kwāt-lŷ. ad. Defectively, incompletely.

I N A

INADVERTENCE, in-ād-vēr'-tēns. f.

INADVERTENCY, in-ād-vēr'-tēn-sŷ. f.

Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, in-ād-vēr'-tēnt. a. Negligent, careless.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ād-vēr'-tēnt-lŷ. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, in-ā'-lyēn-ābl. a. That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, in-āl-y'-mēn'-tāl. a. Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSABLE, in-ā-mis'-sibl. a. Not to be lost.

INANE, in-nā'n. a. Empty, void.

TO INANIMATE, in-ān'-y-māte. v.a. To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, in-ān'-y-māte. f.

INANIMATED, in-ān'-y-mā-tid. f.

Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, in-ā-nish'-ŭn. f. Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INANITY, in-ān'-ny-tŷ. f. Emptiness, void space.

INAPPETENCY, in-āp'-pētēn-sŷ. f. Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-āp'-ply-kābl. a. Not to be put to a peculiar use.

INAPPLICATION, in-āp'-ply-kā-shŭn. f. Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, in-ār'-rābl. a. Not capable of tillage.

TO INARCH, in-ā'rth. v.a. Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-ār-tŷk'-kū-lēt. a. Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, in-ār-tŷk'-kū-lēt-lŷ. ad. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ār-tŷk'-kū-lēt-nŷs. f. Confusion of sounds, want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ār-tŷ-fish'-āl. a. Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ār-tŷ-fish'-āl-lŷ. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INAT-

ENTION, In-át-tén'-shùn. f.
 gard, negligence, neglect.
 ENTIVE, In-át-tén'-tív. a.
 efs, negligent, regardless.
 IBLE, In-á'-dibl. a. Not to
 ard, void of sound.
 AUGURATE, In-á'-gù-ráte.
 To consecrate, to invest with
 / office by solemn rites.
 GURATION, In-á'-gù-rá'-
 f. Investiture by solemn
 LATION, In-á'-rá'-shùn. f.
 act of gilding or covering with
 PICIOUS, In-òf-písh'-ús. a.
 ened, unlucky, unfortunate.
 NG, In'-bè'-lng. f. Inherence;
 irableness.
 N, In'-bárn. a. Innate, im-
 ed by nature.
 ATHED, In-bré'thd. a. In-
 l, infused by inspiration.
 D, In'-bréd. a. Produced with-
 atched or generated within.
 AGE, In-ká'dzh. v. a. To
 up, to shut up, to confine in a
 or any narrow space.
 ESCENCE, In-ká-lés'- }
 ESCENCY, In-ká-lés'- } f.
 late of growing warm, warmth,
 ient heat.
 ITATION, In-kán-tá'-shùn. f.
 antment.
 ITATORY, In-kán'-tá-túr-ý.
 ealing by enchantment, magi-
 CANTON, In-kán'-tùn. v. a.
 uite to a canton or separate com-
 ty.
 ABILITY, In-ká-pá-blí'- }
 ABLENESS, In-ká'- } f.
 nls.
 lity natural, disqualification
 ABLE, In-ká'-pábl. a. Want-
 ower, wanting understanding,
 le to comprehend, learn, or un-
 nd; not able to receive any
 ; unable, not equal to any
 ; disqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, In-ká-pá'-shús. a.
 Narrow, of small content.
 INCAPACIOUSNESS, In-ká-pá'-
 shús-nls. f. Narrowness, want of
 containing space.
 To INCAPACITATE, In-ká-pás'-fý-
 tâte. v. a. To disable, to weaken;
 to disqualify.
 INCAPACITY, In-ká-pás'-ít-ý. f.
 Inability, want of natural power,
 want of power of body, want of com-
 prehensiveness of mind.
 To INCARCERATE, In-ká'r-sè-ráte.
 v. a. To imprison, to confine.
 INCARCERATION, In-kár-sè-rá'-
 shùn. f. Imprisonment, confine-
 ment.
 To INCARN, In-ká'rn. v. a. To
 cover with flesh.
 To INCARN, In-ká'rn. v. n. To
 breed flesh.
 To INCARNADINE, In-ká'r-ná-
 dîne. v. a. To dye red. This word
 I find only once.
 To INCARNATE, In-ká'r-nâte. v. a.
 To cloath with flesh, to embody with
 flesh.
 INCARNATE, In-ká'r-nét. partic. a.
 Cloathed with flesh, embodied in
 flesh.
 INCARNATION, In-kár-ná'-shùn. f.
 The act of assuming body; the state
 of breeding flesh.
 INCARNATIVE, In-ká'r-ná-tív. f.
 A medicine that generates flesh.
 To INCASE, In-ká'se. v. a. To co-
 ver, to inclose, to inwrap.
 INCAUTIOUS, In-ká'-shús. a. Un-
 wary, negligent, heedless.
 INCAUTIOUSLY, In-ká'-shús-ly.
 ad. Unwarily, heedlessly, negli-
 gently.
 INCENDIARY, In-sén'-dzhár-ý. f.
 One who sets houses or towns on
 fire in malice or for robbery; one
 who inflames factions, or promotes
 quarrels.
 INCENSE, In'-séns. f. Perfumes ex-
 haled by fire in honour of some god
 or goddess.
 To INCENSE, In-séns'. v. a. To en-
 kindle to rage, to inflame with an-
 ger, to enrage, to provoke, to ex-
 asperate.

I N A

of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection,
IMPUTATIVE, *im-pû'-tâ-tiv. a.* Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.
TO IMPUTE, *im-pû't. v.a.* To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
IMPUTER, *im-pû'-tûr. f.* He that imputes.
IN, *in'. prep.* Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; In as much, since, seeing that.
IN, *in. ad.* Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in some state; noting entrance; into any place; close connection with.
IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. In before *r* is changed into *r*, before *l* into *l*, and into *m* before some other consonants.
INABILITY, *in-â-bil'-y-tý. f.* Impuissance, impotence, want of power.
INABSTINENCE, *in-âb'-stý-nens. f.* Intemperance, want of power to abstain.
INACCESSIBLE, *in-âk-sés'-sibl. a.* Not to be reached, not to be approached.
INACCURACY, *in-âk'-kû-râ-sý. f.* Want of exactness.
INACCURATE, *in-âk'-kû-rét. a.* Not exact, not accurate.
INACTION, *in-âk'-shûn. f.* Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.
INACTIVE, *in-âk'-tiv. a.* Idle, indolent, sluggish.
INACTIVELY, *in-âk'-tiv-lý. ad.* Idly, sluggishly.
INACTIVITY, *in-âk'-tiv'-ý-tý. f.* Idleness, rest, sluggishness.
INADEQUATE, *in-âd'-ê-kwât. a.* Not equal to the purpose, defective.
INADEQUATELY, *in-âd'-ê-kwât-lý. ad.* Defectively, not completely.

I N A

INADVERTENCE, *in-âd-ver'-tens.*
INADVERTENCY, *in-âd-ver'-tên-sý. f.*
 Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.
INADVERTENT, *in-âd-ver'-tênt. a.* Negligent, careless.
INADVERTENTLY, *in-âd-ver'-tênt-lý. ad.* Carelessly, negligently.
INALIENABLE, *in-â'-lyên-âbl. a.* That cannot be alienated.
INALIMENTAL, *in-âl-y'-mên'-tâl. a.* Affording no nourishment.
INAMISSABLE, *in-â-mis'-sibl. a.* Not to be lost.
INANE, *in-nâ'n. a.* Empty, void.
TO INANIMATE, *in-ân'-ý-mâte. v.a.* To animate, to quicken.
INANIMATE, *in-ân'-ý-mâte.*
INANIMATED, *in-ân'-ý-mâ-tid. a.*
 Void of life, without animation.
INANITION, *in-â-nish'-ûn. f.* Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.
INANITY, *in-ân'-ny-tý. f.* Emptiness, void space.
INAPPETENCY, *in-âp'-pê-tên-sý. f.* Want of stomach or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE, *in-âp'-ply-kâbl. a.* Not to be put to a peculiar use.
INAPPLICATION, *in-âp-ply-kâ-shûn. f.* Indolence, negligence.
INARABLE, *in-âr'-râbl. a.* Not capable of tillage.
TO INARCH, *in-â'rtsh. v.a.* Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.
INARTICULATE, *in-âr-tik'-kû-lét. a.* Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.
INARTICULATELY, *in-âr-tik'-kû-lét-lý. ad.* Not distinctly.
INARTICULATENESS, *in-âr-tik'-kû-lét-nls. f.* Confusion of sounds, want of distinctness in pronouncing.
INARTIFICIAL, *in-âr-tý-flsh'-âl. a.* Contrary to art.
INARTIFICIALLY, *in-âr-tý-flsh'-âl-y. ad.* Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INAT-

INC

INATTENTION, in-át-tén'-shún. f.
Disregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-át-tén'-tív. a.
Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, in-à'-díbl. a. Not to
be heard, void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, in-à'-gù-râte.
v. a. To consecrate, to invest with
a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, in-à'-gù-rá'-
shún. f. Investiture by solemn
rites.

INAURATION, in-à'-rá'-shún. f.
The act of gilding or covering with
gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-òs-plsh'-ús. a.
Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBEING, in'-bé'-ing. f. Inherence;
inseparableness.

INBORN, in'-bárn. a. Innate, im-
planted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-bré'thd. a. In-
spired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, in'-bréd. a. Produced with-
in; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, in-ká'dzh. v. a. To
coop up, to shut up, to confine in a
cage, or any narrow space.

INCALESCENCE, in-ká-lés'-
séns. } f.
INCALESCENCY, in-ká-lés'-
sén-sý. }

The state of growing warm, warmth,
incipient heat.

INCANTATION, in-kán-tá'-shún. f.
Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, in-kán'-tà-túr-y.
a. Dealing by enchantment, magi-
cal.

To INCANTON, in-kán'-tún. v. a.
To unite to a canton or separate com-
munity.

INCAPABILITY, in-ká-pá-bíl'-
ít-y. } f.
INCAPABLENESS, in-ká'-
pábl-nls. }

Inability natural, disqualification
legal.

INCAPABLE, in-ká'-pábl. a. Want-
ing power, wanting understanding,
unable to comprehend, learn, or un-
derstand; not able to receive any
thing; unable, not equal to any
thing; disqualified by law.

INC

INCAPACIOUS, in-ká-pá'-shús. a.
Narrow, of small content.

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shús-nls. f. Narrowness, want of
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To INCAPACITATE, in-ká-pás'-fý-
tâte. v. a. To disable, to weaken;
to disqualify.

INCAPACITY, in-ká-pás'-ít-y. f.
Inability, want of natural power,
want of power of body, want of com-
prehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, in-ká'r-sé-râte.
v. a. To imprison, to confine.

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shún. f. Imprisonment, confine-
ment.

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cover with flesh.

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breed flesh.

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dine. v. a. To dye red. This word
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flesh.

INCARNATE, in-ká'r-nét. partic. a.
Cloathed with flesh, embodied in
flesh.

INCARNATION, in-kár-ná'-shún. f.
The act of assuming body; the state
of breeding flesh.

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A medicine that generates flesh.

To INCASE, in-ká'se. v. a. To co-
ver, to inclose, to inwrap.

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wary, negligent, heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-ká'-shús-ly.
ad. Unwarily, heedlessly, negli-
gently.

INCENDIARY, in-sén'-dzhár-y. f.
One who sets houses or towns on
fire in malice or for robbery; one
who inflames factions, or promotes
quarrels.

INCENSE, in'-séns. f. Perfumes ex-
haled by fire in honour of some god
or goddess.

To INCENSE, in-séns'. v. a. To en-
kindle to rage, to inflame with an-
ger, to enrage, to provoke, to ex-
asperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-sens'-ment. f. Rage, heat, fury.
INCENSION, in-sen'-shun. f. The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.
INCENSOR, in-sen'-sur. f. A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.
INCENSORY, in'-sen-sur-y. f. The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.
INCENTIVE, in-sent'-iv. f. That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, spur.
INCENTIVE, in-sent'-iv. a. Inciting, encouraging.
INCEPTION, in-sep'-shun. f. Beginning.
INCEPTIVE, in-sep'-tiv. a. Noting a beginning.
INCEPTOR, in-sep'-tur. f. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.
INCERATION, in-se-rá'-shun. f. The act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE, in-ser'-ty-tud. f. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
INCESSANT, in-ses'-sant. a. Unceasing, unintermitted, continual, uninterrupted.
INCESSANTLY, in-ses'-sant-ly. ad. Without intermission, continually.
INCEST, in'-sest. f. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.
INCESTUOUS, in-ses'-tú-ús. a. Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.
INCESTUOUSLY, in-ses'-tú-ús-ly. ad. With unnatural love.
INCH, intsh'. f. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.
To INCH, intsh'. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.
INCHED, intsh'. a. Containing inches in length or breadth.
INCHMEAL, intsh'-mél. f. A piece an inch long.
To INCHOATE, in'-kò-áte. v. a. To begin, to commence.
INCHOATION, in-kò á'-shun. f. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, in-kò-á-tiv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.
To INCIDE, in-sí-de. v. a. Medicines Incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.
INCIDENCE, in'-sy-dens. } f. The
INCIDENCY, in'-sy-dén-sy. } direc-
tion with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of Incidence; accident, hap, casualty.
INCIDENT, in'-sy-dént. a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.
INCIDENT, in'-sy-dént. f. Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.
INCIDENTAL, in'-sy-dén'-tál. a. Incident, casual, happening by chance.
INCIDENTALLY, in'-sy-dén'-tál-y. ad. Beside the main design, occasionally.
INCIDENTLY, in'-sy-dént-ly. ad. Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.
To INCINERATE, in-sin'-nér-áte. v. a. To burn to ashes.
INCINERATION, in-sin-nér-rá'-shun. f. The act of burning any thing to ashes.
INCIRCUMSPECTION, in'-sér-kúm-spék"-shun. f. Want of caution, want of heed.
INCISED, in-sí-zd. a. Cut, made by cutting.
INCISION, in-síz'-zhán. f. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.
INCISIVE, in-sí'-siv. a. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
INCISOR, in-sí'-sur. f. Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
INCISORY, in-sí'-sur-y. a. Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE, in-síz'-zhúr. f. A cut, an aperture.

ATION, in-sý-tá'-shún. f. Incent, incentive, motive, impetite, in-sí'te. v. a. To stir, to push forward in a purpose, to incite, to spur, to urge on.

EMENT, in-sí'te-mént. f. Incentive, impulse, inciting.

IL, in-siv'-vll. a. Unpolished.

ILITY, in-sý-vll'-ly-tý. f. Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of incivility.

MENCY, in-klém'-mén-sý. f. Incercifulness, cruelty, severity, incivility, roughness.

MENT, in-klém'-mément. a. Incerciful, unpitying, void of tenderness, harsh.

NABLE, in-klí'-nábl. a. Having a propensity of will, favourably disposed, willing; having an inclination.

NATION, in-klý-ná'-shún. f. Inclency towards any point; inaptness; propensity of mind, invariable disposition; love, affection, the tendency of the magnet-needle to the East or West.

NATORY, in-klí'-ná-túr-ý. a. Inclining a quality of inclining to one another.

NATORILY, in-klí'-ná-túr-ly. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.

CLINE, in-klí'ne. v. n. To incline, to lean, to tend towards any thing; to be favourably disposed to, inclination, desire beginning.

CLINE, in-klí'ne. v. a. To incline, to tend, to turn, to direct, to direct to any thing or state; to turn the desire to any thing; to bend, to incur.

CLIP, in-klíp'. v. a. To grasp, to close, to surround.

CLOISTER, in-kloi's-túr. v. a. To shut up in a cloister.

CLOUD, in-klou'd. v. a. To encloud, to obscure.

CLUDE, in-klú'd. v. a. To include, to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, in-klú'-siv. a. Including, encircling; comprehended in the sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, in-klú'-siv-ly. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, in-kò-ág'-gúlábl. a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, in'-kò-ég-zis-téns. f. The quality of not existing together.

INCOG, in-kóg'. ad. Unknown, in private.

INCOGITANCY, in-kódzh'-ý-tán-sý. f. Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, in-kódzh'-ý-tá-tiv. a. Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kóg'-ný-tò. ad. In a state of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, in-kò-hé'-réns. f. Want of connection, incongruity, inconsequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

INCOHERENCY, in-kò-hé'-rén-sý. f. Want of connection, incongruity, inconsequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

INCOHERENT, in-kò-hé'-rént. a. Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.

INCOHERENTLY, in-kò-hé'-rént-ly. ad. Inconsistently, inconsequentially.

INCOLUMITY, in-kòl-lú'-mít-ý. f. Safety, security.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kóm-bús'-tý-blí'-ít-ý. f. The quality of resisting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kóm-bús'-tíbl. a. Not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kóm-bús'-tíbl-nís. f. The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, in'-kóm. f. Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kóm'-mén-sú-rá-blí'-ít-ý. f. The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kóm-mén'-sú-rábl. a. Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kôm-mên'-sû-rét. a. Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kôm'-mô-dâte. } v. a.

To INCOMMUNE, in-kôm'-mô-de. }

To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kôm'-mô-dyûs. a. Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kôm'-mô-dyûs-ly. ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kôm'-mô-dyûs-nîs. f. Inconvenience.

INCOMMUNITY, in-kôm'-mô-d-ly. f. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kôm'-mô-ný-kâ-bîl'-ly. f. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kôm'-mô-ný-kâ-bl. a. Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kôm'-mô-ný-kâ-bl-ly. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kôm'-mô-ný-kâ-tîng. a. Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kôm'-pâk't. } a.

INCOMPACTED, in-kôm'-pâk'-tîd. }

Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kôm'-pâ-râ-bl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kôm'-pâ-râ-bl-ly. ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kôm'-pâs'-shô-nét. a. Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kôm'-pât'-y-bl'-ly. f. Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kôm'-pât'-ibl. a. Inconsistent with something else,

such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kôm'-pât'-ibl-ly. ad. Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kôm'-pê-tên-sý. f. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kôm'-pê-tént. a. Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kôm'-pê-tént-ly. ad. Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kôm'-plê't. a. Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kôm'-plê't-nîs. f. Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kôm'-plî'-âns. f. Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictory temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kôm'-pô'zd. a. Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

IMPOSSIBILITY, in-kôm'-pô's-sý-bl'-ly. f. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

IMPOSSIBLE, in-kôm'-pô's-sibl. a. Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kôm'-prê-hên-sý-bl'-ly. f. Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kôm'-prê-hên'-sibl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kôm'-prê-hên'-sibl-nîs. f. Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kôm'-prê-hên'-sibl-ly. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kôm'-prê's-sibl. a. Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kôm'-prê's-sý-bl'-ly. f. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, in-kôn-kûr'-rîng. a. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kôn-sê'l-â-bl. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCON-

INCONCEIVABLE, *in-kõn-sě'v-àbl.*
a. Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.
INCONCEIVABLY, *in-kõn-sě'v-àb-lý.* ad. In a manner beyond comprehension.
INCONCEPTIBLE, *in-kõn-sěp'-tíbl.*
a. Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.
INCONCLUDENT, *in-kõn-klú'-dént.* a. Inferring no consequence.
INCONCLUSIVE, *in-kõn-klú'-sív.*
a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.
INCONCLUSIVELY, *in-kõn-klú'-sív-lý.* ad. Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.
INCONCLUSIVENESS, *in-kõn-klú'-sív-nís.* f. Want of rational cogency.
INCONCOCT, *in-kõn-kòkr'.*
INCONCOCTED, *in-kõn-kòk'-* } a.
rid.
Unripened, immature.
INCONCOCTION, *in-kõn-kòk'-shùn.* f. The state of being indigested.
INCONDITE, *in-kõn-dí'te.* a. Irregular, rude, unpolished.
INCONDITIONAL, *in-kõn-dísh'-ùn-ùl.* a. Without exception, without limitation.
INCONDITIONATE, *in-kõn-dísh'-ùn-ét.* a. Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.
INCONFORMITY, *in-kõn-fá'r-mít-y.* f. Incompliance with the practice of others.
INCONGRUENCE, *in-kõn'-grò-èns.* f. Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.
INCONGRUITY, *in-kõn-grò'-ít-y.* f. Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.
INCONGRUOUS, *in-kõn'-grò-ús.* a. Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.
INCONGRUOUSLY, *in-kõn'-grò-ùí-lý.* ad. Improperly, unfitly.
INCONNEXEDLY, *in-kõn-nék'-*

séd-lý. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.
INCONSCIONABLE, *in-kõn'-shùn-ùbl.* a. Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.
INCONSEQUENCE, *in-kõn'-sě-kwéns.* f. Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.
INCONSEQUENT, *in-kõn'-sě-kwént.* a. Without just conclusion, without regular inference.
INCONSIDERABLE, *in-kõn-síd'-ér-àbl.* a. Unworthy of notice, unimportant.
INCONSIDERABLENESS, *in-kõn-síd'-dér-àbl-nís.* f. Small importance.
INCONSIDERATE, *in-kõn'-síd-dér-ét.* a. Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.
INCONSIDERATELY, *in-kõn-síd'-dér-ét-lý.* ad. Negligently, thoughtlessly.
INCONSIDERATENESS, *in-kõn-síd'-dér-ét-nís.* f. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.
INCONSIDERATION, *in-kõn-síd-dér-à'-shùn.* f. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.
INCONSISTING, *in-kõn-sís'-tíng.*
a. Not consistent, incompatible with.
INCONSISTENCE, *in-kõn-sís'-tèns.*
INCONSISTENCY, *in-kõn-sís'-tèn-sý.* } f.
Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, changeableness.
INCONSISTENT, *in-kõn-sís'-tént.*
a. Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.
INCONSISTENTLY, *in-kõn-sís'-tént-lý.* ad. Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.
INCONSOLABLE, *in-kõn-sò'-làbl.*
a. Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INC

INCONSONANCY, in-kón'-fò-nán-sý. f. Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kón-spík'-ús. a. Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kón'-stán-sý. f. Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kón'-stánt. a. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kón'-fú-mábl. a. Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kón'-fúmp'-tíbl. a. Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kón-tés'-tábl. a. Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kón-tés'-táb-lý. ad. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kón-tíg'-gú-ús. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kón'-tý-néns. } f.

INCONTINENCY, in-kón'-tý-nén-sý. } f.

Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, in-kón'-tý-nént. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kón'-tý-nént-lý. ad. Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kón-trò-vér'-tíbl. a. Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kón-trò-vér'-tíbl-lý. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kón-vé'-nyéns. } f.

INCONVENIENCY, in-kón-vé'-nyén-sý. } f.

Unfitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kón-vé-

INC

nyént. a. Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kón-vé'-nyént-lý. ad. Unfitly, incommo-
diouly; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kón-vér'-sábl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kón-vér'-tíbl. a. Not transmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kón-vlá'-síbl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kón-vín'-síbl-lý. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, in-ká'r-pò-rál. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-ká'r-pò-rál'-ít-y. f. Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, in-ká'r-pò-rál'-ý. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-ká'r-pò-ráte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, in-ká'r-pò-ráte. v. n. To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, in-ká'r-pò-rét. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, in-ká'r-pò-ráshún. f. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kòr-pò'-ryál. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kòr-pò'-ryál-ý. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-ká'r-pò-ré-ít-y. f. Immateriality.

To INCORPS, in-ká'rps. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kòr-rékt'. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kòr-rékt'-lý. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kòr-rékt'-nís. f. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kòr-rídzh-íbl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

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INCORRIGIBLENESS, In-kòr'-rìdzh-ìbl-nìs. f. Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, In-kòr'-rìdzh-ìb-ly. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, In-kòr-rùpt'.
INCORRUPTED, In-kòr-rùp'- } a. tìd.
 Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, In-kòr-rùp'-tý-blì'-ìt-y. f. Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, In-kòr-rùp'-tìbl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, In-kòr-rùp'-shùn. f. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, In-kòr-rùpt'-nìs. f. Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, In-kràs'-fàte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, In-kràs'-fà'-shùn. f. The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, In-kràs'-sà-tìv. f. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, In-kré's. v. n. To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, In-kré's. v. a. To make more or greater.

INCREASE, In-kré's. f. Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing greater.

INCREASER, In-kré'-fùr. f. He who increases.

INCREATED, In-kré'-à'-tìd. a. Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, In-kréd-dý-blì'-ìt-y. f. The quality of surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLE, In-kréd'-ìbl. a. Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, In-kréd'-ìbl-nìs. f. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, In-kréd'-ìb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, In-kré-dù'-lìt-y. f. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDULOUS, In-kréd'-ù-lùs. a. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, In-kréd'-ù-lùf-nìs. f. Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, In'-kré-mént. f. Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

To INCREPATE, In'-kré-pàte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, In-kré-pà'-shùn. f. Reprehension, chiding.

To INCRUST, In-krùst'.
To INCRUSTATE, In-krùs'- } v. a. tàte.
 To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, In-krùf-tà'-shùn. f. An adherent covering, something superinduced.

To INCUBATE, In'-kù-bàte. v. n. To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, In-kù-bà'-shùn. f. The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, In'-kù-bùs. f. The nightmare.

To INCULCATE, In-kùl'-kàte. v. a. To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, In-kùl-kà'-shùn. f. The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, In-kùlt'. a. Uncultivated, untilled.

INCULPABLE, In-kùl'-pàbl. a. Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, In-kùl'-pàb-ly. ad. Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, In-kùm'-bén-sý. f. The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, In-kùm'-bént. a. Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, In-kùm'-bént. f. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, In-kùm'-bùr. v. a. To embarrass.

To INCUR, In-kûr'. v.a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, In-kû-râ-bil'-it-y. f. Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, In-kû'-râbl. a. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, In-kû'-râbl-nls. f. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, In-kû'-râb-lý. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, In-kû'-ryûs. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, In-kûr'-shûn. f. Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, In-kûr-vâ'-shûn. f. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, In-kûr'-vâte. v.a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, In-kûr'-vît-y. f. Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, In'-dâ-gâte. v.a. To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, In-dâ-gâ'-shûn. f. Search, enquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, In'-dâ-gâ-tûr. f. A searcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, In-dâ'rt. v.a. To dart in, to strike in.

To INDEBT, In-dêt'. v.a. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, In-dêt'-tîd. part. a. Obligated by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, In-dê'-sên-sý. f. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, In-dê'-sênt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, In-dê'-sênt-lý. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, In-dê-sld'-t-ûs. a. Not falling, not shed.

INDECLINABLE, In-dê-klî'-nâbl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, In-dê-kô'-rûs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, In-dê-kô'-rûm. f. Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, In-dê'd. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, In-dê-fât'-tý-gâbl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, In-dê-fât'-tý-gâb-lý. ad. Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, In-dê-fêk'-tý-bil'-it-y. f. The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, In-dê-fêk'-tîbl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, In-dê-fên'-sîbl. a. What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFESIBLE, In-dê-fê'-zîbl. a. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, In-dêf'-fîn-ît. a. Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, In-dêf'-fîn-ît-lý. ad. Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, In-dê-fîn'-ý-tûd. f. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, In-dê-lîb'-bûr-êt. }^a

INDELIBERATED, In-dê-lîb'-bûr-â-tîd. }

Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, In-dêl'-lîbl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, In-dêl'-ý-kâ-sý. f. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

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INDELICATE, In-dél'-ý-két. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, In-dém'-ný-fý-ká"-shùn. f. Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, In-dém'-ný-fý. v. a. To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, In-dém'-ní-ty. f. Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, In-dént'. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, In-dént'. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, In-dént'. f. Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, In-dén-tá'-shùn. f. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, In-dént'-shúr. f. A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, In-dě-pén'-dén-s. }
INDEPENDENCY, In-dě-pén'-dén-sý. } f.

Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, In-dě-pén'-dént. a. Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superior.

INDEPENDENT, In-dě-pén'-dént. f. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, In-dě-pén'-dént-ly. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, In-dě-zért'. f. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, In-dés'-sý-nént-ly. ad. Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, In-dís-strúk'-tíbl. a. Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, In-dě-tér-

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mý-nábl. a. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, In-dě-tér'-mý-nét. a. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, In-dě-tér'-mý-nét-ly. ad. Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, In-dě-tér'-mínd. a. Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, In-dě-tér'-mý-ná'-shùn. f. Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, In-dě-vó'-shùn. f. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, In-dě-vout'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, In'-dèks. f. The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, In-déks-tér'-ít-ý. f. Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, In'-dyán. f. A native of India.

INDIAN, In'-dyán. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, In'-dý-kánt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, In'-dý-káte. v. a. To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, In'-dý-ká'-shùn. f. Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, In-dík'-ká-tív. a. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, In-dík'-ká-tív-ly. ad. In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, In-dít'e. See **INDITE**, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, In-dík'-shùn. f. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIE-

INDIFFERENCE, In-dif-fē-rēns. }
INDIFFERENCY, In-dif-fē-rēn-sy. } f.
 Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, In-dif-fē-rēnt. a. Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, In-dif-fē-rēnt-lý. ad. Without distinction, without preference, in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, In-dý-dzhēns. }
INDIGENCY, In-dý-dzhēn-sý. } f.
 Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, In-dídzh'-ē-nūs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, In-dý-dzhént. a. Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, In-dý-dzhést'. }
INDIGESTED, In-dý-dzhēs-tíd. } a.
 Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, In-dý-dzhēs'-tíbl. a. Not conquerable in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, In-dý-dzhēs'-tshún. f. The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, In-dídzh'-ý-táte. v. a. To point out, to show.

INDIGITATION, In-dídzh-ý-tá'-shún. f. The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, In-dí'n. a. Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, In-díg'-nánt. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, In-díg-ná'-shún. f. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, In-díg'-nít-ý. f. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, In-dý-gō. f. A plant, by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, In-dý-rékt'. a. Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, In-dý-rékt'-shún. f. Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, In-dý-rékt'-lý. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, In-dý-rékt'-nís. f. Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, In-díz-zér-níbl. a. Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, In-díz-zér'-níb-lý. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, In-dís-sérp'-tíbl. a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, In-dís-sérp'-tý-bíl'-ít-ý. f. Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, In-dís-kúv'-úr-ý. f. The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, In-dís-krét'. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, In-dís-krét'-lý. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, In-dís-krétsh'-ún. f. Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, In-dís-krím'-ín-ét. a. Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, In-dís-krím'-ín-ét-lý. ad. Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, In-dís-pén'-sábl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, In-dís-pén'-

I N D

bl-nis. f. State of not being
pared, necessity.
ENSABLY, In-dif-pén'-fáb-
Without dispensation, with-
nission, necessarily.
ISPOSE, In-dif-pò'ze. v. a.
ake unfit; to disincline, to
verse; to disorder, to disqua-
r its proper functions; to dis-
lightly with regard to health;
e unfavourable.
OSEDNESS, In-dif-pò'zd-
State of unsitness or disincli-
, depraved state.
OSITION, In-dif-pò-zish'-
Disorder of health, tendency
ness; disinclination, dislike.
UTABLE, In-dif-pù-tábl. a.
ntrovertable, incontestable.
UTABLENESS, In-dif-pù-
ls. f. The state of being in-
able, certainty.
UTABLY, In-dif-pù-táb-lý.
ithout controversy, certainly;
it opposition.
OLVABLE, In-dif-zá'l-vábl.
lissoluble, not separable as to
ts; not to be broken, binding
r.
OLUBILITY, In-dif-sò-lù-
-ý. f. Resistance of a dissolv-
er, firmness, stableness.
OLUBLE, In-dif-sò-lúbl. a.
ng all separation of its parts,
table; binding for ever, sub-
for ever.
OLUBLENESS, In-dif-sò-
ls. f. Indissolubility, resist-
o separation of parts.
OLUBLY, In-dif-sò-lúb-lý.
In a manner resisting all sepa-
; for ever obligatorily.
INCT, In-dif-tínt'. a. Not
y marked, confused; not ex-
liscerning.
INCTION, In-dif-tínt'-
f. Confusion, uncertainty;
on of discrimination.
INCTLY, In-dif-tínt'-lý.
onfusedly, uncertainly; with-
ing distinguished.
INCTNESS, In-dif-tínt'-
. Confusion, uncertainty.
TURBANCE, In-dif-rúr'-

I N D

bùns. f. Calmness, freedom from
disturbance.
INDIVIDUAL, In-dý-víd'-ù-ál. a.
Separate from others of the same
species, single, numerically one;
undivided, not to be parted or dis-
joined.
INDIVIDUALITY, In-dý-víd'-ù-ál'-
ít-ý. f. Separate or distinct exist-
ence.
INDIVIDUALLY, In-dý-víd'-ù-ál-ý.
ad. With separate or distinct exist-
ence, numerically.
To INDIVIDUATE, In-dý-víd'-ù-
âte. v. a. To distinguish from others
of the same species, to make single.
INDIVIDUATION, In-dý-víd'-ù-â-
shún. f. That which makes an in-
dividual.
INDIVIDUITY, In-dý-víd'-ù-ít-ý. f.
The state of being an individual, se-
parate existence.
INDIVISIBILITY, In-div-víz-
ý-blí'-ít-ý. }
INDIVISIBLENESS, In-div-
víz'-íbl-nis. } f.
State in which no more division can
be made.
INDIVISIBLE, In-div-víz'-íbl. a.
What cannot be broken into parts,
so small as that it cannot be smaller.
INDIVISIBLY, In-div-víz'-íbl-lý. ad.
So as it cannot be divided.
INDOCIBLE, In-dòs'-íbl. a. Un-
teachable, insusceptible of instruction.
INDOCIL, In-dòs'-sí. a. Unteach-
able, incapable of being instructed.
INDOCILITY, In-dò-síl'-ít-ý. f. Un-
teachableness, refusal of instruction.
To INDOCTRINATE, In-dòk'-trín-
âte. v. a. To instruct, to tincture
with any science or opinion.
INDOCTRINATION, In-dòk-trín-
â'-shún. f. Instruction, information.
INDOLENCE, In'-dò-léns. }
INDOLENCY, In'-dò-lén-sý. } f.
Freedom from pain; laziness, inat-
tention, listlessness.
INDOLENT, In'-dò-lént. a. Free
from pain; careless, lazy, inatten-
tive, listless.
INDOLENTLY, In'-dò-lént-lý. ad.
With freedom from pain; carelessly,
lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

IND

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To **INDOW**, in-dow'. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts. See **ENDOW**.

INDRAUGHT, in'-draft. f. An opening in the land into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To **INDRENCH**, in-drensh'. v. a. To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dù'-byùs. a. Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dù'-by'-tábl. a. Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dù'-by'-táb-ly. ad. Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dù'-by'-tâte. a. Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To **INDUCE**, in-dù's. v. a. To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dù's-mént. f. Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dù'-súr. f. A persuader, one that influences.

To **INDUCT**, in-dù'kt. v. a. To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dùk'-shùn. f. Introduction, entrance; Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dùk'-tív. a. Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To **INDUE**, in-dù'. v. a. To invest.

To **INDULGE**, in-dùldzh'. v. a. To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant not of right, but favour.

To **INDULGE**, in-dùldzh'. v. n. To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dùl'-dzhéns. } f.
INDULGENCY, in-dùl'-dzhén- } f.

Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-dùl'-dzhént. a. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.
INDULGENTLY, in-dùl'-dzhént-ly. ad. Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, in-dùlt'. } f. Privilege
INDULTO, in-dùl'-tò. } or exemption.

To **INDURATE**, in'-dù-râte. v. n. To grow hard, to harden.

To **INDURATE**, in'-dù-râte. v. a. To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, in-dù-râ'-shùn. f. The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dùs'-trý-ùs. a. Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dùs'-trý-ùs-ly. ad. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, in'-dùs-trý. f. Diligence, assiduity.

To **INEBRIATE**, in-è'-brý-âte. v. a. To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, in-è'-brý-â'-shùn. f. Drunkenness, intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, in-éf-fâ-bil'-it-ý. f. Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-éf'-fâbl. a. Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, in-éf'-fâb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, in-éf-fék'-tív. a. That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, in-éf-fék'-tù-ál. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-éf-fék'-tù-ál-ý. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-éf-fék'-tù-ál-nis. f. Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-éf-fý-kâ'-shús. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, in-éf'-fý-kâ-fý. f. Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, in-él'-è-gâns. } f.
INELEGANCY, in-él'-è-gân- } f.

Absence of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, In-él'-é-gánt. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, In-él'-ô-kwént. a. Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INEPT, In-épt'. a. Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, In-épt'-ly. ad. Triflingly, foolishly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, In-ép'-ty'-túd. f. Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, In-é-kwál'-lt-ý. f. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, In-ér-rá-bíl'-lt-ý. f. Exemption from error.

INERRABLE, In-ér'-rábl. a. Exempt from error.

INERRABLENESS, In-ér'-rábl-nls. f. Exemption from error.

INERRABLY, In-ér'-ráb-ly. ad. With security from error, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, In-ér'-rîng-ly. ad. Without error.

INERT, In-ért'. a. Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, In-ért'-ly. ad. Sluggishly, dully.

INESCATION, In-éf-ká'-shún. f. The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, In-és'-ty'-mábl. a. Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

INEVIDENT, In-év'-ý-dént. a. Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, In-év'-ý-tá-bíl'-lt-ý. f. Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, In-év'-vý'-tábl. a. Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, In-év'-vý'-táb-ly. ad. Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, In-ékf-kú'-zábl. a. Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, In-ékf-kú'-zábl-nls. f. Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, In-ékf-kú'-záb-ly. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, In-ékf-há'-lábl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, In-ókf-há'-f-tíd. a. Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, In-ékf-há'-f-tíbl. a. Not to be spent.

INEXISTENT, In-égz-ís'-tént. a. Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, In-égz-ís'-téns. f. Want of being, want of existence.

INEXORABLE, In-éks'-ô-rábl. a. Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, In-ékf-pé'-dyéns. }

INEXPEDIENCY, In-ékf-pé'-dyén-sý. } f.

Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, In-ékf-pé'-dyént. a. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, In-ékf-pé'-ryéns. f. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, In-ékf-pé'-ryénst. a. Not experienced.

INEXPERT, In-ékf-pért'. a. Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPIABLE, In-éks'-py'-ábl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, In-éks'-py'-áb-ly. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, In-éks'-ply'-kábl. a. Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, In-éks'-ply'-káb-ly. ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, In-ékf-prés'-síbl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, In-ékf-prés'-síb-ly. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, In-ékf-phg'-nábl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, In-êx-fing'-gwîsh-âbl. a. Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, In-êks'-trý-kâbl. a. Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, In-êks'-trý-kâb-lý. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

To INEYE, In-î'. v.n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the infision of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBILITY, In-fâl-lý-bil'-it-ý. } f.

INFALLIBLENESS, In-fâl'-lîbl-nîs. }

Inerrability, exemption from error.

INFALLIBLE, In-fâl'-lîbl. a. Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, In-fâl'-lîb-lý. ad. Without danger of deceit, with security from error, certainly.

To INFAME, In-fâ'me. v.a. To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publicly.

INFAMOUS, In'-fâ-mûs. a. Publicly branded with guilt, openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, In'-fâ-mûs-lý. ad. With open reproach, with public notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, In'-fâ-mûs-nîs. } f.

INFAMY, In'-fâ-mý. }

Publick reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, In'-fân-sý. f. The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, In'-fânt. f. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, In-fân'-tâ. f. A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, In-fân'-tý-side. f. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, In'-fân-tile. a. Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, In'-fân-trý. f. The foot soldiers of an army.

To INFATUATE, In-fât'-û-âte. v.a. To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, In-fât'-û-â'-shûn. f. The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, In-fê'-zîbl. a. Impracticable.

To INFECT, In-fêk't. v.a. To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, In-fêk'-shûn. f. Contagion, mischief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, In-fêk'-shûs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, In-fêk'-shûs-lý. ad. Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, In-fêk'-shûs-nîs. f. The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, In-fêk'-tîv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, In-fê-kûnd'. a. Unfruitful, infertile.

INFECUNDITY, In-fê-kûn'-dît-ý. f. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, In-fê-lîs'-sît-ý. f. Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

To INFER, In-fêr'. v.a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERENCE, In'-fê-rêns'. f. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, In-fêr'-rîbl. a. Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERIORITY, In-fê-ryôr'-it-ý. f. Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, In-fê'-ryûr. a. Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.

INFERIOUR, In-fê'-ryûr. f. One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, In-fêr'-nâl. a. Hellish, tartarean.

INFERNAL, In-fêr'-nâl. f. One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

IN-

I N F

INFERNAL STONE, in-fēr'-nāl-flō'ne. f. The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, in-fēr'-tīl. a. Unfruitful, not productive.

INFERTILITY, in-fēr'-tīl'-it-ŷ. f. Unfruitfulness.

To INFEST, in-fēst'. v.a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fēs-tīv'-it-ŷ. f. Mournfulness, want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED, in-fēs'-tūrd. a. Ranking, inveterate.

INFEUICATION, in-fū-dā'-shūn. f. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, in'-fī-dēl. f. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fī-dēl'-it-ŷ. f. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, in'-fī-nīt. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.

INFINITELY, in'-fī-nīt-lŷ. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.

INFINITENESS, in'-fī-nīt-nīs. f. Immenfity, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fī-nŷ-tēs'-sŷ-māl. a. Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE, in-fīn'-it-tīv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreffes the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, in-fīn'-ŷ-tūd. f. Infinity, immenfity; boundless number.

INFINITY, in-fīn'-it-ŷ. f. Immenfity, boundlessness, unlimited quantities; endless number.

INFIRM, in-fērm'. a. Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irrefolute; not ftale, not folid.

INFIRMARY, in-fēr'-mā-rŷ. f. Lodgings for the fiek.

INFIRMITY, in-fēr'-mŷ-tŷ. f. Weaknefs of fex, age, or temper; failing, weaknefs, fault; difeafe, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fērm'-nīs. f. Weaknefs, feeblenefs.

To INFIX, in-fiks'. v.a. To drive in, to faften.

I N F

To INFLAME, in-flā'me. v.a. To kindle, to fet on fire; to kindle defire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obftruded matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with paffion.

To INFLAME, in-flā'me. v.n. To grow hot, and painful by obftruded matter.

INFLAMER, in-flā'-mūr. f. The thing or perfon that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flām-mā-blī'-it-ŷ. f. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flām'-mābl. a. Easy to be fet on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flām'-mābl-nīs. f. The quality of eafily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flām-mā'-shūn. f. The act of fetting on flame; the ftate of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occafioned by obftruftion; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flām'-mā-tūr-ŷ. a. Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, in-flā'te. v.a. To fwell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flā'-shūn. f. The ftate of being fwelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-flēk't. v.a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flēk'-shūn. f. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flēk'-tīv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-flēks'-ŷ-blī'-it-ŷ. f.

INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flēks'-ibl-nīs. f. Stiffnefs, quality of refifting flexure; obftinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable perfiftance.

INFLEXIBLE, in-flēks'-ibl. a. Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on,

I N F

Immoveable; not to be changed or altered.
INFLEXIBLY, In-fléks'-lb-ly. ad. Inexorably, invariably.
To INFLICT, In-flík't. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.
INFLICTER, In-flík'-túr. f. He who punishes.
INFLICTION, In-flík'-shún. f. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.
INFLICTIVE, In-flík'-tiv. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.
INFLUENCE, In'-flú-éns. f. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.
To INFLUENCE, In'-flú-éns. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.
INFLUENT, In'-flú-ént. a. Flowing in.
INFLUENTIAL, In-flú-én'-shál. a. Exerting influence or power.
INFLUX, In'-flúks. f. Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.
To INFOLD, In-fú'ld. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.
To INFOLIATE, In-fú'-lyát. v. a. To cover with leaves.
To INFORM, In-fárm. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.
To INFORM, In-fárm. v. n. To give intelligence.
INFORMANT, In-fá'r-mánt. f. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.
INFORMATION, In-fór-má'-shún. f. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.
INFORMER, In-fá'r-múr. f. One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.
INFORMIDABLE, In-fá'r-my'-dábl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.
INFORMITY, In-fá'r-my'-ty. f. Shapelessness.

I N G

INFORMOUS, In-fá'r-mús. a. Shapeless, of no regular figure.
INFORTUNATE. See UNFORTUNATE.
To INFRACT, In-frákt'. v. a. To break.
INFRACTION, In-frák'-shún. f. The act of breaking, breach, violation.
INFRANGIBLE, In-frán'-dzhíbl. a. Not to be broken.
INFREQUENCY, In-fré'-kwén-sý. f. Uncommonness, rarity.
INFREQUENT, In-fré'-kwént. a. Rare, uncommon.
To INFRIGIDATE, In-frídzh'-ý-dáte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.
To INFRINGE, In-fríndzh'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.
INFRINGEMENT, In-fríndzh'-mént. f. Breach, violation.
INFRINGER, In-fríndzh'-úr. f. A breaker, a violator.
INFURIATE, In-fú'-ryét. a. Enraged, raging.
INFUSCATION, In-fús-ká'-shún. f. The act of darkening or blackening.
To INFUSE, In-fú'z. v. a. To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.
INFUSIBLE, In-fú'-zíbl. a. Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution, not fusible.
INFUSION, In-fú'-zhún. f. The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.
INFUSIVE, In-fú'-sív. a. Having the power of infusion or being infused.
INGATHERING, In'-gáth'-úr-íng. f. The act of gathering in harvest.
To INGEMINATE, In-dzhém'-mý-nát. v. a. To double, to repeat.
INGEMINATION, In-dzhém'-mý-ná'-shún. f. Repetition, reduplication.
INGENDERER, In-dzhén'-dúr-úr. f. He

He that generates. See **EXOGEN-
DER.**

INGENERABLE, In-dzhén'-è-rábl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, In-dzhén'-è-rét. } a.

INGENERATED, In-dzhén'-è-rá-td. }

Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, In-dzhé'-nyús. a. Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, In-dzhé'-nyús-lý. ad. Wittily, subtly.

INGENIOUSNESS, In-dzhé'-nyús-nls. f. Wittiness, subtilty.

INGENITE, In-dzhén'-ít. a. Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, In-dzhé-nú'-ít-ý. f. Wit, invention, genius, subtilty, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, In-dzhén'-nú-ús. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, In-dzhén'-ú-ús-lý. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, In-dzhén'-nú-ús-nls. f. Openness, fairness, candour.

To INGEST, In-jét'. v.a. To throw into the stomach.

INGESTION, In-dzhés'-tshún. f. The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, In-gló'-ryús. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, In-gló'-ryús-lý. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, In'-gót. f. A mass of metal.

To INGRAFT, In-gráft'. v.a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant anything not native; to fix deep, to settle.

INGRAFTMENT, In-gráft'-ment. f. The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, In-grá'te. } a.

INGRATEFUL, In-grá'te-fúl. } Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.

To INGRATiate, In-grá'-shát. v.a. To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, In-grát'-tý-túd. f. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, In-gré'-dzhént. f. Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, In'-grés. f. Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, In-grésh'-ún. f. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, Ing'-gwý-nál. a. Belonging to the groin.

To INGULPH, In-gúlf'. v.a. To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, In-gúr'-dzhý-tát. v.a. To swallow.

INGURGITATION, In-gúr-dzhý-tá'-shún. f. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, In-gús'-tábl. a. Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, In-háb'-íl. a. Unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To INHABIT, In-háb'-ít. v.a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, In-háb'-ít. v.n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, In-háb'-ý-tábl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In these last senses now not used.

INHABITANCE, In-háb'-ít-áns. f. Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, In-háb'-ít-tánt. f. Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, In-háb'-ý-tá'-shún. f. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, In-háb'-ít-úr. f. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, In-há'le. v.a. To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, In-hár-mó'-nyús. a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, In-hé're. v.n. To exist in something else.

I N H

INHERENT, *in-hé'-rènt*. a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, *in-hér'-rit*. v. a. To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, *in-hér'-rit-àbl*. a. Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, *in-hér'-rit-àns*. f. Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, *in-hér'-rit-úr*. f. An heir, one who receives any thing by succession.

INHERITRESS, *in-hér'-rit-tris*. f. An heiress.

INHERITRIX, *in-hér'-rit-triks*. f. An heiress.

To INHERSE, *in-hér'se*. v. a. To inclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, *in-hé'-zhún*. f. Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, *in-hib'-it*. v. a. To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, *in-hý-bísh'-ún*. f. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, *in-hò'ld*. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, *in-hós'-pý-tàbl*. a. Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, *in-hós'-pý-táb-ly*. ad. Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, *in-hós'-pý-tàbl-nis*. f. }

INHOSPITALITY, *in-hós-pý-tál'-it-y*. f. }

Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, *in-hú'-mán*. a. Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, *in-hú'-mán'-it-y*. f. Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, *in-hú'-mán-ly*. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

I N J

To INHUMATE, *in-hú'-máte*. v. a. }

To INHUME, *in-hú'm*. }

To bury, to inter.

To INJECT, *in-dzhékt'*. v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, *in-dzhék'-shún*. f. The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INIMITABILITY, *in-im'-ý-tà-blí'-it-y*. f. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, *in-im'-it-àbl*. a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, *in-im'-it-tà-bly*. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, *in-dzhoi'n*. v. a. To command, to enforce by authority. See **ENJOIN**; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, *in-ik'-kwý-tús*. a. Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, *in-ik'-kwý-tý*. f. Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, *in-nísh'-ál*. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, *in-ísh'-áte*. v. a. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, *in-ísh'-áte*. v. n. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, *in-ísh'-ét*. a. Unpractised.

INITIATION, *in-nísh'-shá'-shún*. f. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, *in-dzhò-kún'-dý-tý*. f. Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, *in-dzhò'-dý-kàbl*. a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, *in-dzhò-dísh'-ál*. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, *in-dzhò-dísh'-ús*. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, *in-dzhò-dísh'-ús-ly*.

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is-lý. ad. With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, in-dzhúnk'-shún. f. Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, in'-dzhúr. v. a. To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in'-dzhúr-úr. f. He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, in-dzhó'-ryús. a. Unjust, invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous; unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-dzhó'-ryúf-lý. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-dzhó'-ryúf-nls. f. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'-dzhúr-ý. f. Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-dzhús'-tís. f. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ink'. f. The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ink'. v. a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ink'-hörn. f. A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ink'l. f. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ink'-llng. f. Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ink'-má-kúr. f. He who makes ink.

INKY, ink'-ý. a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'-lánd. a. Interior, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, in'-lánd. f. Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, in'-lán-dúr. f. Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-láp'-ý-dáte. v. a. To make stoney, to turn to stone.

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To INLAY, in-lá'. v. a. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in'-lá. f. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-lá'. v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, in'-lét. f. Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, in'-lý. a. Interior, internal, secret.

INMATE, in'-máte. f. Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in'-múft. a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, in'. f. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

To INN, in'. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, in'. v. a. To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, in-ná'te. } a. Inborn;
INNATED, in-ná'-tíd. } ingenerate,
natural, not superadded, not adscititious.

INNATENESS, in-ná'te-nls. f. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-náv'-vý-gábl. a. Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, in'-núr. a. Interior, not outward.

INNERMOST, in'-núr-múft. a. Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, in'-hól-dúr. f. A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, in'-ningz. f. Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, in'-ké-púr. f. One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in'-nò-séns. } f.
INNOCENCY, in'-nò-sén-sý. } f.

Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, in'-nò-sént. a. Pure from mischief; free from any particular

ticular

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tical guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, In'-nô-sênt. f. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, In'-nô-sênt-lý. ad. Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, In-nôk'-kû-ûs. a. Harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, In-nôk'-kû-ûs-lý. ad. Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, In'-nôk'-kû-ûs-nis. f. Harmlessness.

To INNOVATE, In'-nô-vâte. v. a. To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, In-nô-vâ'-shùn. f. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, In'-nô-vâ-túr. f. An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, In-nôk'-shûs. a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, In-nôk'-shûs-lý. ad. Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, In-nôk'-shûs-nis. f. Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, In-nû-ên'-dô. f. An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, In-nû'-mûr-âbl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, In-nû'-mûr-âb-lý. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, In-nû'-mûr-ûs. a. Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, In-ôk'-kû-lâte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, In-ôk'-kû-lâ'-shùn. f. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, In-ôk'-kû-lâ-túr. f.

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One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODORATE, In-ô'-dô-râte. a. Having no scent.

INODOROUS, In-ô'-dûr-ûs. a. Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, In-ôf-fên'-siv. a. Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.

INOFFENSIVELY, In-ôf-fên'-siv-lý. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, In-ôf-fên'-siv-nis. f. Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, In-ôf-fish'-ûs. a. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE, In-ôp'-ý-nêt. a. Not expected.

INOOPORTUNE, In-ôp-pôr-tû'n. a. Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, In-â'r-dý-nâ-sý. f. Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, In-â'r-dý-nêt. a. Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, In-â'r-dý-nêt-lý. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, In-â'r-dý-nêt-nis. f. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, In-ôr-dý-nâ'-shùn. f. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, In-ôr-gân'-ny'-kâl. a. Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, In-ôs'-kû-lâte. v. n. To unite by apposition or contact.

INOSCULATION, In-ôs'-kû-lâ'-shùn. f. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, In'-kwêst. f. Judicial enquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to enquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; enquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, In-kwi'-ê-tûd. f. Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, In'-kwý-náte. v.a. To pollute, to corrupt.
INQUINATION, In-kwý-ná'-shùn. f. Corruption, pollution.
INQUIRABLE, In-kwý'-rábl. a. That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.
To INQUIRE, In-kwý'-úr. v.n. To ask questions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.
To INQUIRE, In-kwý'-úr. v.a. To ask about, to seek out, as he enquired the way.
INQUIRER, In-kwý'-úr. f. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.
INQUIRY, In-kwý'-ry. f. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.
INQUISITION, In-kwý-zísh'-ún. f. Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.
INQUISITIVE, In-kwíz'-ít-tív. a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.
INQUISITIVELY, In-kwíz'-zít-tív-ly. ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.
INQUISITIVENESS, In-kwíz'-zít-tív-nls. f. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.
INQUISITOR, In-kwíz'-zít-túr. f. One who examines judicially; an officer in the popish courts of inquisition.
To INRAIL, In-rá'l. v.a. To inclose with rails.
INROAD, In'-ród. f. IncurSION, sudden and desultory invasion.
INSANABLE, In-sán'-nábl. a. Incurable, irremediable.
INSANE, In-sá'ne. a. Mad, making mad.
INSANITY, In-sán-ít-y. f. The state of being insane, madness.
INSATIABLE, In-sá'-shábl. a. Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, In-sá'-shábl-nls. f. Greediness not to be appeased.
INSATIABLY, In-sá'-shábl-ly. ad. With greediness not to be appeased.
INSATIATE, In-sá'-shét. a. Greedy so as not to be satisfied.
INSATURABLE, In-sát'-tú-rábl. a. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.
To INSCRIBE, In-skri'be. v.a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.
INSCRIPTION, In-skrip'-shùn. f. Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.
INSCRUTABLE, In-skrob'-rábl. a. Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.
To INSCULP, In-skúlp'. v.a. To engrave; to cut.
INSCULPTURE, In-skúlp'-tshúr. f. Any thing engraved.
To INSEAM, In-sé'm. v.a. To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.
INSECT, In'-sék. f. Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.
INSECTATOR, In-sék-tá'-túr. f. One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.
INSECTILE, In-sék'-tíle. a. Having the nature of insects.
INSECTOLOGER, In-sék-tól'-lò-dzhúr. f. One who studies or describes insects.
INSECURE, In-sè-kú'r. a. Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.
INSECURITY, In-sè-kú'-ry-tý. f. Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.
INSEMINATION, In-sém-my'-ná'-shùn. f. The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, In-sén'-sét. a. Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, In-sén-sý-bí'-ít-y. f. Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, In-sén'-síbl. a. Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, In-sén'-síbl-nls. f. Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, In-sén'-síb-lý. ad. Imperceptibly, in such manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY, In-sép'-pér-á-bí'-ít-y. f. }

INSEPARABLENESS, In-sép'-pér-ábl-nls. f. }

The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, In-sép'-pér-ábl. a. Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, In-sép'-pér-áb-lý. ad. With indissoluble union.

To INSERT, In-sért'. v. a. To place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, In-sér'-shún. f. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

To INSERVE, In-sérv'. v. a. To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, In-sér'-vyént. a. Conducive, of use to an end.

To INSHELL, In-shél'. v. a. To hide in a shell.

To INSHIP, In-shíp'. v. a. To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

To INSHRINE, In-shí'-ne. v. a. To inclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, In'-síde. f. Interior part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, In-síd-y-á'-túr. f. One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, In-síd'-yús. a. Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, In-síd'-yús-lý. ad.

In a sly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, In'-íte. f. Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, In-síg-nísf'-fý-káns. f. }

INSIGNIFICANCY, In-síg-nísf'-fý-kán-sý. f. }

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, In-síg-nísf'-fý-kánt. a. Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, In-síg-nísf'-fý-kánt-lý. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, In-sín-sér'. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissimbling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, In-sín-sér'-rý-tý. f. Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINEW, In-sín-nú. v. a. To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, In-sín-nú-ánt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, In-sín-nú-áte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to instil, to infuse gently.

To INSINUATE, In-sín-nú-áte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal in to imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, In-sín-nú-á'-shún. f. The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, In-sín-nú-á-tív. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, In-sín-nú-á-túr. f. He that insinuates.

INSIPID, In-síp'-pld. a. Without taste; without spirit; without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, In-síp'-pld'-ít-y. f. }

INSIPIDNESS, In-síp'-pld-nls. f. }

Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, *in-síp'-píd-lý*. ad. Without taste, dully.

INSIPIENCE, *in-síp'-yèns*. f. Folly, want of understanding.

To INSIST, *in-síst'*. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, *in-sís'-tènt*. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSISTURE, *in-sís'-tshúr*. f. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

INSITIENCY, *in-sí'-shén-sý*. f. Exemption from thirst.

INSITION, *in-síh'-ún*. f. The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

To INSNARE, *in-sná're*. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare, to inveigle; to entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, *in-sná'-rúr*. f. He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE, *in-sò-shàbl*. a. Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, *in-sò-brí'-è-tý*. f. Drunkenness, want of sobriety.

To INSOLATE, *in'-sò-lâte*. v. a. To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION, *in-sò-lâ'-shún*. f. Exposition to the sun.

INSOLENCE, *in'-sò-lèns*. }

INSOLENCY, *in'-sò-lèn-sý*. } f. Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, *in'-sò-lènt*. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, *in'-sò-lènt-lý*. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, *in-sá'l-vàbl*. a. Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, *in-sòl'-lùbl*. a. Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVENT, *in-sòl'-vènt*. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, *in-sòl'-vèn-sý*. f. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, *in-sò-mútsh'*. conj. So that, to such a degree that.

To INSPECT, *in-spèkt'*. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, *in-spèk'-shún*. f. Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.

INSPECTOR, *in-spèk'-túr*. f. A prying examiner; a superintendant.

INSPERSION, *in-spér'-shún*. f. A sprinkling.

To INSPHERE, *in-sfè'r*. v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, *in-spí'-ràbl*. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, *in-spý'-rá'-shún*. f. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

To INSPIRE, *in-spí're*. v. n. To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, *in-spí're*. v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, *in-spí'-rúr*. f. He that inspires.

To INSPIRIT, *in-spér'-ít*. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, *in-splís'-sàte*. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, *in-splís-sá'-shún*. f. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, *in-stá-blí'-ít-y*. f. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, *in-stá'bl*. a. Inconstant, changing.

To INSTALL, *in-stá'l*. v. a. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, *in-stól-lá'-shún*. f. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTALMENT, *in-stá'l-mént*. f. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, *in'-stāns.* } *f.* Impor-
INSTANCY, *in'-stān-sy.* } tunity,
urgency, solicitation; motive, in-
fluence, pressing argument; prose-
cution or process of a suit; example,
document.

To INSTANCE, *in'-stāns.* *v. n.* To
give or offer an example.

INSTANT, *in'-stānt.* *a.* Pressing,
urgent; immediate, without any
time intervening, present; quick,
without delay.

INSTANT, *in'-stānt.* *f.* Instant is such
a part of duration wherein we per-
ceive no succession; the present or
current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, *in'-stān-tā'-nyūs.* *a.* Done in an instant, act-
ing at once without any perceptible
succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *in'-stān-tā'-nyūs-ly.* *ad.* In an indivisible point
of time.

INSTANTLY, *in'-stānt-ly.* *ad.* Im-
mediately, without any perceptible
intervention of time; with urgent
importunity.

To INSTATE, *in'-stā'te.* *v. a.* To
place in a certain rank or condition;
to invest. Obsolete.

INSTAURATION, *in'-stā-rā'-shūn.* *f.* Restoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD OF, *in'-stēd.* *prep.* In
room of, in place of; equal to.

To INSTEEP, *in'-stēp.* *v. a.* To
soak, to macerate in moisture; to
lay under water.

INSTEEP, *in'-stēp.* *f.* The upper part
of the foot where it joins to the
leg.

To INSTIGATE, *in'-stī-gāte.* *v. a.*
To urge to ill, to provoke or incite
to a crime.

INSTIGATION, *in'-stī-gā'-shūn.* *f.*
Incitement to a crime, encourage-
ment, impulse to ill.

INSTIGATOR, *in'-stī-gā-tūr.* *f.* In-
citer to ill.

To INSTILL, *in'-stīl.* *v. a.* To in-
fuse by drops; to insinuate any thing
imperceptibly into the mind, to in-
fuse.

INSTILLATION, *in'-stīl-lā'-shūn.* *f.*
The act of pouring in by drops; the

act of infusing slowly into the mind;
the thing infused.

INSTILMENT, *in'-stīl'-ment.* *f.* Any
thing instilled.

INSTINCT, *in'-stīnkt.* *a.* Moved,
animated.

INSTINCT, *in'-stīnkt.* *f.* The power
which determines the will of brutes;
a desire or aversion in the mind not
determined by reason or delibera-
tion.

INSTINCTIVE, *in'-stīnkt'-tīv.* *a.* Act-
ing without the application or choice
of reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, *in'-stīnkt'-tīv-ly.*
ad. By instinct, by the call of na-
ture.

To INSTITUTE, *in'-stī-tūt.* *v. a.*
To fix, to establish, to appoint, to
enact, to settle; to educate, to in-
struct, to form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, *in'-stī-tūt.* *f.* Estab-
lished law, settled order; precept,
maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, *in'-stī-tūt'-shūn.* *f.*
Act of establishing; establishment,
settlement; positive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, *in'-stī-tūt'-shūn-ūr-y.* *a.* Elemental, contain-
ing the first doctrines or principles
of doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, *in'-stī-tūt-tūr.* *f.* An
establisher, one who settles; instruc-
tor, educator.

INSTITUTIST, *in'-stī-tūt-tīst.* *f.*
Writer of institutes, or elemental
instructions.

To INSTOP, *in'-stōp.* *v. a.* To close
up, to stop.

To INSTRUCT, *in'-strūk't.* *v. a.* To
teach, to form by precept, to inform
authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTOR, *in'-strūk'-tūr.* *f.* A
teacher, an instituter.

INSTRUCTION, *in'-strūk'-shūn.* *f.*
The act of teaching, information;
precepts conveying knowledge; au-
thoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, *in'-strūk'-tīv.* *a.*
Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, *in'-strū-mēt.* *f.* A
tool used for any work or purpose;
a frame constructed so as to yield
harmonious sounds; a writing con-
taining

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taining any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, In-strû-mén-tál. a. Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, In-strû-mén-tál'-it-ý. f. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, In-strû-mén-tál-ý. ad. In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, In-strû-mén-tál-nís. f. Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, In-sûf'-fûr-ábl. a. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, In-sûf'-fûr-áb-ly. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCY, In-sûf-fîsh'-éns. } f. Inadequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFICIENCY, In-sûf-fîsh'-én-sý. }

INSUFFICIENT, In-sûf-fîsh'-ént. a. Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, In-sûf-fîsh'-ént-ly. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, In-sûf-flá'-shûn. f. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, In'-sû-lár. } a. Be-

INSULARY, In'-sû-lár-ý. } longing to an island.

INSULATED, In'-sû-lá-tîd. a. Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE, In-sûls'. a. Dull, insipid, heavy.

INSULT, In'-sûlt. f. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.

To INSULT, In-sûlt'. v. a. To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INT

INSULTER, In-sûl'-tûr. f. One who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, In-sûl'-tîng-ly. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, In-sû-pêr-á-blî'-it-ý. f. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, In-sû'-pêr-ábl. a. Invincible, insurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, In-sû'-pêr-ábl-nís. f. Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, In-sû'-pêr-áb-ly. ad. Invincibly, insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, In-sûp-pô'r-tábl. a. Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, In-sûp-pô'r-tábl-nís. f. Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, In-sûp-pô'r-táb-ly. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, In-sûr-mou'n-tábl. a. Insurmountable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, In-sûr-mou'n-táb-ly. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, In-sûr-rék'-shûn. f. A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, In-sû-sûr-rá'-shûn. f. The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, In-ták'-tîbl. a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, In-tál'-lyô. f. Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, In-tá'-f-tábl. a. Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, In'-tê-dzhér. f. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, In'-tê-grál. a. Whole, applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, In'-tê-grál. f. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, In-tég'-grý-tý. f. Honesty.

INT

nessy, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterate state; intireness.

INTEGUMENT, In-tég'-gû-mént. f. Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, In'-tél-lékt. f. The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, In-tél-lék'-shùn. f. The act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, In-tél-lék'-tív. a. Having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, In-tél-lék'-tù-ál. a. Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, In-tél-lék'-tù-ál. f. Intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, In-tél'-ly-dzhéns. }
INTELLIGENCY, In-tél'-ly-dzhén-sý. } f.

Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.

INTELLIGENCER, In-tél'-ly-dzhén-súr. f. One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, In-tél'-ly-dzhént. a. Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, In-tél'-ly-dzhén'-shál. a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, In-tél'-ly-gý-blí'-ít-y. f. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, In-tél'-ly-dzhíbl. a. To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, In-tél'-ly-dzhíbl-nis. f. Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, In-tél'-ly-dzhíbl-y. ad. So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INT

INTEMERATE, In-tém'-mér-ét. a. - Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, In-tém'-pér-à-mént. f. Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, In-tém'-pér-àns. }

INTEMPERANCY, In-tém'-pér-àn-sý. }

Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, In-tém'-pér-ét. a. Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, In-tém'-pér-ét-lý. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, In-tém'-pér-ét-nis. f. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, In-tém'-pér-à-túr. f. Excess of some quality.

INTENABLE, In-té'-nàbl. a. Indefensible.

To INTEND, In-ténd'. v. a. To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, In-tén'-dánt. f. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, In-ténd'-mént. f. Intention, design.

To INTENERATE, In-tén'-nér-àte. v. a. To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, In-tén'-nér-à-shùn. f. The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, In-tén' íbl. a. That cannot hold.

INTENSE, In-téns'. a. Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, In-téns'-lý. ad. To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, In-téns'-nis. f. The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTENSION, In-tén'-shùn. f. The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSIVE, In-tén'-sív. a. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTEN-

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INTENSIVELY, In-tén'-siv-lý. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, In-tént'. a. Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, In-tént'. f. A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, In-tén'-shùn. f. Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, In-tén'-shùn-ál. a. Designed, done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, In-tén'-shùn-ál-ý. ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, In-tén'-tív. a. Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, In-tén'-tív-lý. ad. With application, closely.

INTENTLY, In-tént'-lý. ad. With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, In-tén'-nís. f. The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, In-tér'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, In-tér'-ká-lár. }
INTERCALARY, In-tér'-ká-lár-ý. } a.
 Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February a leap-year is an Intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE, In-tér'-ká-láre. v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, In-tér'-ká-lá-shùn. f. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, In-tér'-séd. v. n. To pass between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, In-tér'-séd-dúr. f. One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, In-tér'-sépt'. v. a. To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, In-tér'-sépt'-shùn. f. Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, In-tér'-sés'-shùn. f. Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

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INTERCESSOUR, In-tér'-sés'-súr. f. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, In-tér'-tshá'n. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, In-tér'-tshá'ndzh. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, In-tér'-tshá'ndzh. f. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, In-tér'-tshá'ndzh-ábl. a. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, In-tér'-tshá'ndzh-áb-lý. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, In-tér'-tshá'ndzh-mént. f. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, In-tér'-síp'-yént. f. An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, In-tér'-síz'-zhún. f. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, In-tér'-klú'd. v. n. To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, In-tér'-klú'-zhún. f. Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, In-tér'-kò-lúm-nyá'-shùn. f. The space between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, In-tér'-kóm'-mún. v. n. To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, In-tér'-kóm-mú'-ny-tý. f. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, In-tér'-kòs'-tál. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, In-tér'-kòrse. f. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, In-tér'-kúr-réns. f. Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, In-tér'-kúr-rént. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, In-tér'-dé'l. f. Traffick, intercourse.

I N T

To INTERDICT, In-tér-díkt'. v. a.
To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit
from the enjoyment of communion
with the church.

INTERDICT, In'-tér-díkt. f. Pro-
hibition, prohibiting decree; a pa-
pal prohibition to the clergy to ce-
lebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, In-tér-dík'-shún.
f. Prohibition, forbidding decree;
curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, In-tér-dík'-túr-ý.
a. Belonging to an interdict.

To INTEREST, In'-tér-ést. v. a.
To concern, to affect, to give share
in.

INTEREST, In'-tér-ést. f. Concern,
advantage, good; influence over
others; share, part in any thing,
participation; regard to private pro-
fit; money paid for use, usury; any
surplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, In-tér-fé'r. v. a.
To interpose, to intermeddle; to
clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFLUENT, In-tér'-flú-ént. a.
Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, In-tér-fúl'-
dzhént. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, In-tér-fú'zd. a.
Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, In-tér-dzhá'-sén-
sý. f. The act or state of lying be-
tween; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, In-tér-dzhá'-sént.
a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, In-tér-dzhék'-
shún. f. A part of speech that dis-
covers the mind to be seized or af-
fected with some passion, such as are
in English, O! alas! ah! interven-
tion, interposition; act of something
coming between.

INTERIM, In'-tér-lm. f. Mean time,
intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, In-tér-dzhoi'n.
v. n. To join mutually, to inter-
marry.

INTERIOUR, In-té'-ryúr. a. Inter-
nal, inner, not outward, not super-
ficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, In-tér-nól'-
ldzh. f. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, In-tér-lá'se. v. a.

I N T

To intermix, to put one thing with-
in another.

INTERLAPSE, In-tér-láps'. f. The
flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, In-tér-lá'rd. v. a.
To mix meat with bacon or fat; to
interpose, to insert between; to di-
verfify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, In-tér-lé'v. v. a.
To chequer a book by the insertion
of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, In-tér-lí'ne. v. a.
To write in alternate lines; to cor-
rect by something written between
the lines.

INTERLINEATION, In-tér-lý'-nyá'-
shún. f. Correction made by writing
between the lines.

To INTERLINK, In-tér-link'. v. a.
To connect chains one to another,
to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, In-tér-lò-kú'-
shún. f. Dialogue, interchange of
speech; preparatory proceeding in
law.

INTERLOCUTOR, In-tér-lòk'-kú-
túr. f. Dialogist, one that talks with
another.

INTERLOCUTORY, In-tér-lòk'-
kú-túr-ý. a. Consisting of dialogue;
preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE, In-tér-lò'pe. v. n.
To run between parties and inter-
cept the advantage that one should
gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, In-tér-lò'-púr. f.
One who runs into business to which
he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, In-tér-lú'-sént. a.
Shining between.

INTERLUDE, In'-tér-lúd. f. Some-
thing played at the intervals of fes-
tivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, In-tér-lú'-én-sý. f.
Water interposed, interposition of
a flood.

INTERLUNAR, In-tér-lú'-nár. }
INTERLUNARY, In-tér-lú'- } a.
nár-ý. }
Belonging to the time when the
moon, about to change, is invis-
ible.

INTERMARRIAGE, In-tér-már'-
rldzh. f. Marriage between two fa-
milies,

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milies, where each takes one and gives another.
To INTERMARRY, *in-tér-már'-ry*. v. n. To marry some of each family with the other.
To INTERMEDDLE, *in-tér-méd'l*. v. n. To interpose officiously.
INTERMEDDLER, *in-tér-méd'-lúr*. f. One that interposes officiously.
INTERMEDIACY, *in-tér-mé'-dyá-sý*. f. Interposition, intervention.
INTERMEDIAL, *in-tér-mé'-dyál*. a. Intervening, lying between, intervenient.
INTERMEDIATE, *in-tér-mé'-dyét*. a. Intervening, interposed.
INTERMEDIATELY, *in-tér-mé'-dyét-lý*. ad. By way of intervention.
INTERMENT, *in-tér'-mént*. f. Burial, sepulture.
INTERMIGRATION, *in-tér-mí-grá'-shún*. f. Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.
INTERMINABLE, *in-tér'-mín-ábl*. a. Immense, admitting no boundary.
INTERMINATE, *in-tér'-mín-áte*. a. Unbounded, unlimited.
INTERMINATION, *in-tér-mí-ná'-shún*. f. Menace, threat.
To INTERMINGLE, *in-tér-míng'-gl*. v. a. To mingle, to mix some things amongst others.
To INTERMINGLE, *in-tér-míng'-gl*. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.
INTERMISSION, *in-tér-mísh'-ún*. f. Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.
INTERMISSIVE, *in-tér-mís'-sív*. a. Coming by fits, not continual.
To INTERMIT, *in-tér-mít'*. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.
To INTERMIT, *in-tér-mít'*. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.
INTERMITTENT, *in-tér-mít'-tént*. a. Coming by fits,

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To INTERMIX, *in-tér-míks'*. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.
To INTERMIX, *in-tér-míks'*. v. n. To be mingled together.
INTERMIXTURE, *in-tér-míks'-tshúr*. f. Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.
INTERMUNDANE, *in-tér-mún'-dán*. a. Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.
INTERMURAL, *in-tér-mú'-rál*. a. Lying between walls.
INTERMUTUAL, *in-tér-mú'-tú-ál*. a. Mutual, interchanged.
INTERN, *in-térn'*. a. Inward, intestine, not foreign.
INTERNAL, *in-tér'-nál*. a. Inward, not external; intrinsic, not depending on external accidents, real.
INTERNALLY, *in-tér'-nál-ý*. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.
INTERNECINE, *in-tér-né'-sine*. a. Endeavouring mutual destruction.
INTERNECION, *in-tér-né'-shún*. f. Massacre, slaughter.
INTERNUNCIO, *in-tér-nún'-shó*. f. Messenger between two parties.
INTERPELLATION, *in-tér-pél-lá'-shún*. f. A summons, a call upon.
To INTERPOLATE, *in-tér'-pó-lâte*. v. a. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.
INTERPOLATION, *in-tér-pó-lá'-shún*. f. Something added or put into the original matter.
INTERPOLATOR, *in-tér'-pó-lá-túr*. f. One that foists in counterfeit passages.
INTERPOSAL, *in-tér-pó'-zál*. f. Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.
To INTERPOSE, *in-tér-pó'ze*. v. a. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.
To INTERPOSE, *in-tér-pó'ze*. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.
INTERPOSER, *in-tér-pó'-zúr*. f.

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One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, *in-tér-pò-zish'-ôn. f.* Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, *in-tér'-prît. v. a.* To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, *in-tér'-prît-àbl. a.* Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, *in-tér-prÿ-tà'-shùn. f.* The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, *in-tér'-prÿ-tà-tiv. a.* Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *in-tér'-prÿ-tà-tiv-lÿ. ad.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, *in-tér'-prÿ-tûr. f.* An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, *in-tér-pûnk'-shùn. f.* Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, *in-tér-rég'-nûm. f.* The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, *in-tér-rê'n. f.* Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, *in-tér'-rò-gât. v. a.* To examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, *in-tér'-rò-gât. v. n.* To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, *in-tér-rò-gâ'-shùn. f.* A question put, an enquiry; a note that marks a question, thus?

INTERROGATIVE, *in-tér-ròg'-gâtiv. a.* Denoting a question, expressed in a questionnaire form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, *in-tér-ròg'-gâtiv. f.* A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, *in-tér-ròg'-gâtiv-lÿ. ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *in-tér'-rò-gâtûr. f.* An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, *in-tér-ròg'-gâtûr-y. f.* A question, an enquiry.

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INTERROGATORY, *in-tér-ròg'-gâtûr-y. a.* Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, *in-tér-rûpt'. v. a.* To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *in-tér-rûp'-tld-lÿ. ad.* Not in continuity, not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, *in-tér-rûp'-tûr. f.* He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, *in-tér-rûp'-shùn. f.* Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, *in-tér-skâp'-pû-lâr. a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, *in-tér-sind'. v. a.* To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, *in-tér-skri'be. v. a.* To write between.

INTERSECANT, *in-tér-sê'-kânt. a.* Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, *in-tér-sêkt'. v. a.* To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, *in-tér-sêkt'. v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, *in-tér-sêk'-shùn. f.* The point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSERT, *in-tér-sêrt'. v. a.* To put in between other things.

INTERSECTION, *in-tér-sêr'-shùn. f.* An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, *in-tér-spér'se. v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, *in-tér-spér'-shùn. f.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, *in-tér-stêl'-lâr. a.* Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, *in-tér'-stis. f.* Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INTERSTITIAL, *in-tér-stish'-âl. a.* Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, *in-tér-têks'-tshûr. f.* Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

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To **INTERTWINE**, in-tér-twí'ne. }
 To **INTERTWIST**, in-tér-twí'st'. } v. a.
 To unite by twisting one in another.
INTERVAL, in'-tér-vál. f. Space between places, interstice; time passing between two assignable points; remission of a delirium or distemper
 To **INTERVENE**, in-tér-vén'. v. n.
 To come between things or persons.
INTERVENIENT, in-tér-vé'-nyent. a. Intercedent, passing between.
INTERVENTION, in-tér-vén'-shún. f. Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.
 To **INTERVERT**, in-tér-vért'. v. a.
 To turn to another course.
INTERVIEW, in'-tér-vú. f. Mutual fight, fight of each other.
 To **INTERVOLVE**, in-tér-vá'lv. v. a. To involve one within another.
 To **INTERWEAVE**, in-tér-wé'v. v. a. preter. **INTERWOVE**, part. pass. **INTERWOVEN**, **INTERWOVE**, or **INTERWEAVED**. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.
INTESTABLE, in-tés'-tábl. a. Disqualified to make a will.
INTESTATE, in-tés'-tát. a. Wanting a will, dying without a will.
INTESTINAL, in-tés'-tín-ál. a. Belonging to the guts.
INTESTINE, in-tés'-tín. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestick, not foreign.
INTESTINE, in-tés'-tín. f. The gut, the bowel.
 To **INTHRAL**, in-thrá'l. v. a. To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.
INTHRALMENT, in-thrá'l-mént. f. Servitude, slavery.
 To **INTHRONE**, in-thró'n. v. a.
 To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.
INTIMACY, in'-tý-má-sý. f. Close familiarity.
INTIMATE, in'-tý-mét. a. Inmost;

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inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.
INTIMATE, in'-tý-mét. f. A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.
 To **INTIMATE**, in'-tý-máte. v. a.
 To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.
INTIMATELY, in'-tý-mét-lý. ad. Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.
INTIMATION, in-tý-má'-shún. f. Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.
 To **INTIMIDATE**, in-tím'-ý-dáte. v. a. To make fearful, to daunt, to make cowardly.
INTIRE, in-tí're. a. Whole, undiminished, unbroken.
INTIRENESS, in-tí're-nis. f. Wholeness, integrity.
INTO, in'-tó. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.
INTOLERABLE, in-tól'-lér-ábl. a. Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.
INTOLERABLENESS, in-tól'-lér-ábl-nis. f. Quality of a thing not to be endured.
INTOLERABLY, in-tól'-lér-áb-lý. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANT, in-tól'-lér-ánt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.
 To **INTOMB**, in-tóm. v. a. To inclose in a funeral monument, to bury.
INTONATION, in-tó-ná'-shún. f. Manner of sounding.
 To **INTONE**, in-tó'ne. v. n. To make a slow protracted noise.
 To **INTORT**, in-tá'rt. v. a. To twist, to wreath, to wring.
 To **INTOXICATE**, in-tóks'-ý-káte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.
INTOXICATION, in-tóks'-ý-ká'-shún. f. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.
INTRACTABLE, in-trák'-tábl. a. Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.

I N T

INTRACTABLENESS, In-trák'-tábl-nís. *f.* Obstinacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, In-trák'-táb-lý. *ad.* Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY, In-trán-kwíl'-ít-ý. *f.* Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRASMUTABLE, In-tránsmú'-tábl. *a.* Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTREASURE, In-trézh'-úr. *v. a.*
To lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRENCH, In-tréntsh'. *v. n.*
To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, In-tréntsh'-ánt. *a.* Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, In-tréntsh'-mént. *f.* Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, In-trép'-íd. *a.* Fearless, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, In-trép'-íd'-ít-ý. *f.* Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, In-trép'-íd-lý. *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, In'-trý-ká-sý. *f.* State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, In-trý-két. *a.* Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obscure.

To INTRICATE, In'-trý-káte. *v. a.*
To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, In'-trý-két-lý. *ad.*
With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, In'-trý-két-nís. *f.* Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, In-tré'g. *f.* A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, In-tré'g. *v. n.* To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, In-tré'-gúr. *f.* One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

I N T

INTRIGUINGLY, In-tré'-gúg-lý. *ad.* With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, In-trín'-sý-kál. *a.* Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, In-trín'-sý-kál-ý. *ad.* Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSICK, In-trín'-sík. *a.* Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed on the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, In-trín'-sék-káte. *a.* Perplexed. Obsolete.

To INTRODUCE, In-trób-dú's. *v. a.*
To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, In-trób-dú'-súr. *f.* One who conducts another to a place or person; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, In-trób-dúk'-shún. *f.* The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, In-trób-dúk'-tív. *a.* Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, In-trób-dúk'-túr-ý. *a.* Previous, serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRESSION, In-trób-grésh'-ún. *f.* Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, In-trób-mísh'-ún. *f.* The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, In-trób-mít'. *v. a.*
To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, In-trób-spékt'. *v. a.* To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, In-trób-spék'-shún. *f.* A view of the inside.

INTROVENIENT, In-trób-vé'-nyént. *a.* Entering, coming in.

To INTRUDE, In-trób'd. *v. n.* To come

come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, *in-trô'd*. v. a. To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, *in-trô'-dûr*. f. One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, *in-trô'-zhûn*. f. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, *in-trûst'*. v. a. To treat with confidence, to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, *in-tû-îsh'-ûn*. f. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, *in-tû'-ît-îv*. a. Seen by the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, *in-tû'-ît-îv-lý*. ad. Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, *in-tû-més'-sêns*. f. }
 INTUMESCENCY, *in-tû-més'-sên-sý*. f. }
 Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENT, *in-tûr-dzhêns'-sêns*. f. Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, *in-twî'ne*. v. a. To twist or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.

To INVADÉ, *in-vâ'de*. v. a. To attack a country, to make an hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, *in-vâ'-dûr*. f. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assailant.

INVALID, *in-vâl'-îd*. a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, *in-vâ-lî'd*. f. One disabled by sickness or hurts.

To INVALIDATE, *in-vâl'-ý-dâte*. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, *in-vâ-îd'-ît-ý*. f. Weakness, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, *in-vâl'-û-âbl*. a. Precious above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, *in-vâ'-ryâbl*. a. Unchangeable, constant.

INVARIABLENESS, *in-vâ'-ryâbl-nîs*. f. Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, *in-vâ'-ryâb-lý*. ad. Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, *in-vâ'-zhûn*. f. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, *in-vâ'-sîv*. a. Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, *in-vêk'-tîv*. f. A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, *in-vêk'-tîv*. a. Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, *in-vêk'-tîv-lý*. ad. Satirically, abusively.

To INVEIGH, *in-vê'*. v. n. To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, *in-vê'-ûr*. f. Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, *in-vê'gl*. v. a. To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, *in-vê'g-lûr*. f. Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, *in-vên't*. v. a. To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanics.

INVENTER, *in-vên'-tûr*. f. One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, *in-vên'-shûn*. f. Fiction; discovery; act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, *in-vên'-tîv*. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, *in-vên'-tûr*. f. A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIAL, *in-vên-tô'-ryâl-ý*. ad. In manner of an inventory.

I N V

INVENTORY, in'-vén-túr-ý. *f.* An account or catalogue of moveables.

INVENTRESS, in-vén'-tris. *f.* A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'-vers. *a.* Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to **DIRECT**.

INVERSION, in-ver'-shún. *f.* Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vert'. *v. a.* To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, in-ver'-tld-ly. *ad.* In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, in-vest'. *v. a.* To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to inclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, in-ves'-tshént. *a.* Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-ves'-tý-gábl. *a.* To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-ves'-tý-gáte. *v. a.* To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, in-ves'-tý-gá-shún. *f.* The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-ves'-tý-tshúr. *f.* The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vest'-mént. *f.* Dress, cloaths, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vét'-tér-á-sý. *f.* Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, in-vét'-tér-ét. *a.* Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE in-vét'-tér-áte. *v. a.* To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vét'-tér-ét-nls. *f.* Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

I N V

INVETERATION, in-vét'-tér-á-shún. *f.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vldzh'-ús. *a.* Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vldzh'-ús-ly. *ad.* Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vldzh'-ús-nls. *f.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vlg'-gò-ráte. *v. a.* To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vlg'-gò-rá-shún. *f.* The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vln'-sibl. *a.* Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vln'-sibl-nls. *f.* Unconquerableness, insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, in-vln'-sib-ly. *ad.* Insuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLEABLE, in-ví'-ò-lábl. *a.* Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLEABLY, in-ví'-ò-láb-ly. *ad.* Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLEATE, in-ví'-ò-lát. *a.* Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in'-vyús. *a.* Impassable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-víz-ý-blí'-it-ý. *f.* The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, in-víz'-ibl. *a.* Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, in-víz'-ib-ly. *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight.

To INVISCATE, in-vís'-káte. *v. a.* To lime, to intangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vý-tá-shún. *f.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

INVITATORY, in-ví'-tá-túr-ý. *a.* Using invitation; containing invitation.

To INVITE, in-víte. *v. a.* To bid,

to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

To INVITE, In-ví'te. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurements.

INVITER, In-ví'túr. f. He who invites.

INVITINGLY, In-ví'tíng-lý. ad. In such a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, In-úm'-bráte. v. a. To shade, to cover with shades.

INUNCTION, In-únk'-shún. f. The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, In-ún-dá'-shún. f. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, In'-vò-káte. v. a. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, In-vò-ká'-shún. f. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, In'-vòis. f. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOKE, In-vò'ke. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, In-vá'lv. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwine; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, In-vòl'-ún-tér-lý. ad. Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, In-vòl'-ún-tér-ý. a. Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, In-vò-lú'-shún. f. The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, In-ú'r. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, In-ú'r-mént. f. Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

To INURN, In-úr'n'. v. a. To incomb, to bury.

INUSTION, In-ús'-tshún. f. The act of burning.

INUTILE, In-ú'-tíl. a. Useless, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, In-ú'-tíl'-ít-ý. f. Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, In-vúl'-nér-ábl. a. Not to be wounded, secure from wound.

To INWALL, In-wá'l. v. a. To inclose with a wall.

INWARD, In'-wérd. } ad. To-
INWARDS, In'-wérdz. } wards the internal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, In'-wérd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.

INWARD, In'-wérd. f. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, In'-wérd-lý. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS, In'-wérd-nís. f. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, In-wé'v. v. a. preter. INWOVE or INWEAVED, part. pass. INWOVE or INWOVEN. To mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture; to intertwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, In-wúd'. v. a. To hide in woods. Obsolete.

To INWRAP, In-ráp'. v. a. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

INWROUGHT, In-rá't. a. Adorned with work.

To INWREATHE, In-ré'th. v. a. To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, dzhób'. f. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB, dzhób'. v. a. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, dzhób'. v. n. To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOB'S TEARS, dzhò'bz-térz. f. An herb.

JOBBER, dzhòb'-búr. f. A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chancework.

JOCKEY, dzhòk'-kỳ. f. A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY, dzhòk'-kỳ. v. a. To juggle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, dzhò-kò's. a. Merry, waggish, given to jest.

JOCOSELY, dzhò-kò's-lỳ. ad. Waggishly, in jest, in game.

JOCOSINESS, dzhò-kò's-nls. } f.

JOCOSITY, dzhò-kò's-sít-y. } f.

Waggery, merriment.

JOCULAR, dzhòk'-kù-lúr. a. Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.

JOCULARITY, dzhòk-ù-lár'-ít-y. f. Merriment, disposition to jest.

JOCUND, dzhòk'-kùnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.

JOCUNDLY, dzhòk'-kùnd-lỳ. ad. Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, dzhòg'. v. a. To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.

To JOG, dzhòg'. v. n. To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, dzhòg'. f. A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.

JOGGER, dzhòg'-gúr. f. One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, dzhòg'l. v. n. To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, dzhòn'-àpl. f. A sharp apple.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. a. To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINER, dzhoi'n-dúr. f. Conjoining.

JOINER, dzhoi'n-úr. f. One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JOINERY, dzhoi'n-ér-y. f. An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. f. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, straight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. a. Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in consort.

To JOINT, dzhoi'nt. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, dzhoi'n-tíd. a. Full of joints or knots.

JOINTER, dzhoi'n-túr. f. A sort of plane.

JOINTLY, dzhoi'nt-lỳ. ad. Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, dzhoi'n-trís. f. One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, dzhoi'nt-stól. f. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, dzhoi'n-tshúr. f. Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, dzhoi'st. f. The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, dzhò'ke. f. A jest, something not serious.

To JOKE, dzhò'ke. v. n. To jest, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, dzhò'-kúr. f. A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, dzhò'le. f. The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, dzhò'l. v. a. To beat the head

head against any thing, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, dzhòl'-lŷ-lŷ. ad. In a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, dzhòl'-lŷ-mént. f. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, dzhòl'-lŷ-nŷs. } f.

JOLLITY, dzhòl'-lŷ-lŷ. }

Gaiety, elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, dzhòl'-lŷ. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, dzhòlt. v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, dzhòlt. v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, dzhòlt. f. Shock, violent agitation.

JOLTHEAD, dzhòlt-héd. f. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

JONQUILLE, dzhúng-kŷl. f. A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, dzhár'-dŷn. f. A pot.

To JOSTLE, dzhòs'l. v. a. To jostle, to rush against.

JOT, dzhòt. f. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, dzhò'-vyál. a. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, dzhò'-vyál-lŷ. ad. Mer- rily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, dzhò'-vyál-nŷs. f. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, dzhúr'-núl. a. Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, dzhúr'-núl. f. A diary, an account kept of daily transac- tions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, dzhúr'-núl-lŷt. f. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, dzhúr'-nŷ. f. The travel of a day; travel by land, a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, dzhúr'-nŷ. v. n. To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, dzhúr'-nŷ-mán. f. A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, dzhúr'-nŷ-wŷrk. f. Work performed by hire.

JOUST, dzhou'ŷt. f. Tilt, tourna- ment, mock fight. It is now written less properly JUST.

To JOUST, dzhou'ŷt. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, dzhow'-lŷr. f. A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, dzhoy'. f. The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To JOY, dzhoy'. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, dzhoy'. v. a. To congratu- late, to entertain kindly; to glad- den, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, dzhoy'-áns. f. Gaiety, festivity. Obsolete.

JOYFUL, dzhoy'-fúl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, dzhoy'-fúl-lŷ. ad. With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, dzhoy'-fúl-nŷs. f. Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, dzhoy'-lŷs. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.

JOYOUS, dzhoy'-ús. a. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, íp-pê-kák-ù-án'-à. f. An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, í-rás'-sŷbl. a. Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, í're. f. Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IRIFUL, í're-fúl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IRIFULLY, í're-fúl-lŷ. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, í-rŷs. f. The rainbow; an ap- pearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, êrk'. v. a. It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, êrk'-sŷm. a. Wearisome, troublesome.

IRKSOMELY, êrk'-sŷm-lŷ. ad. Wea- risomely, tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, êrk'-sŷm-nŷs. f. Tediousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, í'-úrŷn. f. A hard, fusil, mal- leable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.

IRON, í'-úrŷn. a. Made of iron; re- sembling

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sembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, í'-úrn. v. a. To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, í-rón'-ný-kál. a. Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, í-rón'-ný-kál-ý. ad. By the use of irony.

IRONMONGER, í'-úrn-mung-gúr. f. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, í'-úrn-wúđ. f. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, í'-úrn-wúrt. f. A plant.

IRONY, í'-rún-ý. f. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ír-rá'-dyáns. } f.
IRRADIANCY, ír-rá'-dyán-sý. } Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ír-rá'-dyáte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ír-rá-dý-á'-shún. f. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ír-rásh'-ô-nál. a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, ír-rásh'-ô-nál'-ít-ý. f. Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, ír-rásh'-ô-nál-ý. ad. Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ír-rê-klá'm-ábl. a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ír-rêk-ún-sí'l-ábl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ír-rêk-ún-sí'l-ábl-nls. f. Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ír-rêk-ún-sí'l-áb-ly. ad. In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

I R R

IRRECONCILED, ír-rêk'-ún-síld. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ír-rê-kúv'-úr-ábl. a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ír-rê-kúv'-úr-áb-ly. ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, ír-rê-dú'-síbl. a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ír-réf'-frá-gá-blí'-ít-ý. f. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ír-réf'-frá-gábl. a. Not to be confuted, superiour to argumental opposition.

IRREFRAGABLY, ír-réf'-frá-gáb-ly. ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ír-rê-fú'-tábl. a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ír-rég'-gú-lúr. a. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ír-rég'-gú-lár'-ít-ý. f. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ír-rég'-gú-lúr-ly. ad. Without observation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE, ír-rég'-gú-láte. v. a. To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, ír-rél'-lá-tív. a. Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELIGION, ír-rê-íldzh'-ún. f. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ír-rê-íldzh'-ús. a. Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ír-rê-íldzh'-ús-ly. ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ír-rê'-mý-ábl. a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ír-rê-mê'-dyábl. a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRRE-

I R R

IRREMEDIABLY, *ir-rê-mê'-dyâb-lý.* ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, *ir-rê-mîs'-sîbl.* a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, *ir-rê-mîs'-sîbl-nîs.* f. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABLE, *ir-rê-mô'-v-âbl.* a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, *ir-rê-now'ad.* a. Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, *ir-rêp'-pêr-âbl.* a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, *ir-rêp'-pêr-âb-lý.* ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, *ir-rê-plêv'-vý-âbl.* a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, *ir-rêp-prê-hên'-sîbl.* a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, *ir-rêp-prê-hên'-sîb-lý.* ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, *ir-rêp-prê-zênt'-âbl.* a. Not to be figured by any representation.

IRREPROACHABLE, *ir-rê-prô'tsh-âbl.* a. Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, *ir-rê-prô'tsh-âb-lý.* ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, *ir-rê-prô'v-âbl.* a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY, *ir-rê-zîs'-tý-blî'-î-t-y.* f. Power or force above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, *ir-rê-zîs'-tîbl.* a. Superiour to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, *ir-rê-zîs'-tîb-lý.* ad. In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, *ir-rê-s'-sô-lûbl.* a. Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, *ir-rê-s'-sô-lûbl-nîs.* f. Resistance to separation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, *ir-rê-zâ'l-vêd-lý.* ad. Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTELY, *ir-rêz'-zô-lût.* a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

I R R

IRRESOLUTELY, *ir-rêz'-zô-lût-lý.* ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, *ir-rêz-ô-lû'-shûn.* f. Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, *ir-rêf-spêk'-tîv.* a. Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, *ir-rêf-spêk'-tîv-lý.* ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, *ir-rê-trê'-vâbl.* a. Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, *ir-rê-trê'-vâb-lý.* ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, *ir-rêv'-vêr-êns.* f. Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, *ir-rêv'-vêr-ênt.* a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRREVERENTLY, *ir-rêv'-vêr-ênt-lý.* ad. Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, *ir-rê-vêr'-sîbl.* a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, *ir-rê-vêr'-sîb-lý.* ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, *ir-rêv'-vô-bâbl.* a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, *ir-rêv'-vô-kâb-lý.* ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, *ir'-rý-gâte.* v. a. To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, *ir-rý-gâ'-shûn.* f. The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, *ir-rîg'-gû-ûs.* a. Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISION, *ir-rîzh'-ûn.* f. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, *ir'-rý-tâte.* v. a. To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, *ir-rý-tâ'-shûn.* f. Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

IRRUPTION, *ir-rûp'-shûn.* f. The act of any thing forcing an en-

trance; inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

IS, Iz'. The third person singular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's.

ISCHURY, Is'-kû-ry'. f. A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, Is'-kû-rét'-tik. f. Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, I'-sikl. f. A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, I'-zing-glâs. f. A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, I'-zing-glâs-stô'ne. f. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, I'-lând. f. A tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, I'-lân-dûr. f. An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, I'le. f. An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or public building.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, I'-sô-pér-ÿ-mét'-trÿ-kâl. In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, I'-sôs'-sê-lês. f. That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, Is'-shû. f. The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, Is'-shû. v. n. To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an

offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, Is'-shû. v. a. To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, Is'-shû-lîs. a. Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, Is'-mûs. f. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

IT, It'. pronoun. The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before; it is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis; It is idiomatically applied to persons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, Itsh'. f. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, Itsh'. v. n. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, Itsh'-ÿ. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, I'-têm. ad. Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, I'-têm. f. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, It'-tér-âte. v. a. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, It'-tér-ânt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, It'-tér-â'-shùn. f. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, I'-tîn'-nér-ânt. a. Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, I'-tîn'-nér-âr-ÿ. f. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, I'-tîn'-nér-âr-ÿ. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, It'-sêlf'. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, dzhò'-bÿ-lânt. a. Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, dzhò'-bÿ-lâ'-shùn. f. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, dzhò'-bÿ-lê. f. A public festivity.

JUG

JUCUNDITY, dzhò-kùn'-dít-ý. f. Pleasantness, agreeableness.
To JUDAIZE, dzhò'-dà-ize. v. n. To conform to the Jews.
JUDGE, dzhúdzh'. f. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
To JUDGE, dzhúdzh'. v. n. To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.
To JUDGE, dzhúdzh'. v. a. To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure, to doom severely.
JUDGER, dzhúdzh'-úr. f. One who forms judgment or passes sentence.
JUDGMENT, dzhúdzh'-mènt. f. The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal; condemnation; punishment inflicted by providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.
JUDICATORY, dzhò'-dý-kà-túr-ý. f. Distribution of justice; court of justice.
JUDICATURE, dzhò'-dý-kà-tshòr. f. Power of distributing justice.
JUDICIAL, dzhò'-dítsh'-ál. a. Practised in the distribution of public justice; inflicted on as a penalty.
JUDICIALLY, dzhò'-dítsh'-ál-ý. ad. In the forms of legal justice.
JUDICIARY, dzhò'-dítsh'-ár-ý. a. Passing judgment upon any thing.
JUDICIOUS, dzhò'-dítsh'-ús. a. Prudent, wise, skilful.
JUDICIOUSLY, dzhò'-dítsh'-ús-lý. ad. Skilfully, wisely.
JUG, dzhúg'. f. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
To JUGGLE, dzhúg'l. v. n. To play tricks by slight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.
JUGGLE, dzhúg'l. f. A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUN

JUGGLER, dzhúg'-glúr. f. One who practises slight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.
JUGGLINGLY, dzhúg'-líng-lý. ad. In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR, dzhò'-gù-lár. a. Belonging to the throat.
JUICE, dzhò's. f. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.
JUICELESS, dzhò's-lís. a. Dry, without moisture.
JUICINESS, dzhò'-sý-nís. f. Plenty of juice, succulence.
JUICY, dzhò'-sý. a. Moist, full of juice.
JULAP, dzhò'-lúp. f. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.
JULY, dzhò'-lý'. f. The seventh month of the year.
JUMART, dzhò'-márt. f. The mixture of a bull and a mare.
To JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. v. a. To mix violently and confusedly together.
To JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.
JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. f. Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.
JUMENT, jò'-mènt. f. A beast of burden.
To JUMP, dzhúmp'. v. n. To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.
JUMP, dzhúmp'. ad. Exactly.
JUMP, dzhúmp'. f. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.
JUNCATE, dzhún'-kít. f. Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a festive or private entertainment.
JUNCOUS, dzhúnk'-kús. a. Full of bulrushes.
JUNCTION, dzhúnk'-shún. f. Union, coalition.
JUNCTURE, dzhúnk'-tshúr. f. The line

line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, dzhō'n. f. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, dzhō'-nyūr. a. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, dzhō'-ny'-pūr. f. A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative.

JUNK, dzhūnk'. f. A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, dzhūnk'-lī. f. A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, dzhūnk'-lī. v. n. To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, dzhūn'-tō. f. A cabal.

IVORY, ī'-vūr-ŷ. f. The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, ī'-vūr-ŷ. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, dzhō'-rāt. f. A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, dzhō'-rāt-tūr-ŷ. a. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, dhzō-rld'-dŷ-kāl. a. Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, dzhō-rld'-dŷ-kāl-ŷ. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, dzhō-rīf-kōn'-fult. f. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, dzō-rīf-dīk'-shūn. f. Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, dzhō-rīf-prō'-dēns. f. The science of law.

JURIST, dzhō'-rīst. f. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, dzhō'-rūr. f. One that serves on the jury.

JURY, dzhō'-rŷ. f. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, dzhō'-rŷ-mān. f. One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, dzhō'-rŷ-māst. f. So the seamen call whatever they set up

in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

JUST, dzhūst'. a. Upright, equitable; honest; exact; virtuous; complete without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, dzhūst'. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, dzhūst'. f. Mock encounter on horseback.

To JUST, dzhūst'. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to juggle.

JUSTICE, dzhūs'-tīs. f. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, dzhūs'-tīs-mēnt. f. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, dzhūs'-tīs-shīp. f. Rank or office of a justice.

JUSTICIABLE, dzhūf-tīsh'-ābl. a. Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-ābl. a. Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-ābl-nīs. f. Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, dzhūs'-tŷ-fī-āb-lŷ. ad. Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, dzhūf-tŷ-fŷ-kā'-shūn. f. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATOR, dzhūs'-tŷ-fŷ-kā'-tūr. f. One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, dzhūs'-tŷ-fŷ-ūr. f. One who defends or absolves.

To JUSTIFY, dzhūs'-tŷ-fŷ. v. a. To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, dzhōs'l. v. n. To encounter,

JUT

counter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To JUSTLE, dzhòs'l. v. a. To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

JUSTLY, dzhùst'-ly. ad. Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, dzhùst'-nls. f. Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To JUT, dzhùt'. v. n. To push or

IVY

shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, dzhùt'-ty. v. a. To shoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, dzhò'-vè-nile. a. Young, youthful.

JUVENILITY, dzhò'-vè-nil'-lt-y. f. Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, dzhùks-tà-pò-zish'-ùn. f. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other,

IVY, i'-vy. f. A plant.





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